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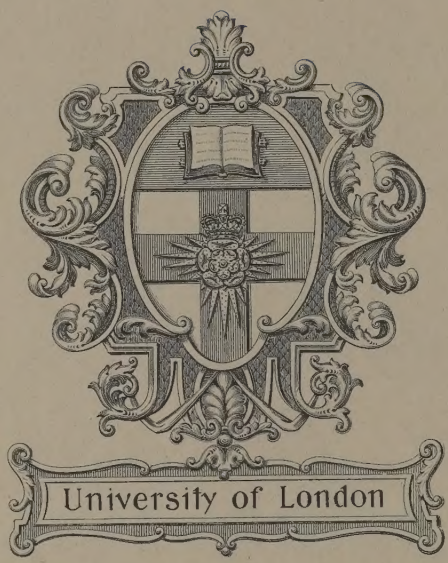

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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES.

—(19.)—

CRIME; POLICE; CONSTABULARY.

Session

5 February —— *6 August* 1861.

VOL. LII.

1861.

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THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES.

—(15.)—

CRIME; POLICE; CONSTABULARY.

Session

5 February —— 6 August 1861.

VOL. LII.

1861.

Outrages (Kilmacrenan):

404. Return of the Outrages specially reported by the Constabulary as committed within the Barony of *Kilmacrenan*, County *Donegal*, during the last Ten Years; specifying the Nature of each Offence, the Number of Parties arrested on Suspicion, and whether Conviction had or not - - - - - - - p. 585

Reformatory Schools (Ireland):

421. Return showing the Name and Locality of every Reformatory School in *Ireland*, and whether intended for the reception of Male or Female Children connected with the Established Church, the Presbyterian Church, any other Protestant Communion, or the Roman Catholic Church respectively; the Date of the Certificate of each School; the Number of Children each School is calculated to accommodate; the Number of Children received into each School during the Year 1860; the Cost incurred for their Maintenance, &c.; Total Amount contributed by the Parents, &c.; Amount of all Donations, Subscriptions, &c. 599

Reformatory Schools (Dublin):

165. Copies of a Letter dated the 17th day of December 1859, from the Honorary Secretary to the *Dublin* Protestant Reformatory Schools to the Inspector of Reformatory Schools, and of the Reply of the Inspectors General of Prisons thereto, dated the 7th day of February 1860:—Of the Letter of the Chief Secretary of *Ireland*, dated December 1860, to the Manager of the said Schools, ordering the Discharge of *Lucy Daly*, &c.:—And, of the Memorials of *Catherine Tyrrell*, and of the Answer thereto, and of all other Documents relating to the Case of *Catherine Tyrrell* - - - - - - - - - - 601

POLICE:

Police Grant:

428. Return of the Cities and Towns that have accepted the Police Grant in support of their respective Police Forces; also to show what Cities and Towns have refused it after their Police Force has been reported efficient by the Government Inspector - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 619

Metropolitan Police:

200. Return of the Number of Persons of each Rank or Grade employed in the Metropolitan Police Force on the 31st day of March, in the Years 1857 to 1861 inclusive; and, in like manner, of the Number employed on the 31st day of March 1861, in Her Majesty's Yards, and the Principal Stations of the War Department, under the Act 23 & 24 Vict. c. 135 - - - - - - 621

88. Accounts showing the Sums received and expended for the purposes of the Metropolitan Police, Police Superannuation Fund, Public Carriages and Police Courts, in the Year ended the 31st December 1860 - - - - - - - 623

Police (Counties and Boroughs):

67. Reports of the Inspectors of Constabulary for the Year ended 29th September 1860, made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, under the Provisions of the Statute 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69 - - - - - - - - - 641

Constabulary (Ireland):

340. Statement of the Amount of Constabulary Force employed in each County, County of a City, and County of a Town, in *Ireland*, on the 1st day of January 1861 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 783

Police (Scotland):

393. Report of the Inspector of Constabulary for the Year ended 15th March 1861, made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, under the Provisions of the Statute 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72 - - - - - - - - - - 795

CONVICTS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 February 1861 ;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS in the CONVICT PRISONS of *England* and *Wales*, on the 1st day of January 1860, and on the 1st day of January 1861:"

"Similar RETURNS for *Scotland* and *Ireland*:"

"And, RETURN of the Number of CONVICTS transported in 1860 to *Bermuda*, *Gibraltar*, and *Western Australia* respectively."

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS in the CONVICT PRISONS in *England*, on the 1st January 1860 and the 1st January 1861.

1860.		1861.	
Males	6,924	Males	6,701
Females	1,188	Females	1,282
TOTAL	8,112	TOTAL	7,983

45, Parliament-street,
1 March 1861.

Joshua Jebb,
Chairman of the Directors.

RETURN of the Numbers of PRISONERS in the GENERAL PRISON at *Perth*, in *Scotland*, on the 1st January in the Years 1860 and 1861 respectively.

	Prisoners Sentenced						TOTAL.
	To Imprisonment.			To Transportation or Penal Servitude.			
	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.	
On the 1st day of January 1860	273	125	398	1	337	338	736
On the 1st day of January 1861	207	92	299	1	311	312	611

The one male convict is in the department for criminal lunatics.

It will, no doubt, be kept in view, that, while the General Prison at Perth is a convict prison, it serves for the detention of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, as well as for those sentenced to transportation or to penal servitude.

J. H. Burton, Manager.

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS in the CONVICT PRISONS of *Ireland*, on the 1st day of January 1860 and the 1st day of January 1861.

	Number of Prisoners.
1st January 1860	1,631
1st January 1861	1,492

Walter Crofton, Chairman.

RETURN of the Number of CONVICTS Transported in 1860 to *Bermuda*, *Gibraltar*, *and Western Australia* respectively.

Bermuda	nil.
Gibraltar	nil.
Western Australia	296

Whitehall,
9 March 1861.

H. Waddington.

CONVICTS.

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS in the CONVICT PRISONS of *England* and *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, on 1st January 1860, and on 1st January 1861; and, of the Number of CONVICTS Transported, in 1860, to *Bermuda*, *Gibraltar*, and *Western Australia* respectively.

(*Mr. Childers.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
12 *March* 1861.

CONVICT DISTURBANCES (CHATHAM).

RETURN to Two Addresses of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 February and 18 March 1861;—*for*,

(Address, 26 February 1861.)

"RETURNS of the Number of Convicts (out of the 850 implicated in the recent Disturbances at *Chatham*) who were Removed direct from the Hulks to Chatham Prison, with the Dates of Removal:"

"And, the Initials, Crime, Sentence, and Date of Conviction of each of the 850 Convicts so implicated; the General Prison Character, and Class of, and the Amount of Gratuity credited to each to the 1st day of February 1861; distinguishing also whether he was concerned in the *Portland* Mutiny."

(*Mr. Childers.*)

(Address, 18 March 1861.)

"COPY of any Orders issued by the Directors of Convict Prisons, respecting the late Outbreak amongst the Convicts at *Chatham*."

(*General Buckley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *March* 1861.

CHATHAM CONVICT ESTABLISHMENT.

RETURN showing the Number of Prisoners received from the Hulks, and from *Bermuda* and *Gibraltar*, who were Implicated in the Recent Disturbances.

From what Hulks received.	Number.	Date of Reception.	Remarks.
Hulks at Woolwich, &c.	nil	nil	689 prisoners were received from the hulks at Woolwich at the opening of the prison, all of whom have since been disposed of.
Hulks at Bermuda	2	4 February 1859	
Hulks at Gibraltar	1	1 October 1859	
Ditto	1	9 March 1860	
Hulks at Bermuda	57	15 October 1860	
Ditto	92	9 November 1860	
Hulks at Gibraltar	2	13 November 1860	
Hulks at Bermuda	1	13 November 1860	
Ditto	26	1 December 1860	
Hulks at Gibraltar	1	25 January 1861	
Total	183		

Chatham Prison,
16 March 1861.

T. Folliott Powell, Governor.

(Examined)
J. Jebb, Major General,
Chairman of the Directors.

CHATHAM PRISON.

RETURN showing the Initials, Crime, Sentence, and Date of Conviction of each of the 857 Convicts who were Implicated in the Recent Disturbances at *Chatham*; the General Prison Character, and Class of, and the Amount of Gratuity credited to each to the 1st day of February 1861; distinguishing also, whether he was concerned in the *Portland* Mutiny.

Register Number	Initials	Crime.	Sentence.	Date of Conviction.	General Prison Character.	Class.	Gratuity in this Country to 1 Feb. 1861. £.	s.	d.	Gratuity from Bermuda or Gibraltar. £.	s.	d.
1290	C. B.	Housebreaking	5 years' penal servitude	15 Oct. 1856	very good	1	13	8	1	—		
1352	J. S.	Burglary	10 years' imprisonment	23 Dec. 1856	ditto	1	11	18	6	—		
1374	D. P.	Robbery	5 years' imprisonment	15 Dec. 1856	bad	2	10	15	4	—		
1410	E. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	23 Feb. 1857	good	1	12	15	2	—		
1417	J. R.	ditto	ditto	17 Feb. 1857	very good	1	11	—	11	—		
1418	R. W.	ditto	ditto	17 Feb. 1857	exemplary	1	7	8	9	—		
1509	P. D.	Violence to an officer	14 years' imprisonment	3 Feb. 1857	bad	2	12	17	—	—		
1515	T. B.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	23 Feb. 1857	good	3	9	2	2	—		
1518	J. H.	ditto	ditto	23 Feb. 1857	very good	1	13	17	7	—		
1521	J. R.	ditto	ditto	23 Feb. 1857	very bad	3	11	—	4	—		
1525	J. W.	ditto	ditto	23 Feb. 1857	very indifferent	3	12	10	9	—		
1527	T. R.	Robbery	ditto	21 Mar. 1857	very good	1	13	15	6	—		
1528	T. P. E.	Assault	ditto	21 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	10	1	1	—		
1529	J. L.	Robbery, and previous conviction	5 years' penal servitude	6 Dec. 1856	exemplary	1	13	15	—	—		
1548	C. P.	Forgery	4 years' penal servitude	21 Mar. 1857	very good	1	12	9	6	—		
1549	W. S.	Robbery with violence	ditto	21 Mar. 1857	exemplary	1	13	4	8	—		
1594	J. L.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	5 May 1857	ditto	1	12	8	4	—		
1596	A. P.	ditto	ditto	6 May 1857	good	1	9	8	1	—		
1598	J. H.	ditto	ditto	29 April 1857	very good	1	11	19	4	—		
1600	D. C.	ditto	ditto	23 April 1857	exemplary	1	13	13	—	—		
1613	F. M.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	11 May 1857	very good	1	11	12	7	—		
1622	C. G.	ditto	ditto	15 June 1857	good	1	10	1	1	—		
1627	J. D.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	1 May 1857	moderately good	1	11	—	1	—		
1633	F. B.	Arson	ditto	5 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	9	2	2	—		
1634	J. C.	Sheepstealing, and previous conviction.	ditto	5 Mar. 1857	exemplary	1	13	4	4	—		
1653	C. B.	Burglary, and previous conviction	ditto	1 April 1857	very good	1	12	7	11	—		
1656	J. H.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	14 April 1857	good	1	10	7	1	—		
1657	L. A.	Housebreaking	ditto	12 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	12	7	1	—		
1698	J. H.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	22 June 1857	very bad	1	7	9	8	—		

CHATHAM PRISON—*continued.*

Register Number	and Initials.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Conviction.	General Prison Character.	Class.	Gratuity in this Country to 1 Feb. 1861. £. s. d.	Gratuity from Bermuda or Gibraltar. £. s. d.
1713	T. M.	Violence to two officers	5 years' penal servitude	27 May 1856	very good	1	13 14 –	—
1819	S. C.	Wounding with intent	10 years' penal servitude	18 July 1857	ditto	1	9 – 3	—
1826	J. M.	Felony	4 years' penal servitude	29 Sept. 1857	moderately good	1	8 18 2	—
1827	J. L.	Theft	ditto	19 May 1858	good	1	7 9 6	—
1834	J. F.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	26 Oct. 1857	very bad	3	4 1 7	—
1836	J. B.	Larceny	ditto	19 Oct. 1857	exemplary	1	10 6 6	—
1839	J. S.	Housebreaking, and previous conviction.	ditto	19 Oct. 1857	bad	1	6 13 1	—
1840	J. D.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	19 Oct. 1857	very good	1	9 10 1	—
1867	J. S.	ditto	ditto	6 July 1857	bad	3	7 1 –	—
1871	J. T.	Assault with intent	ditto	20 Sept. 1857	very bad	3	6 12 6	—
1888	G. D.	Cattlestealing, and previous conviction	ditto	9 Mar. 1857	good	1	9 12 4	—
1889	T. P.	Robbery and violence	ditto	9 Mar. 1857	very indifferent	2	11 9 4	—
1890	J. H.	Burglary	ditto	9 Mar. 1857	very good	1	11 13 7	—
1891	J. S.	Robbery with violence	ditto	9 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	12 10 2	—
1892	W. C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	15 May 1857	ditto	1	10 15 4	—
1898	J. K.	Housebreaking and theft	6 years' penal servitude	26 June 1857	good	1	6 2 3	—
1906	J. S.	Burglary, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	23 Nov. 1857	very good	1	9 – 2	—
1909	C. J.	Burglary	6 years' penal servitude	23 Nov. 1857	very bad	2	2 7 2	—
1922	R. P.	Theft, after previous conviction	5 years' penal servitude	9 Nov. 1857	very good	1	7 13 6	—
1923	T. D.	Assault with intent	6 years' penal servitude	24 Sept. 1857	ditto	1	8 12 2	—
1940	J. C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	23 Nov. 1857	exemplary	1	7 15 5	—
1941	A. W.	Felony after previous conviction	ditto	21 Sept. 1857	very good	1	8 15 8	—
1942	P. D.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	30 Nov. 1857	good	1	8 4 1	—
1943	J. B.	Felony	ditto	30 Dec. 1857	very good	1	8 1 1	—
1959	T. C.	Assault	ditto	7 Dec. 1857	extremely bad	3	4 14 7	—
1968	R. G.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	22 Oct. 1857	very good	1	7 15 3	—
1967	W. J.	Housebreaking, and previous conviction.	ditto	22 Oct. 1857	very indifferent	3	7 16 6	—
1970	J. T.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	30 Nov. 1857	very good	1	8 15 7	—
1972	D. C.	ditto	ditto	23 Nov. 1857	ditto	1	5 16 11	—
1973	T. T.	ditto	ditto	23 Nov. 1857	good latterly	1	5 16 11	—
1974	J. S.	ditto	ditto	29 June 1857	good	1	9 18 9	—
1984	H. H.	Felony, and previous conviction	6 years' penal servitude	26 Oct. 1857	exemplary	1	8 2 3	—
1985	J. H.	Burglary, and previous conviction	ditto	26 Oct. 1857	very good	1	7 – –	—
1987	W. T.	Sheepstealing	ditto	20 Oct. 1857	ditto	1	7 17 11	—
1988	F. S.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	20 Oct. 1857	indifferent	2	5 14 4	—
1989	J. D.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	26 Oct. 1857	good	1	8 11 –	—
2021	P. C.	Fraud	4 years' penal servitude	4 Jan. 1858	very good	1	8 5 11	—
2022	T. D.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	4 Jan. 1858	bad	2	3 2 6	—
2023	J. R.	ditto	ditto	30 Dec. 1857	exemplary	1	9 1 10	—
2025	J. F.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	21 Dec. 1857	good	1	7 – –	—
2026	P. T.	ditto	ditto	21 Dec. 1857	exemplary	1	7 18 8	—
2028	W. K.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	30 Dec. 1857	ditto	1	8 15 4	—
2031	W. S.	Felony, and previous conviction	ditto	23 Nov. 1857	very good	1	8 19 9	—
2033	H. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	26 Nov. 1857	indifferent	1	6 9 2	—
2034	T F.	ditto	ditto	30 Nov. 1857	very good	1	8 17 9	—
2038	J. L.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	9 Nov. 1857	good	1	7 16 7	—
2046	J. H.	Housebreaking	5 years' penal servitude	30 Dec. 1857	very good	1	7 18 1	—
2078	R. M'M.	Burglary, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	28 Nov. 1857	good	1	9 10 3	—
2079	S. H.	Robbery with violence	ditto	28 Nov. 1857	indifferent	1	7 12 11	—
2080	J. C.	Arson	ditto	28 Nov. 1857	exemplary	1	6 13 8	—
2081	J. B.	Larceny	ditto	22 Feb. 1858	very good	1	7 18 1	—
2083	R. F.	Robbery with violence	ditto	17 Feb. 1858	indifferent	3	7 8 7	—
2087	W. P.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	4 Jan. 1858	exemplary	1	6 12 11	—
2089	J. M.	ditto	ditto	4 Jan. 1858	ditto	1	8 3 5	—
2094	J. C.	Embezzlement	ditto	14 Dec. 1857	very good	1	7 10 8	—
2105	J. C.	Forgery	ditto	2 Dec. 1857	good	1	7 16 7	—
2107	J. H.	Burglary, and previous conviction	ditto	2 Dec. 1857	moderately good	1	8 2 11	—
2108	B. P.	Forgery	ditto	2 Dec. 1857	exemplary	1	8 4 7	—
2110	J. F.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	5 Jan. 1858	very good	1	7 18 –	—
2111	J. P.	Burglary	ditto	28 Nov. 1857	good	1	7 10 1	—
2112	J. R.	ditto	ditto	28 Nov. 1857	very good	1	7 10 10	—
2113	B. K.	Robbery with violence	ditto	28 Nov. 1857	good	1	7 18 6	—
2116	P. P.	Housebreaking	ditto	28 Nov. 1857	ditto	1	7 4 3	—
2117	D. C.	Robbery with others	ditto	28 Nov. 1857	exemplary	1	8 17 4	—
2118	W. D.	Robbery with violence	ditto	28 Nov. 1857	moderately good	1	7 2 10	—
2119	G. H.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	15 Feb. 1858	exemplary	1	7 19 3	—
2122	J. P.	ditto	6 years' penal servitude	31 Dec. 1857	very good	1	6 5 9	—
2123	W. B.	Horsestealing, and previous conviction.	ditto	2 Dec. 1857	moderately good	1	6 18 11	—
2124	H. D.	Felony, and previous conviction	ditto	11 Jan. 1858	ditto	2	7 14 2	—
2132	J. W.	Robbery with violence	4 years' penal servitude	27 Feb. 1857	very good	1	9 – 1	—
2146	H. M'C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	17 Feb. 1857	ditto	1	8 18 10	—
2160	W. M.	Warehousebreaking, and previous conviction.	ditto	7 April 1858	very bad	1	6 6 10	—
2161	J. C.	Burglary, and previous conviction	ditto	6 Mar. 1858	very good	1	6 10 2	—
2162	W. D.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	15 Mar. 1858	exemplary	1	7 18 4	—
2167	J. B.	Burglary, and previous conviction	ditto	28 Nov. 1857	good	1	7 8 9	—
2171	J. F.	ditto	6 years' penal servitude	17 Feb. 1858	very good	1	6 5 1	—
2179	R. P.	Violence to his officer	ditto	27 Jan. 1858	bad	3	7 10 4	—
2180	J. M.	Wounding with intent	4 years' penal servitude	1 Mar. 1858	good latterly	1	5 5 4	—
2181	J. S.	Burglary	ditto	3 Mar. 1858	exemplary	1	7 7 6	—
2183	J. L.	Uttering counterfeit coin	ditto	22 Feb. 1858	very good	1	7 14 11	—
2184	W. B.	Robbery with violence	ditto	22 Feb. 1858	good	1	6 – 5	—
2185	R. P.	ditto	ditto	22 Feb. 1858	very good	1	7 7 9	—

CHATHAM PRISON—*continued.*

Register Number and Initials.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Conviction.	General Prison Character.	Class.	Gratuity in this Country to 1 Feb. 1861.	Gratuity from Bermuda or Gibraltar.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.
2189 W. S.	Housebreaking, and previous conviction.	4 years' penal servitude	8 Mar. 1858	bad	3	4 12 4	—
2190 J. Du B.	Burglary	ditto	24 Mar. 1858	very good	1	7 5 3	—
2210 S. T.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	6 April 1858	bad	3	5 – 8	—
2211 A. L.	Housebreaking, and previous conviction.	ditto	6 April 1858	indifferent	2	6 18 2	—
2212 J. P.	Theft	ditto	5 April 1858	very good	1	5 19 7	—
2201 J. C.	Burglary	ditto	2 Mar. 1858	ditto	1	5 19 4	—
2215 W. H.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	13 April 1858	ditto	1	6 1 4	—
2217 F. M.	Burglary	ditto	20 Mar. 1858	ditto	1	7 13 3	—
2218 R. K.	Robbery with violence	ditto	20 Mar. 1858	ditto	1	6 7 6	—
2234 J. S.	Felony	Life, transportation	18 Mar. 1851	good, latterly	1	5 16 9	8 5 9
2236 J. P.	ditto	ditto	9 Mar. 1848	very good	1	8 3 11	19 12 3
*2270 J. M.	ditto	4 years' penal servitude	3 April 1857	bad	2	7 9 3	—
2274 W. M.	Theft	14 years' transportation	21 Mar. 1855	very good	1	15 2 8	—
2279 J. S.	Robbery	4 years' penal servitude	2 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	12 9 4	—
2287 T. P.	Larceny	3 years' penal servitude	14 June 1858	good	1	6 8 2	—
2290 J. K.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	19 June 1858	indifferent	1	3 10 11	—
2291 J. W.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	14 June 1858	very good	1	5 3 2	—
2292 R. H.	ditto	ditto	29 June 1858	exemplary	1	6 15 1	—
2293 C. W.	ditto	ditto	29 June 1858	ditto	1	6 7 4	—
2294 W. B.	ditto	ditto	28 June 1858	good	1	6 4 2	—
2295 T. B.	Receiving stolen goods	ditto	28 June 1858	very good	1	6 12 –	—
2296 R. T.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	28 June 1858	exemplary	1	6 6 8	—
2297 W. G.	Housebreaking	ditto	18 May 1858	ditto	1	6 16 8	—
2298 T. B.	Warehousebreaking	5 years' penal servitude	8 April 1858	ditto	1	6 11 7	—
2304 S. F.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	17 Mar. 1858	good, latterly	1	4 15 6	—
2306 J. L.	ditto	ditto	1 April 1858	very indifferent	1	7 5 3	—
2308 R. O.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	5 April 1858	very good	1	5 16 –	—
2314 J. L.	Housebreaking	ditto	8 April 1858	ditto	1	5 19 4	—
2322 J. K.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	5 April 1858	ditto	1	6 14 10	—
2326 J. H.	Theft, and previous conviction	6 years' penal servitude	27 Feb. 1858	exemplary	1	6 10 7	—
2327 R. H.	Burglary	ditto	12 Dec. 1857	very indifferent	1	6 10 6	—
2339 P. P.	Theft, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	30 April 1858	good	1	5 14 2	—
2340 D. B.	Housebreaking	ditto	28 April 1858	very good	1	5 10 –	—
2341 W. R.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	1 April 1858	ditto	1	6 1 10	—
2342 J. L.	ditto	ditto	6 April 1858	exemplary	1	6 16 10	—
2361 J. M.	Burglary	ditto	7 Aug. 1858	ditto	1	6 8 3	—
2362 J. S.	Burglary, and previous conviction	ditto	24 July 1858	very bad	3	4 6 8	—
2363 W. B.	Housebreaking	ditto	2 Aug. 1858	very good	1	6 10 8	—
2364 J. H.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	29 June 1858	good	2	6 14 11	—
2365 J. P.	ditto	ditto	9 Aug. 1858	very good	1	6 11 7	—
2366 J. J.	ditto	ditto	8 July 1858	good	1	3 11 2	—
2367 W. T.	Receiving stolen goods	ditto	8 July 1858	ditto	1	6 6 2	—
2369 J. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	10 June 1858	very good	1	6 3 6	—
2370 J. H.	ditto	ditto	10 June 1858	exemplary	1	6 13 6	—
2373 J. H. D.	ditto	5 years' penal servitude	29 June 1858	very good	1	5 15 8	—
2374 E. F.	Burglary	ditto	14 July 1858	ditto	1	5 17 2	—
2376 J. C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	19 May 1858	ditto	1	4 7 8	—
2397 S. E.	ditto	4 years' penal servitude	28 June 1858	exemplary	1	6 3 –	—
2398 W. S.	ditto	ditto	26 June 1858	good, latterly	1	5 9 9	—
2400 C. M.	Housebreaking	ditto	28 June 1858	exemplary	1	6 16 1	—
2403 T. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	17 May 1858	ditto	1	6 13 6	—
2406 J. B.	Embezzlement	5 years' penal servitude	3 May 1858	ditto	1	6 15 8	—
2413 J. T.	Housebreaking	4 years' penal servitude	28 June 1858	very good	1	4 12 3	—
2414 J. H.	Burglary, and previous conviction	ditto	17 July 1858	very indifferent	1	4 17 –	—
2415 E. H.	Housebreaking	ditto	28 June 1858	very good	1	6 2 10	—
2416 G. R.	Housebreaking, and previous conviction.	ditto	29 June 1858	good, latterly	1	4 8 7	—
2417 R. P.	ditto	ditto	30 June 1858	exemplary	1	6 1 9	—
2418 P. D.	Burglary	ditto	17 Mar. 1858	very good	1	4 18 5	—
2421 S. U.	Larceny, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	5 July 1858	good, latterly	1	4 18 4	—
2425 S. R.	Theft, and previous conviction	5 years' penal servitude	19 July 1858	exemplary	1	5 4 5	—
2426 H. H.	Burglary	ditto	10 July 1858	very good	1	4 17 9	—
2498 C. B.	Warehousebreaking	3 years' penal servitude	11 Oct. 1858	exemplary	1	5 12 –	—
2499 J. B.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	29 June 1858	ditto	1	6 3 –	—
2500 G. L.	Housebreaking	ditto	29 June 1858	ditto	1	6 5 2	—
2502 J. R.	Warehousebreaking	ditto	11 Oct. 1858	ditto	1	5 11 10	—
2504 W. H.	Felony, and previous conviction	ditto	18 Oct. 1858	very good	1	4 19 4	—
2505 W. F.	Housebreaking	ditto	18 Oct. 1858	ditto	1	5 8 2	—
2506 G. B.	Felony, and previous conviction	ditto	18 Oct. 1858	exemplary	1	5 4 8	—
2507 B. A.	ditto	ditto	18 Oct. 1858	very good	1	4 16 1	—
2508 F. C.	ditto	5 years' penal servitude	26 July 1858	exemplary	1	5 9 10	—
2513 J. D.	Buggery	Life, penal servitude	10 July 1858	very good	1	5 8 4	—
2515 C. W.	Warehousebreaking	3 years' penal servitude	19 Oct. 1858	exemplary	1	5 17 9	—
2517 E. W.	Forgery and uttering	4 years' penal servitude	25 Oct. 1858	ditto	1	5 8 7	—
2518 J. B.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	25 Oct. 1858	good	3	4 13 1	—
2519 W. S.	ditto	ditto	25 Oct. 1858	very indifferent	1	2 17 11	—
2520 J. D.	Horsestealing	ditto	1 Oct. 1858	ditto	3	4 1 11	—
2521 J. E.	Felony, and previous conviction	ditto	22 Oct. 1858	indifferent	3	4 16 11	—
2522 W. K.	ditto	ditto	29 Sept. 1858	very good	1	4 10 3	—
2523 C. M'K.	ditto	ditto	30 Sept. 1858	ditto	1	5 4 6	—
2524 T. J.	Burglary, and previous conviction	ditto	16 Aug. 1858	bad	3	4 – 9	—
2525 J. C.	Larceny	ditto	16 Aug. 1858	very good	1	3 15 9	—
2526 J. H.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	29 Sept. 1858	exemplary	1	5 5 6	—
2527 J. H.	Burglary	ditto	10 July 1858	good	3	5 11 6	—
2536 W. M.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	18 May 1858	very good	1	5 17 6	—

* In the Portland mutiny.

Chatham Prison—*continued.*

Register Number and Initials.		CRIME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Conviction.	General Prison Character.	Class.	Gratuity in this Country to 1 Feb. 1861.	Gratuity from Bermuda or Gibraltar.
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.
538	J. J.	Larceny, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	18 Oct. 1858	very good	1	4 15 10	—
540	J. B.	- - ditto	4 years' penal servitude	30 Nov. 1858	exemplary	1	4 13 10	—
541	R. S.	Embezzlement	- - ditto	26 Nov. 1858	ditto	1	5 1 4	—
542	J. C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto	26 Nov. 1858	very good	1	4 5 5	—
543	J. K.	Robbery, and previous conviction	- - ditto	22 Nov. 1858	very bad	3	4 6 7	—
544	J. A.	- - ditto	- - ditto	22 Nov. 1858	exemplary	1	4 10 9	—
545	W. T.	Arson	- - ditto	22 Nov. 1858	very bad	3	3 5 1	—
547	J. T.	Robbery	- - ditto	25 Nov. 1858	exemplary	1	5 2 7	—
553	W. Z.	Fraud	6 years' penal servitude	22 Nov. 1858	ditto	1	4 15 6	—
555	W. O.	Burglary	- - ditto	30 Nov. 1858	moderately good	3	4 19 –	—
560	J. B.	Felony	Life, transportation	8 April 1850	exemplary	1	6 4 9	11 7 –
561	R. D.	Assaulting his officer	14 years' transportation	28 Sept. 1854	good	1	4 7 1	—
565	D. C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	31 Jan. 1859	very good	1	4 6 4	—
566	A. W.	- - ditto	- - ditto	20 Dec. 1858	ditto	1	4 15 6	—
567	E. E.	Theft, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	20 Dec. 1858	exemplary	1	4 4 3	—
568	W. H.	Larceny	5 years' penal servitude	4 Jan. 1859	very indifferent	3	2 16 9	—
569	C. S.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	3 Jan. 1859	very good	1	4 4 1	—
572	T. W.	Receiving stolen goods	6 years' penal servitude	7 Jan. 1859	exemplary	1	4 14 11	—
574	W. H. B.	Larceny after previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	23 Nov. 1858	very good	1	4 5 –	—
575	R. I.	Coining	- - ditto	4 Dec. 1858	indifferent	3	4 – 8	—
576	R. S.	Robbery, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	4 Dec. 1858	very good	1	4 10 3	—
577	J. B.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto	22 Nov. 1858	exemplary	1	4 – 8	—
579	R. G.	Burglary, and previous conviction	- - ditto	4 Dec. 1858	moderately good	2	4 14 4	—
580	T. B.	Rape	- - ditto	30 Nov. 1858	exemplary	1	4 14 1	—
581	W. J.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto	25 Oct. 1858	ditto	1	4 10 5	—
584	W. C.	Housebreaking	5 years' penal servitude	22 Nov. 1858	bad	1	3 3 8	—
585	J. J.	Theft, and previous conviction	- - ditto	22 Oct. 1858	good	1	4 10 2	—
586	D. E.	Larceny	- - ditto	20 Oct. 1858	good, latterly	2	2 13 8	—
587	W. G.	ditto	7 years' penal servitude	22 Nov. 1858	indifferent	3	4 3 7	—
590	J. W.	Burglary, and previous conviction	8 years' penal servitude	4 Dec. 1858	good	1	4 6 –	—
594	J. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	6 Jan. 1859	exemplary	1	5 13 6	—
596	W. C.	- - ditto	- - ditto	29 June 1858	ditto	1	7 7 –	—
597	J. K.	- - ditto	- - ditto	6 Jan. 1858	very good	1	7 3 8	—
598	C. M'C.	Larceny	- - ditto	23 Nov. 1857	good	1	7 15 8	—
606	J. M'C.	Housebreaking	6 years' penal servitude	28 April 1858	exemplary	1	6 3 10	—
608	G. D.	Robbery, and previous conviction	- - ditto	26 Nov. 1855	ditto	1	14 14 7	—
756	J. S.	Robbery and violence	Life, transportation	7 Mar. 1850	ditto	1	5 11 –	28 3 2
760	W. K.	Larceny	3 years' penal servitude	21 Feb. 1859	ditto	1	4 1 10	—
761	R. W.	ditto	4 years' penal servitude	3 Jan. 1859	good	1	3 16 7	—
762	J. W.	Housebreaking	- - ditto	21 Feb. 1859	bad	3	2 14 8	—
766	J. M.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto	6 April 1859	exemplary	1	3 10 5	—
767	J. W.	- - ditto	10 years' penal servitude	19 April 1859	ditto	1	3 10 5	—
770	T. S.	Embezzlement	3 years' penal servitude	26 April 1859	ditto	1	3 12 10	—
771	W. M.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto	18 April 1859	ditto	1	3 19 2	—
772	J. D.	Theft, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	27 April 1859	ditto	1	3 12 1	—
773	J. W.	Larceny	5 years' penal servitude	21 Mar. 1859	ditto	1	3 14 9	—
774	C. M'L.	Theft, and previous conviction	6 years' penal servitude	21 April 1859	exemplary	1	3 12 6	—
779	H. P.	Larceny, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	7 Feb. 1859	very indifferent	3	5 11 –	—
781	R. H.	Desertion	4 years' penal servitude	21 Nov. 1857	very good	1	6 5 6	—
783	J. H.	Burglary, and previous conviction	- - ditto	28 Feb. 1859	exemplary	1	4 14 1	—
784	J. C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto	10 Jan. 1859	bad	3	4 15 1	—
785	J. A.	Rape	5 years' penal servitude	4 Dec. 1858	ditto	3	2 14 1	—
788	C. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	10 years' penal servitude	11 Aug. 1856	exemplary	1	1 19 –	—
791	H. R.	Wounding with intent	Life, transportation	24 Nov. 1851	very good	1	3 16 3	12 4 5
793	S. A. J.	- - ditto	- - ditto	22 Oct. 1849	very bad	3	2 14 9	24 17 2
794	A. T.	Culpable homicide	- - ditto	11 Jan. 1850	exemplary	1	4 12 3	22 15 6
795	J. S.	Burglary and wounding	- - ditto	13 Dec. 1851	ditto	1	4 12 3	17 3 10
797	G. H.	Larceny, and previous conviction	6 years' penal servitude	12 April 1855	very good	1	4 7 6	7 11 5
798	W. R.	Burglary, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	4 April 1859	ditto	1	2 16 7	—
801	J. M'G.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	4 April 1859	indifferent	2	3 9 –	—
802	J. S.	- - ditto	- - ditto	4 April 1859	very good	1	3 5 –	—
803	G. P.	Buggery	- - ditto	9 Mar. 1859	ditto	1	3 4 2	—
804	W. J.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto	22 Mar. 1859	good	1	2 19 7	—
808	J. J.	Larceny	- - ditto	7 Feb. 1859	ditto	1	3 9 –	—
809	H. M'D.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto	7 Feb. 1859	very bad	3	2 6 8	—
810	J. H.	Housebreaking	- - ditto	7 Feb. 1859	very good	1	3 16 3	—
811	D. L.	Theft, and previous conviction	- - ditto	7 Feb. 1859	very bad	3	3 7 10	—
812	J. C.	Forgery	5 years' penal servitude	30 Mar. 1859	very good	1	3 6 2	—
813	J. D.	Burglary, and previous conviction	6 years' penal servitude	4 April 1859	good	2	3 2 8	—
814	A. W.	Burglary	- - ditto	4 April 1859	very good	1	3 6 1	—
815	J. D.	Felony, and previous conviction	- - ditto	4 April 1859	good	1	3 3 8	—
816	J. M.	Robbery	- - ditto	26 Mar. 1859	bad	3	1 13 9	—
817	J. N.	Burglary	- - ditto	26 Mar. 1859	good	1	2 16 3	—
818	J. W.	Arson	- - ditto	2 Mar. 1859	very good	1	3 10 7	—
819	J. P.	Larceny	7 years' penal servitude	8 Mar. 1859	moderately good	3	3 12 7	—
820	B. F.	Rape	8 years' penal servitude	26 Mar. 1859	very good	1	3 7 2	—
821	J. B.	Burglary	- - ditto	26 Mar. 1859	good	1	2 13 7	—
824	J. P.	Arson	10 years' penal servitude	10 Mar. 1859	very good	1	3 13 8	—
827	J. H.	Rape	3 years' penal servitude	5 Mar. 1859	ditto	1	3 17 6	—
828	S. B.	Housebreaking	- - ditto	5 Mar. 1859	indifferent	2	4 – 4	—
829	G. G.	Burglary	- - ditto	5 Mar. 1859	very good	1	3 13 –	—
830	P. A.	Theft, and previous conviction	- - ditto	21 Mar. 1859	good	1	3 5 4	—
832	J. S.	- - ditto	4 years' penal servitude	26 April 1859	very good	1	3 5 –	—
833	J. D.	Robbery	- - ditto	19 Mar. 1859	ditto	1	3 13 6	—
834	A. M.	Robbery, and previous conviction	- - ditto	19 Mar. 1859	ditto	1	4 – 4	—
835	J. T.	Robbery	- - ditto	21 Mar. 1859	ditto	1	3 10 7	—
836	T. B.	Burglary	- - ditto	21 Mar. 1859	ditto	1	3 13 10	—

Chatham Prison—*continued.*

Register Number and Initials.		CRIME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Conviction.	General Prison Character.	Class.	Gratuity in this Country to 1 Feb. 1861. £.	s.	d.	Gratuity from Bermuda or Gibraltar. £.	s.	d.
2837	J. J.	Larceny, and previous conviction	5 years' penal servitude	9 Mar. 1859	very indifferent	2	3	5	1	—		
2838	D. P.	ditto	ditto	9 Mar. 1859	bad	3	—	16	3	—		
2840	J. C.	Theft, and previous conviction	7 years' penal servitude	9 Mar. 1859	good	1	2	17	11	—		
2841	J. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	9 Mar. 1859	moderately good	3	3	9	4	—		
2842	J. C.	ditto	ditto	1 April 1859	bad	2	2	1	6	—		
2843	W. M.	Manslaughter	8 years' penal servitude	5 Mar. 1859	ditto	3	—	17	6	—		
2846	C. B.	Larceny, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	27 June 1859	very good	1	3	2	11	—		
2847	R. C.	Receiving stolen property	ditto	5 July 1859	ditto	1	3	10	7	—		
2848	C. T. K.	Housebreaking	ditto	28 June 1859	ditto	1	3	13	9	—		
2851	J. G.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	17 May 1859	ditto	1	3	13	1	—		
2852	W. D.	ditto	ditto	16 May 1859	ditto	1	3	12	2	—		
2853	J. L.	Fraud	ditto	19 May 1859	ditto	1	3	7	—	—		
2854	A. T.	Horsestealing	ditto	22 April 1859	ditto	1	3	15	7	—		
2855	J. S.	Theft	ditto	21 April 1859	ditto	1	2	18	3	—		
2856	P. F.	Larceny	ditto	6 April 1859	ditto	1	3	14	5	—		
2857	J. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	27 June 1859	indifferent	2	2	12	6	—		
2859	W. B.	ditto	ditto	29 June 1859	very good	1	3	9	7	—		
2860	G. R.	ditto	ditto	27 June 1859	indifferent	2	1	18	1	—		
2862	C. L.	ditto	ditto	27 June 1859	moderately good	2	3	8	8	—		
2863	J. S.	Robbery	ditto	12 April 1859	very good	1	3	8	7	—		
2864	T. M.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	10 May 1859	ditto	1	3	3	9	—		
2866	T. K.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	16 May 1859	indifferent	2	3	—	5	—		
2869	J. K.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	2 May 1859	very good	1	3	8	3	—		
2873	J. L.	Housebreaking	ditto	29 April 1859	ditto	1	3	14	6	—		
2876	T. F.	Robbery	5 years' penal servitude	10 May 1859	ditto	1	2	18	6	—		
2877	J. C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	16 May 1859	ditto	1	3	7	9	—		
2879	D. C.	ditto	6 years' penal servitude	27 June 1859	very bad	3	2	15	9	—		
2880	J. W.	ditto	ditto	17 May 1859	very indifferent	2	2	7	4	—		
2881	J. L.	ditto	ditto	16 May 1859	very good	1	3	8	9	—		
2882	H. D.	ditto	ditto	3 May 1859	ditto	1	3	11	4	—		
2883	J. T.	ditto	ditto	11 April 1859	moderately good	3	2	11	5	—		
2884	J. B.	Forgery	ditto	28 April 1859	very good	1	3	7	5	—		
2886	J. S.	Larceny, and previous conviction	7 years' penal servitude	27 June 1859	ditto	1	3	8	4	—		
2887	J. W.	Housebreaking	ditto	27 June 1859	good	1	3	8	8	—		
2889	W. T.	ditto	ditto	17 May 1859	very indifferent	3	2	13	5	—		
2890	A. S.	Larceny	8 years' penal servitude	27 June 1859	bad	3	2	7	8	—		
2893	D. C.	Robbery	ditto	10 May 1859	very good	1	3	3	9	—		
2894	G. H.	Housebreaking	ditto	26 April 1859	ditto	1	3	8	9	—		
2905	A. P.	Felony	3 years' penal servitude	29 June 1859	indifferent	2	2	12	6	—		
2906	T. F.	ditto	ditto	29 June 1859	very good	1	2	19	9	—		
2907	H. T.	Burglary, and previous conviction	ditto	4 July 1859	bad	2	2	1	9	—		
2910	B. K.	Horsestealing	4 years' penal servitude	28 June 1859	good	1	—	17	—	—		
2911	E. P.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	28 June 1859	indifferent	1	2	17	4	—		
2912	J. McG.	ditto	ditto	20 June 1859	good	1	2	10	11	—		
2913	J. W.	Felony	5 years' penal servitude	29 Dec. 1858	very good	1	5	3	6	—		
2914	D. H.	Felony, and previous conviction	ditto	20 June 1859	ditto	1	2	17	—	—		
2915	E. C.	Arson	6 years' penal servitude	13 July 1859	good	1	2	6	5	—		
2916	H. C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	5 July 1859	very good	1	2	—	7	—		
2917	J. B.	Burglary	ditto	14 July 1859	very indifferent	3	—	11	9	—		
2918	J. H.	Sheepstealing	ditto	28 June 1859	very good	1	2	6	9	—		
2919	J. S.	Felony, and previous conviction	8 years' penal servitude	29 June 1859	indifferent	2	2	5	7	—		
2924	T. B.	Arson	10 years' penal servitude	17 Mar. 1859	very bad	3	1	14	6	—		
2925	W. C.	Larceny	3 years' penal servitude	9 May 1859	very good	1	3	3	6	—		
2927	W. S.	ditto	4 years' penal servitude	9 May 1859	bad	3	3	—	6	—		
2930	W. J.	Larceny, and previous conviction	5 years' penal servitude	4 April 1859	very good	1	3	8	—	—		
2931	W. S.	Larceny	3 years' penal servitude	9 May 1859	ditto	1	2	18	9	—		
2943	J. H.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	6 June 1859	ditto	1	2	18	8	—		
2945	J. S.	ditto	ditto	23 May 1859	ditto	1	2	15	9	—		
2947	Z. R.	ditto	ditto	23 May 1859	very indifferent	1	2	14	—	—		
2949	R. G.	ditto	4 years' penal servitude	5 Aug. 1858	very good	1	4	18	9	—		
2950	J. H. T.	Bigamy	ditto	20 July 1859	ditto	1	6	15	3	—		
2951	G. R.	Theft	ditto	18 July 1859	ditto	1	2	18	3	—		
2952	J. W.	Larceny	ditto	18 July 1859	ditto	1	2	19	1	—		
2953	H. T.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	18 July 1859	good	1	3	—	4	—		
2956	H. M.	ditto	ditto	6 June 1859	very good	1	2	2	5	—		
2957	W. G.	ditto	ditto	6 June 1859	ditto	1	3	3	7	—		
2958	W. S.	ditto	ditto	23 May 1859	ditto	1	3	—	6	—		
2959	F. M.	ditto	ditto	23 May 1859	good	1	3	1	8	—		
2960	W. G.	Arson	ditto	4 July 1859	very good	1	2	15	8	—		
2961	J. H.	ditto	ditto	20 July 1859	ditto	1	2	19	6	—		
2962	J. H.	Robbery	6 years' penal servitude	19 July 1859	ditto	1	2	19	11	—		
2963	J. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	18 July 1859	bad	3	2	1	—	—		
2964	T. W.	Shopbreaking	7 years' penal servitude	23 May 1859	very good	1	2	2	1	—		
2965	T. D.	Robbery, and previous conviction	ditto	23 May 1859	very indifferent	2	2	10	4	—		
2966	J. R.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	23 May 1859	good	1	2	10	9	—		
2967	W. L.	Housebreaking	8 years' penal servitude	23 May 1859	bad	3	1	16	7	—		
2968	T. C.	Robbery, and previous conviction	ditto	23 May 1859	very good	1	2	12	6	—		
2969	J. C.	ditto	3 years' penal servitude	13 June 1859	ditto	1	3	—	2	—		
2970	A. R.	Larceny	ditto	13 June 1859	good	1	2	17	1	—		
2972	J. J.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	5 April 1859	exemplary	1	2	8	8	—		
2973	F. S.	ditto	4 years' penal servitude	20 Oct. 1859	moderately good	1	2	7	3	—		
2976	R. F.	Desertion	ditto	21 April 1859	very good	1	3	4	2	—		
2977	W. M.	Felony, and previous conviction	ditto	23 Feb. 1857	good	1	2	16	3	—		
2980	W. J.	ditto	ditto	7 April 1859	moderately good	1	2	7	5	—		
2981	T. N.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	6 April 1859	very good	1	3	2	8	—		
2985	E. C.	Forging and uttering	6 years' penal servitude	13 June 1859	ditto	1	3	2	6	—		
2986	W. B.	Desertion	ditto	21 April 1859	indifferent	1	3	4	8	—		

Chatham Prison *continued.*

Register Number and Initials.		CRIME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Conviction.	General Prison Character.	Class.	Gratuity in this Country to 1 Feb. 1861. £. s. d.	Gratuity from Bermuda or Gibraltar. £. s. d.
2989	P. B.	Burglary and theft	10 years' transportation	2 June 1859	very good	1	3 4 8	—
2990	J. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	4 July 1859	very indifferent	3	2 15 4	—
2992	W. K. J.	Theft	ditto	30 June 1859	very good	1	3 — 8	—
2993	H. G.	Housebreaking	ditto	28 June 1859	indifferent	3	3 2 —	—
2994	J. J.	Larceny	ditto	6 June 1859	very good	1	3 10 7	—
2995	R. M'G.	ditto	4 years' penal servitude	28 June 1859	good	1	2 10 9	—
3000	T. B.	Shopbreaking	5 years' penal servitude	27 June 1859	very good	1	3 3 —	—
3001	J. D.	Larceny, after previous conviction.	6 years' penal servitude	4 July 1859	moderately good	2	3 1 9	—
3003	G. S.	Fraud	ditto	27 June 1859	very good	1	2 10 7	—
3005	J. G.	Larceny, and previous conviction	7 years' penal servitude	27 June 1859	bad	3	1 17 4	—
3006	S. G.	ditto	ditto	5 July 1859	very good	1	3 8 11	—
3007	A. N.	Housebreaking	8 years' penal servitude	29 April 1859	bad	3	— 11 6	—
3009	S. C.	Burglary, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	30 Mar. 1859	ditto	3	2 6 1	—
3010	R. C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	5 April 1859	very good	1	3 8 4	—
3011	J. H.	ditto	ditto	5 April 1859	ditto	1	3 8 4	—
3012	W. C. K.	ditto	4 years' penal servitude	27 June 1859	ditto	1	2 18 6	—
3013	J. C.	Burglary	ditto	12 Mar. 1859	ditto	1	2 18 4	—
3014	J. R.	Sheepstealing	6 years' penal servitude	26 Mar. 1859	ditto	1	3 5 10	—
3015	C. F.	Wounding, with intent	ditto	26 Mar. 1859	ditto	1	3 3 —	—
3016	W. B.	Robbery	7 years' penal servitude	24 Mar. 1859	ditto	1	3 6 9	—
3024	J. H.	Theft	3 years' penal servitude	20 July 1859	ditto	1	2 14 7	—
3026	J. B.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	4 July 1859	bad	3	1 19 9	—
3028	W. S.	Larceny	ditto	20 June 1859	good	1	2 11 4	—
3029	J. M'P.	Burglary	ditto	4 Aug. 1859	bad	3	2 1 11	—
3030	J. D.	Felony	4 years' penal servitude	15 Aug. 1859	very good	1	2 3 8	—
3031	J. H.	Larceny	ditto	15 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 14 11	—
3032	P. J.	Larceny, after previous conviction.	ditto	15 Aug. 1859	good	1	2 13 1	—
3033	F. S.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	4 July 1859	very indifferent	3	2 14 1	—
3034	J. W.	Robbery, and previous conviction	ditto	20 June 1859	good	1	2 1 9	—
3035	C. C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	20 June 1859	very good	1	2 15 7	—
3038	W. W.	Theft	5 years' penal servitude	15 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 17 4	—
3040	G. B.	Larceny, and previous conviction	8 years' penal servitude	18 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 11 3	—
3080	G. S.	Housebreaking, and previous conviction.	Life, transportation	5 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 14 9	19 19 11
3082	H. C.	Arson	ditto	10 July 1859	ditto	1	3 5 3	19 15 —
3083	R. J.	Shooting, with intent	ditto	10 July 1859	ditto	1	3 7 1	21 2 9
3084	J. W.	ditto	ditto	10 July 1859	ditto	1	3 7 3	21 11 8
3086	J. N.	Stabbing, with intent	5 Mar. 1859	ditto	1	3 1 5	—	—
3087	J. B.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	20 June 1859	ditto	1	2 14 8	—
3088	W. M.	Burglary	ditto	13 June 1859	ditto	1	2 14 1	—
3089	G. S.	ditto	4 years' penal servitude	14 July 1859	indifferent	2	2 9 8	—
3090	W. W.	Arson	ditto	24 Mar. 1859	very good	1	2 17 6	—
3091	C. A.	Larceny, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	1 July 1859	ditto	1	2 12 3	—
3092	W. K.	Shopbreaking	4 years' penal servitude	1 July 1859	ditto	1	2 12 —	—
3093	J. G.	ditto	ditto	1 July 1859	ditto	1	2 11 11	—
3094	J. W.	Felony	ditto	20 June 1859	ditto	1	2 11 9	—
3095	J. S.	ditto	ditto	20 June 1859	ditto	1	3 5 6	—
3096	J. A.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	28 June 1859	ditto	1	2 7 10	—
3097	J. V. M.	ditto	ditto	27 June 1859	ditto	1	2 12 3	—
3099	J. K.	ditto	ditto	27 June 1859	ditto	1	2 13 8	—
3100	R. M.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	11 April 1859	good	1	2 16 8	—
3101	A. P.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	7 April 1859	indifferent	3	2 10 11	—
3102	T. K.	Uttering counterfeit coin	ditto	13 June 1859	very good	1	2 14 10	—
3103	G. G.	Burglary	ditto	13 June 1859	ditto	1	2 10 2	—
3106	D. W.	ditto	6 years' penal servitude	14 July 1859	ditto	1	2 14 6	—
3107	M. G.	Rape	ditto	14 July 1859	ditto	1	2 15 6	—
3108	J. B.	Beastiality	ditto	24 Mar. 1859	ditto	1	2 17 11	—
3111	J. W.	Uttering counterfeit coin	ditto	13 June 1859	ditto	1	3 — 2	—
3112	E. C.	Burglary	ditto	13 June 1859	ditto	1	3 — 2	—
3113	W. N.	Larceny, and previous conviction	8 years' penal servitude	28 June 1859	ditto	1	2 10 11	—
3116	S. C.	Felony, after previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	10 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	2 3 11	—
3117	J. S.	Theft	ditto	2 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 10 11	—
3118	J. S.	ditto	ditto	15 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 17 2	—
3119	C. B.	Housebreaking	ditto	20 June 1859	ditto	1	2 15 1	—
3120	J. M.	Theft	ditto	23 May 1859	good	1	2 10 4	—
3122	M. C.	Culpable homicide	4 years' penal servitude	8 Oct. 1859	very good	1	2 8 9	—
3125	W. S.	Housebreaking	5 years' penal servitude	10 Oct. 1859	bad	3	2 2 —	—
3126	S. B.	Sheepstealing, and previous conviction.	6 years' penal servitude	25 July 1859	very good	1	2 3	—
3127	J. B.	Robbery, with violence	ditto	10 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 12 —	—
3128	G. P.	Felony, and previous conviction	ditto	10 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 8 8	—
3131	G. H.	Arson	10 years' penal servitude	22 July 1859	ditto	1	2 11 8	—
3134	T. W.	Robbery, with violence	3 years' penal servitude	11 July 1859	ditto	1	2 8 10	—
3135	J. W.	ditto	ditto	11 July 1859	ditto	1	2 5 11	—
3136	M. N.	Cutting and wounding	ditto	10 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 10 7	—
3137	W. J.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	1 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 7 11	—
3138	J. B.	Robbery, with violence	ditto	20 July 1859	ditto	1	2 14 6	—
3139	H. G.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	28 June 1859	ditto	1	2 10 —	—
3140	T. M'C.	Robbery, with violence	4 years' penal servitude	28 July 1859	ditto	1	2 4 7	—
3141	T. H.	ditto	ditto	11 July 1859	indifferent	2	— 17 7	—
3143	J. J.	Burglary, and previous conviction	ditto	11 July 1859	very good	1	— 19 11	—
3144	T. H.	ditto	ditto	11 July 1859	bad	3	1 12 9	—
3145	R. O.	Arson	ditto	13 July 1859	very good	1	2 1 4	—
3146	J. O. H.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	12 July 1859	ditto	1	2 5 7	—
3147	T. F.	Counterfeiting coin	ditto	23 July 1859	bad	3	1 6 7	—

Chatham Prison—*continued.*

Register Number and Initials.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Conviction.	General Prison Character.	Class.	Gratuity in this Country to 1 Feb. 1861.	Gratuity from Bermuda or Gibraltar.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3148 T. D.	Uttering counterfeit coin	4 years' penal servitude	20 July 1859	very good	1	2 11 1	—
3149 A. P.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	28 June 1859	ditto	1	2 9 4	—
3150 S. D.	Robbery, with violence	5 years' penal servitude	11 July 1859	indifferent	3	2 3 9	—
3152 C. B.	ditto	ditto	11 July 1859	very good	1	2 9 8	—
3153 J. D.	Uttering counterfeit coin	ditto	10 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	1 12 11	—
3155 J. P.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	1 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 10 10	—
3156 E. A.	Rape	ditto	20 July 1859	ditto	1	2 15 8	—
3157 T. G.	Horsestealing	ditto	20 July 1859	ditto	1	2 10 –	—
3158 H. M'D.	Fraud	6 years' penal servitude	30 May 1859	ditto	1	2 7 4	—
3159 T. C.	Felony	ditto	11 July 1859	indifferent	2	2 8 6	—
3160 J. V.	Counterfeiting coin	ditto	11 July 1859	very indifferent	3	1 15 6	—
3162 P. M'G.	Felony	7 years' penal servitude	2 June 1859	very good	1	2 8 2	—
3163 J. C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	1 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 11 7	—
3164 C. M.	ditto	ditto	17 May 1859	indifferent	3	1 15 10	—
3165 J. G.	Uttering forged notes	ditto	28 July 1859	very good	1	2 12 1	—
3173 J. S.	Assault, with intent	3 years' penal servitude	21 Sept. 1859	ditto	1	2 12 5	—
3174 T. W.	Forgery	ditto	10 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 5 5	—
3177 R. B.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	29 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 6 5	—
3178 H. O. H.	ditto	ditto	12 July 1859	ditto	1	3 – 9	—
3179 I. E.	Robbery, and previous conviction	ditto	10 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 9 3	—
3180 T. J.	Burglary, and previous conviction	ditto	10 Aug. 1859	ditto	1	2 10 3	—
3181 H. T.	Robbery, and previous conviction	ditto	10 Aug. 1859	bad	3	2 9 4	—
3182 W. C.	Larceny	5 years' penal servitude	30 Aug. 1859	ditto	3	1 16 10	—
3183 E. M.	Forgery, and previous conviction	ditto	10 Aug. 1859	very good	1	2 10 6	—
3185 W. A.	Theft, and previous conviction	6 years' penal servitude	27 Sept. 1859	ditto	1	2 9 4	—
3186 J. K.	ditto	7 years' penal servitude	18 July 1859	indifferent	3	2 4 9	—
3187 F. D.	ditto	ditto	11 July 1859	moderately good	1	1 17 11	—
3188 W. B.	Theft, with violence	8 years' penal servitude	10 Aug. 1859	very good	1	2 – –	—
3193 H. B.	Larceny, and previous conviction	3 years' enal servitude	18 Oct. 1859	moderately good	2	2 1 –	—
3194 J. H.	Felony	ditto	19 Sept. 1859	bad	3	1 14 3	—
3195 W. L.	Larceny	ditto	30 June 1859	very good	1	2 7 3	—
3196 H. L.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	17 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	2 1 1	—
3198 F. A.	ditto	ditto	18 Oct, 1859	very indifferent	3	2 1 3	—
3202 J. P.	ditto	4 years' penal servitude	17 Oct. 1859	bad	3	1 8 3	—
3203 D. J.	ditto	ditto	18 Oct. 1859	very good	1	2 3 1	—
3204 J. J.	Horsestealing	ditto	18 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	2 – 7	—
3205 D. M'C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	18 Oct. 1859	very indifferent	2	1 14 2	—
3207 S. D.	Uttering a forged note	6 years' penal servitude	10 Aug. 1859	very good	1	2 4 –	—
3208 M. H.	Theft	7 years' penal servitude	18 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	1 19 6	—
3210 W. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	8 years' penal servitude	18 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	2 – 4	—
3211 W. G.	ditto	ditto	18 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	2 – 4	—
3213 J. A.	Desertion and theft	10 years' penal servitude	2 May 1859	indifferent	2	1 8 6	—
3215 J. M'C.	Robbery, and beating	3 years' penal servitude	3 Dec. 1859	very good	1	1 16 9	—
3216 S. H.	ditto	ditto	3 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1 13 4	—
3217 J. K.	Wounding with intent	ditto	3 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1 16 7	—
3218 G. S.	Embezzlement	ditto	3 Oct. 1859	good	1	1 15 6	—
3219 J. M.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	19 Sept. 1859	very good	1	1 18 1	—
3222 J. F.	Wounding with intent	ditto	12 Mar. 1859	ditto	1	4 3 7	—
3228 J. C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	3 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	1 15 8	—
3230 J. M.	ditto	ditto	3 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	1 11 –	—
3231 J. T.	Larceny	6 years' penal servitude	1 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	2 – 6	—
3236 T. B.	Felony	7 years' penal servitude	3 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1 12 9	—
3240 J. G.	Arson	10 years' penal servitude	2 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1 13 2	—
3243 W. L.	Larceny, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	17 Oct. 1859	indifferent	2	2 3 5	—
3244 J. M'C.	Assault	ditto	27 Sept. 1859	very good	1	1 14 9	—
3245 A. M'D.	Bigamy	4 years' penal servitude	6 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	2 6 7	—
3247 G. K.	Felony	ditto	17 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	2 1 6	—
3248 W. M.	Assault, and previous conviction	ditto	10 Nov. 1859	ditto	1	2 1 1	—
3249 R. W.	Housebreaking	ditto	19 Nov. 1859	ditto	1	2 4 7	—
3250 T. R.	Larceny	ditto	19 Nov. 1859	indifferent	2	2 2 5	—
3251 J. C.	Sheepstealing	ditto	18 Nov. 1859	very good	1	2 5 10	—
3252 J. H.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	6 Nov. 1859	indifferent	2	2 11 3	—
3253 J. S.	Larceny	ditto	10 Nov. 1859	good	1	2 9 4	—
3254 H. R.	ditto	ditto	10 Nov. 1859	very good	1	2 6 3	—
3256 T. P.	Forgery	ditto	4 Nov. 1859	ditto	1	1 17 10	—
3257 W. M.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	29 Aug. 1859	good	1	2 4 11	—
3260 C. S.	ditto	5 years' penal servitude	10 Oct. 1859	very good	1	2 2 10	—
3261 J. B.	Conspiracy and perjury	ditto	8 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	2 4 4	—
3263 J. L.	Larceny, and previous conviction	6 years' penal servitude	17 Oct. 1859	indifferent	2	1 2 5	—
3264 J. M'K.	Theft	3 years' penal servitude	7 Oct. 1859	ditto	2	2 4 11	—
3265 D. G.	Theft, and previous conviction	7 years' penal servitude	11 July 1859	ditto	2	1 18 4	—
3266 R. B.	Larceny, and previous conviction	8 years' penal servitude	17 Oct. 1859	very good	1	1 11 9	—
3272 J. D.	Sacrilege	3 years' penal servitude	10 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1 12 4	—
3273 J. H.	ditto	ditto	10 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1 13 3	—
3274 W. A.	Embezzlement	4 years' penal servitude	12 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1 13 1	—
3275 J. J.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	23 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1 4 10	—
3276 J. L.	ditto	ditto	19 Dec. 1859	bad	3	1 6 5	—
3278 J. M.	Desertion and theft	ditto	4 Oct. 1859	very good	1	1 9 3	—
3280 J. W.	Burglary, and previous conviction	7 years' penal servitude	10 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1 5 9	—
3282 E. L.	Robbery, with violence	3 years' penal servitude	12 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1 10 –	—
3283 E. R.	Sheepstealing	ditto	12 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1 14 9	—
3284 W. M.	Robbery, with violence	ditto	12 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1 10 9	—
3285 G. F.	Burglary	ditto	12 Dec. 1859	bad	3	1 12 10	—
3286 W. H.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	27 Oct. 1859	very good	1	1 15 7	—
3287 R. B.	ditto	4 years' penal servitude	26 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	1 13 5	—
3289 J. L.	ditto	7 years' penal servitude	26 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	1 13 5	—
3292 J. G.	ditto	ditto	24 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	2 – 6	—

Chatham Prison—*continued.*

Register Number and Initials.		CRIME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Conviction.	General Prison Character.	Class.	Gratuity in this Country to 1 Feb. 1861.			Gratuity from Bermuda or Gibraltar.		
							£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
3294	J. O. N.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	21 Oct. 1859	very bad	3	1	3	11	—		
3295	P. H.	ditto	ditto	27 Oct. 1859	very good	1	1	16	1	—		
3296	H. C.	Fraud	7 years' penal servitude	19 Oct. 1859	very indifferent	3	1	8	4	—		
3297	W. S.	Larceny	4 years' penal servitude	25 Oct. 1859	very good	1	1	10	10	—		
3298	G. B.	ditto	8 years' penal servitude	25 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	—	17	11	—		
3299	G. B.	ditto	4 years' penal servitude	17 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	1	19	8	—		
3300	J. B.	Conspiracy and perjury	7 years' penal servitude	8 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	2	—	4	—		
3301	S. P.	Larceny, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	21 Nov. 1859	ditto	1	1	13	8	—		
3302	J. M.	Receiving stolen goods	ditto	7 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1	10	9	—		
3303	T. T.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	26 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	1	3	8	—		
3304	W. H.	Larceny	ditto	18 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	1	15	4	—		
3305	P. M'K.	ditto	ditto	18 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	1	19	—	—		
3309	E. S.	ditto	4 years' penal servitude	28 Nov. 1859	ditto	1	1	12	8	—		
3310	P. D.	Robbery, with violence	ditto	10 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1	10	6	—		
3311	J. H.	Embezzlement	ditto	7 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1	13	5	—		
3312	W. C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	27 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	1	18	1	—		
3313	G. B.	ditto	5 years' penal servitude	26 Oct. 1859	ditto	1	1	12	2	—		
3314	H. J.	Burglary, and previous conviction	6 years' penal servitude	16 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1	15	4	—		
3315	J. C.	Robbery, with violence	7 years' penal servitude	10 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1	12	8	—		
3316	J. C.	Receiving stolen property	ditto	7 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1	13	2	—		
3317	A. B.	Larceny, and previous conviction	8 years' penal servitude	7 Nov. 1859	very indifferent	3	1	13	1	—		
3318	J. W. M.	Manslaughter	Life, penal servitude	5 Dec. 1859	very good	1	1	16	7	—		
3319	J. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	3 Jan. 1860	ditto	1	1	2	3	—		
3320	S. S.	ditto	ditto	2 Jan. 1860	ditto	1	1	7	9	—		
3321	J. C.	Robbery, with violence	ditto	3 Dec. 1859	good	1	1	8	8	—		
3323	H. L.	Felony	ditto	21 Oct. 1859	very good	1	1	17	1	—		
3324	M. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	5 Jan. 1860	ditto	1	—	19	6	—		
3325	E. L.	ditto	ditto	3 Jan. 1860	good	1	—	19	—	—		
3326	W. W.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	26 Mar. 1860	very good	1	1	3	3	—		
3327	H. S.	ditto	ditto	3 Jan. 1860	ditto	1	1	2	—	—		
3328	P. P.	Robbery, with violence	ditto	20 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1	3	7	—		
3329	S. J.	Housebreaking, and previous conviction.	ditto	4 Jan. 1860	ditto	1	1	—	8	—		
3330	J. L.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	3 Jan. 1860	ditto	1	1	6	5	—		
3331	T. R.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	5 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	1	8	9	—		
3332	G. S.	Forgery	ditto	14 Nov. 1859	ditto	1	1	13	1	—		
3334	S. B.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	4 Jan. 1860	indifferent	2	1	3	2	—		
3335	E. T.	ditto	6 years' penal servitude	4 Jan. 1860	very good	1	1	5	9	—		
3336	D. L.	ditto	ditto	4 Jan. 1860	ditto	1	1	6	10	—		
3337	W. B.	Housebreaking, and previous conviction.	ditto	14 Nov. 1859	very indifferent	2	1	7	4	—		
3339	T. F.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	20 May 1857	very good	1	1	14	9	8	8	7
3340	W. H.	ditto	ditto	20 May 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	7	6	7
3341	A. S.	ditto	ditto	19 May 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	6	15	9
3342	C. O.	ditto	ditto	19 May 1857	ditto	1	1	12	6	3	15	2
3343	G. T.	ditto	ditto	18 May 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	7	—	9
3344	G. G.	Housebreaking, and previous conviction.	ditto	18 May 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	6	15	5
3345	P. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	11 May 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	7	11	5
3346	J. W.	ditto	ditto	11 May 1857	very indifferent	3	1	1	11	6	2	2
3347	D. M.	ditto	ditto	11 May 1857	very good	1	1	14	9	7	13	5
3348	M. T.	Felony	ditto	11 May 1857	ditto	1	1	15	9	6	13	3
3349	J. F.	Forgery	ditto	11 May 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	6	16	9
3350	B. H.	Robbery	ditto	11 May 1857	ditto	1	1	12	3	6	2	1
3351	W. N.	Wounding with intent	ditto	11 May 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	7	6	1
3352	C. N.	Burglary, and previous conviction	ditto	6 April 1857	indifferent	2	1	7	10	6	10	7
3353	A. K.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	29 April 1857	very indifferent	3	1	9	6	7	3	11
3354	A. D.	ditto	ditto	22 April 1857	good	1	1	9	6	6	16	3
3355	J. D.	Theft	ditto	20 April 1857	very good	1	1	14	9	6	12	—
3356	J. J.	ditto	ditto	20 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	—	5	12	11
3357	J. H.	ditto	ditto	20 April 1857	bad	3	1	14	9	6	13	4
3358	J. Y.	Larceny	ditto	14 April 1857	very good	1	1	14	9	7	14	1
3359	A. H.	ditto	ditto	14 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	8	10	11
3360	J. F.	Threatening to shoot a serjeant	ditto	14 April 1857	very bad	3	—	16	9	6	5	8
3361	W. C.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	13 April 1857	very good	1	1	14	9	7	17	10
3362	J. S.	ditto	ditto	13 April 1857	ditto	1	1	13	6	6	13	9
3363	J. C.	ditto	4 years' and 28 days' penal servitude.	13 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	7	9	2
3364	G. S.	ditto	4 years' penal servitude	13 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	7	11	9
3365	D. R.	ditto	ditto	13 April 1857	bad	3	1	5	3	6	9	10
3366	G. K.	Larceny	ditto	13 April 1857	very good	1	1	14	9	7	6	10
3367	A. S.	ditto	ditto	13 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	6	7	7
3368	E. C.	Shopbreaking, and three previous convictions.	ditto	9 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	3	6	13	5
3369	S. M.	Larceny	ditto	9 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	7	19	6
3370	W. H.	ditto	ditto	9 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	6	16	11
3371	J. W.	Shopbreaking and theft	ditto	9 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	6	6	10
3372	H. M.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	8 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	6	9	8
3373	J. B.	Burglary, theft, and previous conviction.	ditto	7 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	7	3	9
3374	T. C.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	7 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	7	2	11
3375	C. H. L.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	7 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	6	18	2
3376	J. S.	Sheepstealing	ditto	7 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	8	8	9
3377	H. S.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	6 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	6	7	1
3378	J. S.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	6 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	6	4	9
3379	G. C.	Uttering a forged money order	ditto	6 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	6	14	2
3380	W. S.	Robbery, with another	ditto	6 April 1857	ditto	1	1	14	9	7	3	10

Chatham Prison—*continued.*

Register Number and Initials.	CRIME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Conviction.	General Prison Character.	Class.	Gratuity in this Country to 1 Feb. 1861.	Gratuity from Bermuda or Gibraltar.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3381 W. S. -	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	6 April 1857	very indifferent -	3	1 12 3	6 3 6
3382 W. C. -	Uttering counterfeit coin - -	- - ditto - -	6 April 1857	very good -	1	1 12 9	7 2 -
3383 J. G. -	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	6 April 1857	ditto - -	1	1 9 6	5 12 11
3384 C. W. -	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	6 April 1857	ditto - -	1	1 14 9	6 11 1
3385 J. H. -	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	6 April 1857	ditto - -	1	1 10 3	6 8 6
3386 J. C. -	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	6 April 1857	ditto - -	1	1 14 9	7 17 6
3387 J. S. H. -	Felony - - - - -	- - ditto - -	6 April 1857	bad - - -	3	1 13 3	7 - 1
3388 J. E. -	ditto - - - - -	- - ditto - -	6 April 1857	very good -	1	1 14 9	6 19 8
3389 J. S. -	ditto - - - - -	- - ditto - -	3 April 1857	ditto - -	1	1 10 3	6 6 5
3390 J. P. -	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	2 April 1857	ditto - -	1	1 12 6	7 15 5
3391 J. G. -	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	2 April 1857	ditto - -	1	1 14 -	5 - 9
3392 P. H. -	Felony - - - - -	- - ditto - -	1 April 1857	ditto - -	1	1 14 9	8 5 5
3393 H. T. -	Robbery, with violence - -	5 years' penal servitude	7 April 1856	very indifferent -	3	1 12 6	6 16 4
3394 W. S. -	Theft, and previous conviction -	6 years' penal servitude	30 April 1855	indifferent -	3	1 3 9	9 3 8
3395 C. R. -	Housebreaking, and previous conviction.	7 years' penal servitude	27 June 1854	very good - - -	1	1 14 9	10 16 9
3402 J. B. -	Felony, and previous conviction -	4 years' penal servitude	17 Mar. 1857	good - -	1	1 13 3	6 9 7
3403 T. C. -	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	17 Mar. 1857	moderately good	1	1 14 3	7 2 6
3404 P. A. -	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	2 April 1857	indifferent -	3	1 12 6	6 11 6
3405 R. L. -	Burglary - - - - -	- - ditto - -	9 Mar. 1857	very bad - -	3	1 9 6	7 6 10
3406 J. C. -	Horsestealing, and previous conviction.	- - ditto - -	18 May 1857	moderately good	1	1 9 3	6 2 1
3407 W. S. -	Larceny - - - - -	- - ditto - -	11 May 1857	good - -	1	1 9 3	5 15 11
3408 L. F. -	Receiving stolen goods - -	- - ditto - -	11 May 1857	ditto - -	1	- 8 8	6 - 10
3409 T. M'M. -	Larceny - - - - -	- - ditto - -	11 May 1857	ditto - -	1	- 16 8	6 12 9
3410 M. O. D. -	Theft, and previous conviction -	- - ditto - -	6 May 1857	ditto - -	1	- 15 8	4 1 4
3411 H. C. -	Warehousebreaking - - -	- - ditto - -	7 April 1857	ditto - -	1	- 16 8	7 1 5
3412 J. O. -	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 yrs. 1 mo. penal serv.	6 April 1857	very bad - -	3	1 2 3	5 17 3
3414 W. A. -	Housebreaking, and previous conviction.	4 years' penal servitude	1 April 1857	very indifferent -	2	1 4 6	4 19 9
3415 H. B. -	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	23 Mar. 1857	good - -	1	- 18 8	4 16 7
3416 T. F. -	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	16 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 6 9	7 3 4
3417 T. C. -	Larceny - - - - -	- - ditto - -	16 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	- 19 6	6 9 9
3418 T. J. -	Theft - - - - -	- - ditto - -	16 Mar. 1857	very bad - -	3	- 17 3	2 18 8
3419 T. E. -	Larceny - - - - -	- - ditto - -	16 Mar. 1857	bad - - -	3	- 14 7	6 4 9
3420 A. E. -	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	16 Mar. 1857	moderately good	1	1 4 7	6 10 8
3421 H. J. -	Assault, with intent, and previous conviction.	- - ditto - -	14 Mar. 1857	bad - - -	3	1 4 3	7 - 5
3422 W. H. -	Felony, and previous conviction -	- - ditto - -	13 Mar. 1857	good - -	1	1 4 3	6 9 1
3423 T. J. -	Larceny - - - - -	- - ditto - -	12 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 6 9	7 12 3
3424 J. J. -	Robbery, with violence - -	- - ditto - -	13 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 1 9	7 4 8
3425 T. J. -	Horsestealing - - - -	- - ditto - -	12 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 1 9	3 3 9
3426 W. H. -	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	12 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	9 1 7
3428 T. D. -	Burglary, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	21 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 5 -	7 3 4
3429 A. W. -	Burglary - - - - -	- - ditto - -	19 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 1 9	5 19 4
3430 B. M. -	Assault, with intent, and previous conviction.	- - ditto - -	14 Mar. 1857	very bad - -	3	1 1 9	5 13 1
3431 M. B. -	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	14 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	3	1 4 6	6 5 5
3432 H. C. -	Burglary - - - - -	- - ditto - -	9 Mar. 1857	bad - - -	3	1 1 9	4 7 8
3433 J. T. -	ditto - - - - -	- - ditto - -	9 Mar. 1857	good - -	1	1 8 -	5 9 6
3434 S. T. -	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	4 Mar. 1857	very bad - -	3	1 1 9	5 10 4
3435 F. C. -	Robbery, with violence - -	- - ditto - -	23 Mar. 1857	good - -	1	1 8 -	6 10 1
3436 G. B. -	Theft, and previous conviction -	- - ditto - -	10 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	6 6 5
3437 R. H. -	Housebreaking and larceny -	- - ditto - -	21 May 1857	ditto - -	1	1 6 -	5 16 -
3438 J. M. -	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	20 May 1857	ditto - -	1	1 4 3	3 18 6
3439 J. W. -	Striking his superior officer -	- - ditto - -	21 April 1857	bad - - -	3	1 6 9	4 19 1
3440 S. N. -	Larceny - - - - -	- - ditto - -	13 April 1857	good - -	1	1 4 3	8 - 8
3441 J. B. -	ditto - - - - -	- - ditto - -	6 April 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 9	6 5 11
3442 F. R. -	Burglary - - - - -	- - ditto - -	31 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	6 12 11
3443 J. C. -	Felony, and previous conviction -	- - ditto - -	18 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	7 6 3
3444 C. C. -	Larceny - - - - -	- - ditto - -	30 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	7 7 4
3445 G. H. -	Receiving stolen goods - -	- - ditto - -	30 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	7 6 -
3446 J. S. -	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	30 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	7 11 6
3447 S. W. -	Bigamy - - - - -	- - ditto - -	9 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	6 19 2
3448 J. C. -	Housebreaking and larceny -	- - ditto - -	9 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	7 9 3
3449 W. G. -	Theft, and previous conviction -	- - ditto - -	9 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	6 19 11
3450 W. G. -	Sheepstealing - - - -	- - ditto - -	9 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	7 7 10
3451 J. C. -	Burglary - - - - -	- - ditto - -	9 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	7 5 10
3452 A. C. -	Housebreaking and larceny -	- - ditto - -	9 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	- 19 -	6 18 2
3453 J. B. -	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	9 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 2 -	6 18 8
3454 W. C. -	Throwing vitriol on a female -	- - ditto - -	28 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	7 13 3
3455 J. S. -	Embezzlement - - - -	- - ditto - -	28 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	7 1 1
3456 W. S. -	Robbery, with violence - -	- - ditto - -	23 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	7 10 11
3457 J. H. -	Uttering a forged note - -	- - ditto - -	26 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	7 5 -
3458 J. H. -	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	23 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	7 9 8
3459 J. T. -	Stealing a letter - - -	- - ditto - -	23 Mar. 1857	very indifferent -	2	- 18 7	6 18 -
3460 W. J. -	Burglary - - - - -	- - ditto - -	9 Mar. 1857	good - -	1	1 8 -	7 11 9
3461 W. H. -	Uttering a forged bill - -	- - ditto - -	9 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 7 3	7 2 1
3462 G. W. -	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	9 Mar. 1857	bad - - -	3	1 2 -	6 15 3
3463 W. R. -	Burglary, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	9 Mar. 1857	good - -	1	1 8 -	7 10 8
3464 C. D. -	Uttering a forged order, and previous conviction.	- - ditto - -	5 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	7 4 8
3465 G. W. -	Felony - - - - -	- - ditto - -	2 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	- 18 8	7 4 10
3467 C. B. -	ditto - - - - -	- - ditto - -	4 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	7 5 4
3468 G. H. -	Uttering counterfeit coin - -	- - ditto - -	2 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	7 11 8
3469 J. T. -	Housebreaking and larceny, and previous conviction.	- - ditto - -	30 Mar. 1857	ditto - -	1	1 8 -	6 9 6

Chatham Prison—*continued.*

Register Number and Initials.		CRIME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Conviction.	General Prison Character.	Class.	Gratuity in this Country to 1 Feb. 1861. £. s. d.	Gratuity from Bermuda or Gibraltar. £. s. d.
3470	J. M.	Burglary, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	21 Mar. 1857	good	1	1 8 –	6 4 10
3471	T. L.	Burglary	ditto	21 Mar. 1857	moderately good	1	1 8 –	7 5 2
3472	J. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	21 Mar. 1857	good	1	1 8 –	6 16 2
3473	T. C.	Burglary, and previous conviction	ditto	21 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	1 8 –	6 4 7
3474	C. C.	Robbery, with violence	ditto	21 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	1 8 –	6 5 10
3475	J. T.	ditto	ditto	21 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	1 8 –	8 11 4
3476	P. E.	Cutting and wounding	ditto	21 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	1 8 –	6 11 11
3477	J. C.	ditto	ditto	21 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	1 8 –	6 3 3
3478	E. J.	Assault, with intent to rob	ditto	21 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	1 8 –	6 7 4
3479	H. S.	Robbery, with violence	ditto	21 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	1 8 –	6 18 –
3480	D. A.	ditto	ditto	21 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	1 8 –	7 12 8
3482	W. H.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	21 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	1 8 –	7 – 3
3483	J. S.	Burglary	ditto	21 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	1 8 –	4 18 8
3485	W. J.	Shooting, to prevent apprehension	ditto	19 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	1 3 –	5 18 10
3486	B. M.	Housebreaking, larceny, and previous conviction.	ditto	18 Mar. 1857	bad	3	1 8 –	6 18 1
3487	S. E.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	18 Mar. 1857	good	1	1 6 3	6 14 1
3488	G. S.	Burglary	5 years' penal servitude	10 Mar. 1856	ditto	1	– 19 3	5 16 6
3491	J. H. T.	Forgery	ditto	20 Mar. 1856	ditto	1	1 8 –	8 16 10
3492	A. W.	Burglary	ditto	20 Mar. 1856	ditto	1	1 8 –	12 9 10
3493	W. B.	ditto	ditto	10 Mar. 1856	ditto	1	1 8 –	12 17 10
3494	W. H.	Receiving stolen goods	6 years' penal servitude	11 June 1855	ditto	1	1 1 9	9 3 9
3495	J. H.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	5 April 1855	ditto	1	1 8 –	10 15 –
3496	J. R.	ditto	ditto	5 April 1855	ditto	1	1 8 –	12 – 3
3497	C. S.	Stealing a post letter	ditto	22 Oct. 1855	ditto	1	1 6 9	11 7 8
3498	M. S.	Housebreaking	ditto	19 Mar. 1855	ditto	1	– 18 2	8 2 2
3499	C. M.	Larceny, and previous conviction	7 years' penal servitude	29 June 1854	ditto	1	1 8 –	14 19 10
3500	R. T.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	8 April 1854	ditto	1	1 8 –	13 6 4
3501	J. B.	Robbery, with violence	3 years' penal servitude	19 July 1859	ditto	1	2 19 4	—
3502	P. M.	Larceny	4 years' penal servitude	2 Jan. 1859	ditto	1	5 7 9	—
3505	J. J.	Larceny, and previous conviction	6 years' penal servitude	28 June 1858	ditto	1	5 18 9	—
3507	J. W.	Burglary, and previous conviction	8 years' penal servitude	5 April 1854	ditto	1	1 4 6	11 9 3
3508	W. M.	ditto	life, transportation	22 Mar. 1851	very good	1	1 2 3	16 – –
3511	C. J.	Burglary and larceny	4 years' penal servitude	30 Mar. 1857	good	1	– 19 –	7 1 1
3512	M. M.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	16 Feb. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	8 4 –
3506	J. T.	ditto	6 years' penal servitude	20 Oct. 1857	very indifferent	2	– 19 4	3 10 11
3513	J. B.	Robbery, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	24 Feb. 1857	good	1	– 19 –	6 10 –
3514	J. M.	Housebreaking and larceny	ditto	16 Feb. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	5 9 9
3516	J. W.	Felony	ditto	4 Mar. 1857	bad	1	– 19 –	6 5 6
3517	G. B.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	4 Mar. 1857	good	1	– 18 3	6 1 3
3518	J. S.	ditto	ditto	2 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	6 13 11
3519	E. S.	Assault, with intent to rob	ditto	2 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	7 3 –
3520	J. F.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	2 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	7 – 5
3521	T. P.	Sheep-stealing	ditto	2 Mar. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	7 17 9
3522	J. W. B.	Perjury	ditto	2 Mar. 1857	moderately good	1	– 19 –	7 11 2
3523	J. B.	ditto	ditto	2 Mar. 1857	good	1	– 19 –	8 9 5
3524	M. H.	Felony, and previous conviction	ditto	23 Feb. 1857	ditto	1	– 15 3	6 7 2
3525	W. B.	Sheep-stealing	ditto	23 Feb. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	6 13 3
3526	J. P.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	27 Feb. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	7 12 10
3527	T. M.	Felony, and previous conviction	ditto	26 Feb. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	6 2 4
3528	W. M.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	24 Feb. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	7 14 6
3529	R. P.	Burglary, theft, and previous conviction.	ditto	18 Feb. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	8 2 10
3530	H. J.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	16 Feb. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	5 18 4
3531	J. G.	ditto	ditto	16 Feb. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	6 17 8
3532	J. W.	ditto	ditto	16 Feb. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	7 15 11
3537	W. S.	Housebreaking and larceny	ditto	16 Feb. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	6 15 1
3538	L. H.	ditto	6 years' penal servitude	20 Feb. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	13 15 8
3539	G. B.	Burglary, and previous conviction	7 years' penal servitude	27 Feb. 1857	ditto	1	– 19 –	13 9 9
3540	J. G.	Felony	life, transportation	29 July 1850	ditto	1	– 15 –	22 11 3
3541	J. G.	Intent to murder	ditto	7 Dec. 1850	ditto	1	– 15 –	17 12 7
3554	J. L.	Theft, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	4 Oct. 1858	very bad	1	– 11 11	—
3555	G. H.	Felony	ditto	14 May 1860	good	1	– 14 6	—
3556	J. H.	Theft	ditto	23 April 1860	ditto	1	– 12 6	—
3558	J. K.	ditto	ditto	5 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 13 6	—
3559	J. H.	Burglary, and previous conviction	ditto	27 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 11 3	—
3560	A. S.	Larceny	ditto	14 Feb. 1860	ditto	1	– 12 –	—
3561	P. M.	Theft, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	23 April 1860	ditto	1	– 11 6	—
3562	G. B.	ditto	ditto	12 April 1860	ditto	1	– 11 8	—
3563	J. R.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	2 April 1860	ditto	1	– 12 –	—
3565	J. W.	ditto	ditto	23 April 1860	ditto	1	– 11 4	—
3566	E. W.	ditto	ditto	23 April 1860	ditto	2	– 12 –	—
3568	T. S.	Horse-stealing	ditto	23 April 1860	ditto	1	– 16 –	—
3569	H. C.	Larceny, and previous conviction	ditto	19 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 15 6	—
3571	J. O. N.	Theft, and previous conviction	ditto	25 April 1860	ditto	1	– 12 6	—
3574	E. S.	Larceny, and previous conviction	5 years' penal servitude	9 April 1860	ditto	1	– 12 6	—
3575	W. W.	ditto	ditto	9 April 1860	ditto	1	– 12 2	—
3577	J. O.	Shopbreaking	6 years' penal servitude	11 June 1860	ditto	1	– 11 6	—
3578	J. M'C.	Theft, and previous conviction	8 years' penal servitude	26 April 1860	indifferent	2	– 11 6	—
3580	W. J.	Larceny, and previous conviction	10 years' penal servitude	29 June 1859	good	1	– 11 6	—
3581	J. G.	Stabbing, with intent	life, penal servitude	7 May 1860	ditto	1	– 12 3	—
3583	T. B.	Larceny, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	6 Feb. 1860	ditto	1	– 12 3	—
3585	J. R.	ditto	ditto	19 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	– 4 –	—
3586	J. D.	ditto	ditto	19 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	– 4 9	—
3588	M. M'C.	ditto	4 years' penal servitude	6 Feb. 1860	ditto	3	– 2 6	—
3589	W. H. C.	ditto	ditto	10 Mar. 1860	ditto	2	—	—
3590	T. C.	Robbery	ditto	27 Feb. 1860	ditto	2	– 6 8	—

CHATHAM PRISON—*continued.*

Register Number and Initials.		CRIME.	SENTENCE.	Date of Conviction.	General Prison Character.	Class.	Gratuity in this Country to 1 Feb. 1861.	Gratuity from Bermuda or Gibraltar.
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.
3591	A. D.	Housebreaking, and previous conviction.	4 years' penal servitude	27 Feb. 1860	good	1	– 5 2	—
3592	J. A.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	9 Jan. 1860	ditto	1	– 8 8	—
3593	J. D.	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	19 Dec. 1859	ditto	1	– 4 10	—
3594	G. S.	Arson, and previous conviction of felony.	5 years' penal servitude	12 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	—	—
3595	J. H.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	12 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 2 8	—
3596	F. J.	Burglary (three indictments)	- - ditto - -	8 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 2 6	—
3597	T. W.	Burglary and theft - - -	- - ditto - -	1 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 6 8	—
3599	W. P.	Larceny, and previous conviction	6 years' penal servitude	23 Jan. 1860	ditto	1	– 7 4	—
3600	W. S.	Burglary, and previous conviction	10 years' penal servitude	12 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 2 8	—
3601	W. M'D.	Striking his superior officer	6 years' penal servitude	16 Dec. 1859	indifferent	2	– 7 4	—
3692	F. N.	Larceny - - - - -	10 years' penal servitude	5 Dec. 1859	good	2	– 10 –	—
3603	W. F.	Assault with intent, and previous conviction.	3 years' penal servitude	15 May 1860	ditto	1	—	—
3604	J. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	3 April 1860	ditto	1	– 1 4	—
3605	S. J.	Obtaining money by false pretences	- - ditto - -	5 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 4 8	—
3606	J. L.	Larceny - - - - -	- - ditto - -	5 Mar. 1860	ditto	2	– 1 4	—
3607	J. M.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	5 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 4 8	—
3608	G. G.	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	20 Feb. 1860	ditto	1	– 5 4	—
3610	W. W.	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	16 April 1860	ditto	1	– – 8	—
3613	J. S.	Burglary - - - - -	- - ditto - -	22 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 6 8	—
3614	W. G. S.	Forgery - - - - -	- - ditto - -	22 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 6 8	—
3615	H. C.	Larceny - - - - -	- - ditto - -	19 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 4 –	—
3616	G. B.	Larceny, and previous conviction	4 years' penal servitude	15 May 1860	ditto	1	—	—
3617	W. S.	Burglary - - - - -	- - ditto - -	7 May 1860	ditto	1	—	—
3618	S. S.	Felony with intent - - -	- - ditto - -	7 May 1860	ditto	1	—	—
3619	G. S.	Burglary (two indictments)	- - ditto - -	7 May 1860	indifferent	2	– 1 4	—
3621	H. A.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	2 April 1860	good	1	—	—
3622	A. H.	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	2 April 1860	ditto	1	– 2 8	—
3623	G. P.	Highway robbery and violence	- - ditto - -	27 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 2 8	—
3624	J. O.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	19 Mar. 1860	very bad	3	—	—
3625	H. H.	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	16 Mar. 1860	good	1	—	—
3626	S. B.	Warehousebreaking and theft	5 years' penal servitude	9 April 1860	ditto	1	—	—
3627	J. R.	Embezzlement - - - -	6 years' penal servitude	7 May 1860	ditto	1	—	—
3628	G. B.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	2 April 1860	ditto	1	– 2 8	—
3629	H. W.	Housebreaking, larceny, and previous conviction.	- - ditto - -	2 April 1860	ditto	1	– 2 8	—
3631	H. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	7 years' penal servitude	19 Mar. 1860	indifferent	2	– 4 8	—
3632	J. S.	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	19 Mar. 1860	good	1	– 4 8	—
3633	J. M.	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	3 April 1860	ditto	1	—	—
3634	E. W. B.	Making counterfeit coin -	- - ditto - -	2 April 1860	ditto	1	– 2 8	—
3637	M. M.	Felony - - - - -	10 years' penal servitude	1 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 4 –	—
3639	G. T.	Receiving stolen goods	14 years' penal servitude	7 May 1860	ditto	1	—	—
3642	P. Le G.	Felony - - - - -	7 years' penal servitude	17 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 6 8	—
3643	J. C.	Larceny, and two previous convictions.	4 years' penal servitude	18 June 1860	ditto	1	—	—
3644	J. A.	Theft, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	18 June 1860	ditto	1	—	—
3645	W. M. W.	Obtaining goods by false pretences	- - ditto - -	18 June 1860	ditto	1	—	—
3647	H. H.	Uttering counterfeit coin -	- - ditto - -	11 June 1860	ditto	1	—	—
3649	G. W.	Shopbreaking and larceny -	6 years' penal servitude	18 June 1860	ditto	1	—	—
3651	A. G.	Feloniously wounding -	8 years' penal servitude	11 June 1860	ditto	1	—	—
3654	G. T.	Shooting with intent, and previous conviction.	4 years' penal servitude	25 July 1859	ditto	1	– 19 9	—
3655	W. T.	Larceny, and receiving - -	- - ditto - -	20 Feb. 1860	ditto	1	1 6 3	—
3656	J. O.	Burglary, and previous conviction	6 years' penal servitude	14 July 1856	ditto	1	5 18 6	—
3657	W. B.	Wounding with intent - -	- - ditto - -	19 Mar. 1856	ditto	1	2 5 3	5 9 1
3658	W. M. H.	- - ditto - - - -	- - ditto - -	2 Jan. 1860	ditto	3	– 3 8	—
3659	D. W.	Theft, and previous conviction	10 years' penal servitude	28 Dec. 1859	ditto	3	—	—
3660	J. P.	Larceny, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	10 April 1860	ditto	1	– 8 8	—
3661	J. E.	Bestiality - - - -	- - ditto - -	20 Feb. 1860	ditto	1	– 5 8	—
3662	P. M'C.	Theft, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	6 April 1860	ditto	1	– 7 4	—
3663	D. G.	- - ditto - - - -	4 years' penal servitude	23 April 1860	ditto	1	– 7 4	—
3665	G. D.	Burglary, and previous conviction	6 years' penal servitude	7 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 7 4	—
3666	W. J.	Larceny, and previous conviction	7 years' penal servitude	14 May 1860	ditto	1	– 10 2	—
3668	J. J.	Theft, and previous conviction	8 years' penal servitude	10 April 1860	ditto	1	– 10 10	—
3669	G. W.	Housebreaking, and previous conviction.	14 years' penal servitude	24 April 1860	ditto	1	– 7 4	—
3670	E. C.	Night poaching - - -	3 years' penal servitude	29 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 4 8	—
3671	S. K.	Warehousebreaking and theft	- - ditto - -	11 April 1860	ditto	1	– 4 –	—
3672	T. K.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	10 April 1860	ditto	1	– 4 –	—
3673	C. T.	- - ditto - - - -	4 years' penal servitude	24 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 3 –	—
3675	R. E.	Burglary, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	21 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 4 8	—
3677	J. W.	Larceny, and previous conviction	- - ditto - -	10 April 1860	ditto	1	– 2 8	—
3678	D. K.	Theft, and previous conviction	6 years' penal servitude	12 April 1860	ditto	2	– 2 4	—
3679	J. W.	Cutting and wounding with intent	Life penal servitude	7 Mar. 1860	ditto	2	– 6 –	—
3682	W. R.	Larceny, and previous conviction	3 years' penal servitude	21 May 1860	ditto	1	– 2 10	—
3683	J. T.	Housebreaking and larceny	7 years' penal servitude	21 May 1860	ditto	1	– 2 8	—
3684	S. Du P.	Uttering a forged note, and previous conviction.	14 years' penal servitude	21 Mar. 1860	ditto	1	– 1 8	—

T. Folliott Powell, Governor.

(Examined)
J. Jebb, Major General,
Chairman of the Directors.

COPIES of any ORDERS issued by the DIRECTORS of CONVICT PRISONS respecting the late Outbreak amongst the Convicts at *Chatham*.

Sir, 45, Parliament-street, 16 February 1861.

I HAVE not failed to represent to Secretary Sir George Lewis the judicious and admirable manner in which you acted during the recent emergency, and the determined and effective way in which you were supported on every occasion on which it became necessary to repress disorder by force.

I beg you will receive and convey this expression of my opinion and my thanks to all concerned.

I entirely approve of the prompt and vigorous manner in which the warders acted in regaining possession of the prison and restoring order; but, having said thus much, I would recall their serious attention to Rule 2, page 69, which prescribes, as a duty, "That prisoners shall be treated with kindness and humanity, &c."

It is by firmness and decision, united with consideration for the feelings of the men, who will, of course, long continue to remember and feel the humiliation of such a defeat as they experienced, that a right and proper feeling between warders and prisoners will be re-established.

I am, &c.

The Governor of Chatham Prison. (signed) *J. Jebb.*

RULE 2, page 69, referred to in annexed Letter.

"IT is the duty of all officers to treat the prisoners with kindness and humanity, and to listen patiently to and report their complaints or grievances; being firm, at the same time, in maintaining order and discipline, and enforcing complete observance of the rules and regulations of the establishment.

"The great object of reclaiming the criminal should always be kept in view by every officer in the prison, and they should strive to acquire a moral influence over the prisoners by performing their duties conscientiously, but without harshness. They should especially try to raise the prisoners' minds to a proper feeling of moral obligation by the example of their own uniform regard to truth and integrity, even in the smallest matters; such conduct will, in most cases, excite the respect and confidence of prisoners, and will make the duties of the officers more satisfactory to themselves, and more useful to the public."

GENERAL ORDER.

THE convicts at Chatham must be reminded that their crimes have rendered them liable to the most rigorous imprisonment for the whole of their sentences, and must be made to understand clearly that the many advantages which have been extended to them in stages, gratuities, and classes are merely matters of indulgence, and are not in any respect necessary parts of convict discipline.

They have been most kindly sanctioned by the Government as an encouragement to that good conduct and industry which the law gives it power to enforce, and with a hope of producing a feeling of gratitude, and a contented and submissive temper and condition of mind, but these hopes have been most cruelly disappointed.

Those whose folly and wickedness have been the cause of this must now reap their fruits, and those who have allowed themselves to be misled by bad example, though not criminal to the same extent, will also take their share of punishment.

It is plain from the recent outrageous conduct of the great body of prisoners, either that they do not understand their real position, and the extreme lenity with which they are treated, or that if they do understand them, they are so incredibly weak and foolish as to be ready at the call of any designing villain to sacrifice all in the vain attempt to resist authority.

The Secretary of State has been pleased to direct that:

1st. The whole of the gratuities credited to convicts who have taken part in the late disgraceful proceedings shall for the present be considered as entirely forfeited.

2d. That all remissions of sentence and other privileges attached to the stages and classes shall be withdrawn, and that convict discipline in a more rigorous form shall be enforced, until the great body of convicts shall, by good conduct and industry, earn a claim to a favourable consideration of their respective cases.

3d. With regard to the ringleaders in the late outrage, the letter "R" will be placed against each name in the books, in order that their cases may be specially considered.

4th. The Licenses already issued for the discharge of men during the present month are cancelled in the case of all who took part in the recent disturbance.

Any further misconduct of the same outrageous character will be punished with far greater severity, and the most decided exercise of the power which is given by law to the prison authorities for the repression of insubordination and disorder.

45, Parliament-street,
18 February 1861.

Joshua Jebb, Major General,
Chairman of the Directors.

Sir, 45, Parliament-street, 19 February 1861.

In forwarding to you printed copies of the General Order transmitted in my letter of the 16th instant, I have to call your immediate and most serious attention to the necessity of minutely inquiring into each individual case, with the view of ascertaining whether there exists fair reason, all things considered, for believing the men not to have been committed in the disturbance by their own free will and consent.

The fact of so many men of exemplary conduct, some of whose licenses were actually in your possession, and others recommended, many of them with large gratuities, affords to my mind presumptive evidence in confirmation of the truth of the simple history given to me this morning by those whom I saw on the parade.

The fact of several parties marching quietly off to their cells when the riot on the parade was at its height, also confirms this view.

It will be extremely difficult to separate the innocent from the guilty, but justice and good policy point to the importance of doing so; and when there exists a slight doubt, the man ought to have the benefit of it.

You will be good enough to submit to me daily a brief statement of the circumstances affecting individuals or parties, completing the inquiry, in the first instance, in the cases of men due for license.

To assist your judgment, I would recommend you to call upon each warder to give to the chief warder a classified list of the prisoners who have been under his charge, stating in general terms his opinion of the character of his men, with the probable course they would take under such a sudden emergency as that which occurred. Endeavour also to obtain particulars of the statement made respecting the cell doors being shut to prevent men getting in, and of others having been forcibly brought out, and made to take their place in the riots.

Another material point will be, to mark those who can be identified as having been actually engaged in the destruction of property, or who looked on with indifference whilst others were so employed in bringing expense, disgrace, and punishment upon the well-conducted men.

In the case of all the men on whose cases you are enabled to report favourably, I shall consider it my duty to recommend them to the Secretary of State for an early restoration to their privileges. I cannot, however, promise the like for the gratuities. The expense of the damage must be met by a forfeiture of the whole or some portion of the gratuity.

I am, &c.

The Governor of the Chatham Prison. (signed) *J. Jebb.*

General Order.

The Governor having expressed his opinion that a great number of the prisoners were not willingly concerned in the recent disgraceful proceedings, and a special inquiry into the cases of certain of the men having confirmed that opinion, the Secretary of State has been pleased to direct that an endeavour should be made to classify the prisoners, in order to separate the less criminal from others who had committed overt acts of insubordination.

The task of carrying these instructions into effect has been one of much labour and difficulty, but by the exertions of the Governor, and the eagerness of the officers to do justice to, and speak favourably of, their own men, it has been shown that more than one-half of the convicts may fairly be considered deserving of a restoration of their privileges, and that the remainder might be classified, so as to admit of different degrees of leniency being extended to them.

The following are the classes into which the whole number may be divided:—

1st. Those who were known to have taken no part in the riot.

2d. Those prisoners who were not known to have taken any part in the riot, and whose good character, and other circumstances combined, enabled the officers to state their belief that they did not take any part in it.

3d. Those who, though not proved to have taken any part, may, from their general prison character, antecedents, and recorded offences, be assumed to have done so.

4th. Those

4th. Those who are considered to have been ringleaders, divided according to the degree of their criminality into three classes.

As each case has been carefully inquired into, and the prisoner has received the full benefit of any doubt that may have arisen, the lists, when completed and approved, will be made known, and no further changes will be made.

The different classes are to be dealt with as follows:—

* The First and Second Classes, in which there are about 700 men, will be restored to their privileges without forfeiture.

* The Third Class will forfeit one-eighth of any gratuity due on the 1st of February, together with one month's remission, and a suspension of their privileges till the 18th of March.

* The Fourth Class, considered to be the least culpable among the ringleaders, will forfeit one-fourth of their gratuity, together with two months' remission of sentence, and their privileges will be suspended for three months, from the 11th of February.

* The Fifth Class, considered to be less deserving of clemency than the Fourth, will forfeit one-half of their gratuity, four months' remission, and their privileges will be suspended for four months.

* The Sixth Class will forfeit all gratuity, together with all remission of sentence and other privileges, and will have the letter "R." recorded against them.

In regard, however, to the forfeiture of remission of sentence, the Secretary of State is pleased to direct that a portion may be regained by good conduct and willing industry; excepting in the case of the Sixth Class, where any restoration of this indulgence will depend not only upon their own good conduct, but upon the behaviour of other prisoners who may have been misled by their evil example.

These inevitable consequences of the outrage above referred to should impress several wholesome lessons on the minds of the convicts generally, and lead them to a much more correct view of their real position than they appear hitherto to have had.

1st. They will see the hopelessness as well as the folly of a resistance to legal authority.

2d. It will be apparent that each man has an interest in the good conduct of others.

3d. The value of maintaining a good character, and by such means securing the good opinion of their officers, will be obvious.

4th. It should occur to them that when so much has been done to ameliorate the condition of the convict, and promote his best interests, the Government have a right to expect a feeling of gratitude, evinced by a willing and cheerful, instead of a dogged, submission to that strict discipline which they have not only the power but the determination to enforce.

45, Parliament-street,
6 March 1861.

Joshua Jebb, Major General,
Chairman of Directors.

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* Memorandum.

First and Second Class contained - - - - -	774 Men.
Third Class contained - - - - - - -	123 „
Fourth Class contained - - - - - - -	68 „
Fifth Class contained - - - - - - -	14 „
Sixth Class contained - - - - - - -	62 „
	1,041 Men.

CONVICT DISTURBANCES (CHATHAM).

RETURNS of the Number of Convicts (out of the 850 implicated in the recent Disturbances at *Chatham*), who were Removed direct from the Hulks to *Chatham* Prison, with the Dates of Removal; and, the Initials, Crime, Sentence, and Date of Conviction of each of the 850 Convicts so implicated; &c.

(*Mr. Childers.*)

COPY of Orders issued by the Directors of Convict Prisons respecting the late Outbreak amongst the Convicts at *Chatham*.

(*General Buckley.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *March* 1861.

Under 3 *oz.*

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 August 1860 ;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Names of the VISITING JUSTICES, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the CORPORAL PUNISHMENT has been Inflicted in each GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION in the UNITED KINGDOM for the last Three Years, as specified in the Return presented to this House on the 11th day of June last (Parliamentary Paper, No. 373), the Dates of each Warrant or Order, and the Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted."

(*Mr. Hadfield.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *February* 1861.

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction in the United Kingdom for the last Three Years, as specified in the Return presented to the House on the 11th day of June last (Parliamentary Paper, No. 373), the Dates of each Warrant or Order, and the Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.

Counties, Cities, and Boroughs. Gaols and Houses of Correction.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND:					
BEDFORD:					
County Gaol, Bedford		1	H. Littledale, esq., chairman; J. Tucker, W. St. Quintin, T. Barnard, H. W. Beaufort, esqrs.; Rev. R. Gregory Chalk.	26 Jan. 1858	Mr. R. E. Roberts, governor; Mr. R. Couchman, surgeon; C. Tudbale, chief warder; J. B. Hodgins, warder, and other officers.
			Court of Assize:-		
		1	Sir A. J. Cockburn, bart.	14 Mar. 1860	Mr. R. E. Roberts, governor; Mr. R. Couchman, surgeon; P. Passmore, chief warder; J. B. Hodgins, warder, and other officers.
BERKS:					
County Gaol, Reading		R. Welch	W. Merry and J. Matthews, esqrs., Visiting Justices.	31 Oct. 1857	F. A. Bulley, surgeon; S. Ferry, governor; R. W. Boyd, deputy governor; G. Morley, warder, and other officers.
		M. Chivers	W. Merry, esq., Visiting Justice.	11 Sept. 1858	
		A. Dore	Same	17 Sept. 1859	
		G. Lay	Mr. Justice Keating	29 Feb. 1860	
		G. Ferris	Same	29 Feb. 1860	
BUCKS:					
County Prison, Aylesbury	W. Lowndes, esq. J. Lane, esq. Rev. C. E. Gray. Rev. A. P. Cust. Rev. G. Chetwode.	J. Ranter	Rev. G. Chetwode	18 Nov. 1857	R. Ceely, esq., surgeon; H. Sheriff, governor; T. Peterkin, 1st warder; W. Pearce, 2d warder; and W. Armitage, 3d warder.
	Rev. W. E. Partridge. Rev. P. T. Ouvry. Rev. R. N. Russell.	F. Weedon	J. Lane, esq., and Rev. R. N. Russell.	4 July 1859	R. Ceely, esq., surgeon; H. Sheriff, governor; W. Armitage, 3d warder; and F. Welch, 9th warder.
CAMBRIDGE:					
County Gaol, Cambridge	None.				
CHESTER:					
County Gaol, Chester Castle	None.				

House of Correction, Knutsford - - - - - - - - - -	S. Hyde - -	Sir H. Mainwaring, bart. -	27 June 1857	G. Gallop, governor; and C. A. Merriman, surgeon, or his assistant.*
	M. Forkin -	- - Same - - -	31 July 1857	W. Leicester, deputy governor; and C. A. Merriman, surgeon, or his assistant.
	J. H. Moore -	L. P. Townshend, esq. -	18 Nov. 1857	G. Gallop, governor; and C. A. Merriman, surgeon, or his assistant.
	G. Short - -	W. Tollemache, esq. - -	24 Nov. 1857	
	P. Armstrong -	L. P. Townshend, esq. -	2 Dec. 1857	
	T. Armstrong -	- - Same - - -	2 Dec. 1857	
	T. Turner -	- - Same - - -	2 Dec. 1857	
	J. Taylor - -	- - Same - - -	2 Dec. 1857	
	T. Mince - -	E. Leigh, esq., jun. - -	5 Feb. 1858	
	W. Jones -	- - Same - - -	5 Feb. 1858	
	W. James -	L. P. Townshend, esq. -	25 Feb. 1858	
	J. Atherton -	Sir H. Mainwaring, bart. -	7 July 1858	
	J. Higgins -	- - Same - - -	10 July 1858	
	J. Higgins -	E. Leigh, esq., jun. -	4 Aug. 1858	
	J. Atherton -	Sir H. Mainwaring, bart. -	20 Aug. 1858	
	J. Barratt -	L. P. Townshend, esq. -	4 April 1859	
	P. Costello -	Sir H. Mainwaring, bart. -	14 April 1859	
	R. Greaves -	- - Same - - -	21 June 1859	
	G. Weston -	- - Same - - -	22 June 1859	
	J. Franklin -	E. Leigh, esq., jun., and J. Blakiston, esq.	26 Aug. 1859	
	R. Greaves -	- - Same - - -	23 Aug. 1859	
	W. Dabby -	E. Joynson, esq. - -	21 April 1860	
	W. Brooks -	T. Trafford, esq. - -	1 July 1857	G. Gallop, governor; and C. A. Merriman, surgeon, or his assistant.
	P. Green -	- - Same - - -	20 Oct. 1857	G. Gallop, governor; W. Leicester, deputy governor; and C. A. Merriman, surgeon, or his assistant.
	J. Potter - -	- - Same - - -	30 Nov. 1857	G. Gallop, governor; and C. A. Merriman, surgeon, or his assistant.
	G. Ashworth -	- - Same - - -	30 Nov. 1857	
	J. Riley - -	G. W. Latham, esq. - -	7 Jan. 1858	
	W. Riley - -	- - Same - - -	7 Jan. 1858	
	A. Moorcarty -	T. Trafford, esq. - -	6 Jan. 1858	
	J. Lewis - -	L. P. Townshend, esq. -	6 April 1858	
	J. Wroe - -	- - Same - - -	6 April 1858	G. Gallop, governor; W. Leicester, deputy governor; and C. A. Merriman, surgeon, or his assistant.
	L. Slater - -	- - Same - - -	6 April 1858	
	P. Moran - -	- - Same - - -	6 April 1858	
	J. Downey - -	- - Same - - -	6 April 1858	

*The surgeon of the gaol, or his assistant, are always present when punishment is inflicted, but as there was no note made at the time, they could not be distinguished in the column.

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS. GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
CHESTER—*continued.*					
House of Correction, Knutsford—*continued.*		J. F. Kelly	T. Trafford, esq.	19 Oct. 1858	
		J. Davies	Sir H. Mainwaring, bart.	5 Jan. 1859	
		D. Plant	L. P. Townshend, esq.	17 May 1859	
		P. Clare	Same	17 May 1859	G. Gallop, governor; and C. A. Merriman, surgeon, or his assistant.*
		A. Sutton	Same	29 June 1859	
		P. Tyrell	Same	29 June 1859	
		T. Jackson	Same	18 Oct. 1859	
		J. Fentham	Same	18 Oct. 1859	
		W. Houghton	G. W. Latham, esq.	29 Nov. 1859	W. Leicester, deputy governor; and C. A. Merriman, surgeon, or his assistant.
		H. Brereton	Sir H. Mainwaring, bart.	30 Nov. 1859	G. Gallop, governor; and C. A. Merriman, surgeon, or his assistant.
		J. Silvester	L. P. Townshend, esq.	29 Nov. 1859	
		J. Venables	Sir H. Mainwaring, bart.	14 Feb. 1860	
		J. Houghton	G. W. Latham, esq.	11 April 1860	
CORNWALL:					
County Gaol and House of Correction, Bodmin	Nicholas Kendall, esq., M.P. Sir Colman Rashleigh, bart. Charles Brune Graves Sawle, esq. William Hext, esq. Francis John Hext, esq. Henry Thomson, esq. Richard Foster, esq. Edward Coode, jun., esq. Nevil Norway, esq. Charles M. Edward Collins, clerk. Vyell Francis Vyvyan, clerk.	J. Harris J. James	F. J. Hext, esq.	9 July 1857	J. B. Everest, esq., governor; Rev. N. Kendall, chaplain; and T. Q. Couch, esq., assistant surgeon.
		J. Goulding	H. Thomson, esq.	10 Sept. 1857	J. B. Everest, esq., governor; and J. Ward, esq., surgeon.
DERBY:					
County Gaol, Derby		None.			

DEVON:					
County Prison, Exeter		J. King	J. Sillifant, C. Gordon, J. Garrett, J. Milford, Montague B. Bere, D. B. Davy, R. S. Gard, M. P., P. R. Hoare, J. Lincke, R. L. Pennell, E. S. Drewe, esqrs.; and Hon. W. W. Addington.	17 Feb. 1857	C. K. Webb, surgeon; E. H. Rose, governor; R. Churchward, S. Johns, A. Watts, and G. Windeatt, warders.
City Gaol and House of Correction, Exeter	The Mayor and ex-Mayor (for the time being).	W. Beer	John Shapland Stock, esq., Recorder, at Quarter Sessions.	28 June 1858	Surgeon, governor, and turnkeys.
	Christopher Arden, esq.	H. Davies			
	H. Hooper, esq.	R. Passmore			
	J. Sheppard, esq.	H. Davies, 2d off.	- - Same	18 Oct. 1858	
	William Kennaway, esq.	W. Beer, ditto			
	William Tombs, esq.	J. Fewings			
	Arthur Kempe, esq.	W. Easton			
		J. Mardon	Baron Watson, Lent Assize	14 Mar. 1859	
		B. Ley			
		W. Farley	Visiting Justices	12 July 1859	Surgeon, governor, turnkeys, and the other male prisoners.
Borough Gaol and House of Correction, Tiverton†	Samuel Gath, esq.	1	S. Gath and F. Hole, esqrs.	23 Oct. 1857	S. Gath, F. Hole, and G. A. Paterson, esqrs.; and W. H. Reed, surgeon.
	Francis Hole, esq.	2	- - Same	4 Dec. 1857	
	George Andrew Paterson, esq.	3	- - Same	4 Dec. 1857	
	William Henry Hodge, esq.	4	J. H. Amory and F. Hole, esqrs.	26 Mar. 1858	
		5	- - Same	16 April 1858	
		6	- - Same	16 April 1858	
		7	S. Gath and F. Hole, esqrs.	10 June 1858	
DORSET:					
County Prison, Dorset		1	H. Williams, esq.	14 Jan. 1857	Mr. Lawrance, governor; Mr. Arden, surgeon, and two warders.
		2	Rev. J. A. Templer	31 Oct. 1857	
		3	H. Williams, esq.	14 Nov. 1857	
		4	- - Same	8 Dec. 1858	
			Quarter Sessions:		
			Rev. H. F. Yeatman, LL. B., chairman.	Epiphany Sessions, 1859.	

* The surgeon of the gaol, or his assistant, are always present when punishment is inflicted, but as there was no note made at the time, they could not be distinguished in the column.

† The warrants of committal are always signed by two justices, but there are generally more on the bench. No corporal punishment has been inflicted for the last three years at any assize or sessions in this prison.

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS. GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
ESSEX:					
County Gaol, Springfield	T. W. Bramston, esq., M.P. T. S. Western, esq., M.P. The Rev. Sir John Page Wood, bart. C. T. Tower, esq. J. R. S. Phillips, esq. The Rev. Arthur Pearson. O. Savill Onley, esq. Captain W. G. Luard, R.N. The Rev. C. G. Gretton Townsend.	R. W. Godfrey	The Rev. A. Pearson and Captain W. G. Luard, R.N.	13 July 1859	J. T. Gilson, surgeon; C. H. Nicholas, deputy governor; J. W. Clark, principal warder; Francis Clarke and C. Bowyer, warders.
GLOUCESTER:					
County Prison, Gloucester		1	W. V. Guise, esq. T. G. Parry, esq. Rev. T. Purnell.	12 Dec. 1858	W. V. Guise, esq., Visiting Justice; G. H. Mason, governor; T. Hickes, surgeon; and a portion of the prison officers.
		2	W. V. Guise, esq.	21 Dec. 1858	Same.
		3	C. B. Hunt, esq. G. G. Dickinson, esq.	29 Aug. 1860	G. H. Mason, governor; T. Hickes, surgeon; and a portion of the prison officers.
HEREFORD:					
City Gaol, Hereford	Edward Abley, esq., Mayor Mr. Serjeant Pigott, Recorder. F. L. Bodenham, esq. James Jay, esq. T. T. Davies, esq. C. H. Price, esq. William Bullock, esq.	1	G. Pigott, esq., Recorder of Hereford.	23 Mar. 1859	G. Gouldrick, governor; Henry Vevers, surgeon; S. Scaffull and J. Lane, turnkeys.
HERTFORD:					
County Gaol and House of Correction, Hertford	C. D. Dimsdale, esq., Chairman.	G. B.	C. J. Dimsdale and R. Dimsdale, esqrs.	29 Nov. 1856	Prison surgeon, Dr. Davies; the governor, and other prison officers.
	G. S. Thornton, esq.	G. B.	C. J. Dimsdale, esq.	12 Dec. 1856	
	W. Parker, esq.	W. W.	A. Smith, esq.	21 Apr. 1858	
	A. Smith, esq., M.P.	G. S.	G. S. Thornton, esq.	14 May 1859	
	R. Dimsdale, esq.				
	W. Franks, jun., esq.				

Liberty Gaol and House of Correction, St. Albans		P. Carty	Rev. Dr. Nicholson, and T. Kinder, esq., Visiting Justices.	4 Apr. 1857	Governor, surgeon, and head warder.
		G. Denton	Rev. Dr. Nicholson, Rev. W. S. Wade, and H. H. Toulmin, esq., Visiting Justices.	25 June 1857	
		J. Craft	Rev. Dr. Nicholson, Rev. W. S. Wade, and T. Kinder, esq., Visiting Justices.	8 May 1858	
		J. Blake	Rev. Dr. Nicholson, H. H. Toulmin, and T. Kinder, esqrs., Visiting Justices.	6 Oct. 1858	
KENT:					
County Gaol and House of Correction, Maidstone	William Deedes, esq., M.P.	G. Haver	James Espinasse, esq.	28 July 1857	The governor or his deputy; the surgeon or his deputy; several warders and prisoners.
	John Wingfield Stratford, esq. (resigned April 1859).	D. Lawson	Colonel E. C. Fletcher	29 Apr. 1859	
	John Savage, esq.	B. Fermain	Same	23 July 1859	
	Edward Burton, esq.	F. Spears	S. L. L. Lucas, esq.	30 Aug. 1859	
	James Espinasse, esq. (resigned April 1859).	W. Heaviland	Same	7 Sept. 1859	
		J. Kennedy	Captain J. Cheere, R.N.	6 Dec. 1859	
	Henry Savage, esq. (resigned October 1858).	P. Purtell	Court of Quarter Sessions	8 Jan. 1857	
		T. Wood	Same	8 Jan. 1857	
	Edward Charles Fletcher, esq.	J. Fuller	Same	8 Jan. 1857	
		T. Drought	Same	9 Apr. 1857	
	The Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis Jarvis Stapleton, bart. (resigned April 1859).	G. Childs	Same	9 Apr. 1857	
		H. Barnard	Same	2 July 1857	
		H. Sharpe	Same	2 July 1857	
	William Moore, esq.	J. Higgins	Same	22 Oct. 1857	
	Samuel Lucas Lancaster Lucas, esq.	E. Butterworth	Same	22 Oct. 1857	
		J. Godfrey	Same	22 Oct. 1857	
	John Cheere, esq.	T. Morris	Same	22 Oct. 1857	
		W. Piggott	Same	7 Jan. 1858	
		H. Webb	Same	7 Jan. 1858	
		D. Gilbert	Same	8 Apr. 1858	
		G. Howell	Same	1 July 1858	
		T. Gerard	Same	7 Jan. 1859	
		W. French	Same	7 Jan. 1859	
Borough Gaol, Faversham	John B. Sharp, esq.	W. Greenwood	J. B. Sharp, esq., and E. Garraway, esq.	5 Jan. 1860	E. Garraway, esq., surgeon to the gaol; the gaoler, and one of the police constables.
	Charles Jones Hilton, esq.				
	Samuel George Johnson, esq.	F. Edwards	S. G. Johnson, esq., and C. Bryant, esq.	18 Jan. 1860	
Borough Prison, Sandwich		None.			
LANCASTER:					
County Gaol, Lancaster Castle		None.			

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction, &c.— *continued.*

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS. GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
LANCASTER—*continued.*					
Borough Gaol, Kirkdale		M. Forkin	W. Preston, esq.	5 Dec. 1857	Governor, surgeon, and chief warder.
Borough Gaol, Liverpool		1 *	J. H. Turner and J. Stitt, esqrs.	28 July 1857	W. Jameson, governor; and F. Archer, surgeon.
		2	S. Holme and J. Aikin, esqrs.	10 Dec. 1857	Rev. T. Carter, chaplain; C. R. Bromley, chief warder; and F. P. Weaver, assistant surgeon.
		3	T. D. Anderson, esq.	16 June 1858	W. Jameson, governor; and F. Archer, surgeon.
		4	J. B. Lloyd and J. Torr, esqrs.	28 June 1858	W. Jameson, governor; and F. P. Weaver, assistant surgeon.
			Borough Sessions:	Session:	
Borough Gaol, Walton		1	G. Henderson, esq., Recorder	Dec. 1856	W. Jameson, governor; and W. Bradbent, acting surgeon.
		2	Same	Feb. 1857	
		3	Same	July 1857	
		4	Same	July 1857	
		5	Same	July 1857	
		6	Same	July 1857	
		7	Same	May 1857	
		8	J. B. Aspinall, esq., Assistant Barrister.	Dec. 1857	
		9	Same	Dec. 1857	
		10	G. Henderson, esq., Recorder	Oct. 1857	
		11	Same	Oct. 1857	W. Jameson, governor; and F. Archer, surgeon.
		12	J. B. Aspinall, esq., Assistant Barrister.	Oct. 1857	
		13	G. Henderson, esq., Recorder	Oct. 1857	
		14	J. B. Aspinall, esq., Assistant Barrister.	Dec. 1857	
		15	G. Henderson, esq., Recorder	Dec. 1857	
		16	J. B. Aspinall, esq., Assistant Barrister.	Dec. 1857	
		17	Same	Feb. 1858	
		18	G. Henderson, esq., Recorder	Jan. 1858	

LANCASTER—*continued.*				
Borough Gaol, Walton—*continued* - - - - - - - - - -	19	J. B. Aspinall, esq., Assistant Barrister.	May 1858 -	W. Jameson and F. Archer, governor and surgeon; C. R. Bromley and F. Archer, chief warder and surgeon.
	20	G. Henderson, esq., Recorder	Feb. 1858 -	William Jameson, governor; and Francis Archer, surgeon.
	21	- - Same - - -	Jan. 1858 -	C. R. Bromley, chief warder; and Francis Archer, surgeon.
	22	- - Same - - -	Jan. 1858 -	
	23	J. B. Aspinall, esq., Assistant Barrister.	June 1858 -	C. R. Bromley and F. Archer, chief warder and surgeon; W. Jameson and F. Archer, governor and surgeon.
	24	- - Same - - -	Feb. 1858 -	C. R. Bromley, chief warder; and F. Archer, surgeon.
	25	- - Same - - -	May 1858 -	
	26	- - Same - - -	June 1858 -	
	27	- - Same - - -	Aug. 1858 -	W. Jameson, governor; and F. Archer, surgeon.
	28	- - Same - - -	Oct. 1858 -	
	29	G. Henderson, esq., Recorder	Feb. 1858 -	
	30	J. B. Aspinall, esq., Assistant Barrister.	Dec. 1858 -	
	31	- - Same - - -	Dec. 1858 -	
	32	G. Henderson, esq., Recorder	Jan. 1859 -	
	33	J. B. Aspinall, esq., Assistant Barrister.	Dec. 1858 -	
	34	- - Same - - -	Dec. 1858 -	
	35	- - Same - - -	Dec. 1858 -	
	36	- - Same - - -	Feb. 1859 -	C. R. Bromley, chief warder; and F. Archer, surgeon.
	37	- - Same - - -	Feb. 1859 -	W. Jameson, governor; and F. Archer, surgeon.
	38	- - Same - - -	Feb. 1859 -	
	39	- - Same - - -	Feb. 1859 -	
	40	G. Henderson, esq., Recorder	Feb. 1859 -	
	41	- - Same - - -	Jan. 1858 -	
	42	J. B. Aspinall, esq., Assistant Barrister.	Feb. 1859 -	
	43	- - Same - - -	Apr. 1859 -	
	44	- - Same - - -	Apr. 1859 -	
	45	J. B. Aspinall, esq., Deputy Recorder.	July 1859 -	
	46	Leofric Temple, esq., Assistant Barrister.	July 1859 -	
	47	J. B. Aspinall, esq., Deputy Recorder.	July 1859 -	
	48	J. B. Aspinall, esq., Assistant Barrister.	April 1859 -	
	49	- - Same - - -	Oct. 1859 -	
	50	- - Same - - -	Oct. 1859 -	
	51	- - Same - - -	Oct. 1859 -	
	52	- - Same - - -	Oct. 1859 -	

(*a*) In the case No. 1, by the Visiting Justices' direction, two prisoners named Bernard Kearns and James Riley, whom they had reprimanded for having committed similar offences, were present. The assistant surgeon, Mr. Bromley, the chief warder, or some other prison officer, were generally present at the before-mentioned punishments.

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS. GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
LANCASTER—*continued.*					
Borough Gaol, Walton—*continued*			Quarter Sessions:	Sessions:	
		53	J. B. Aspinall, esq., Deputy Recorder.	July 1859	W. Jameson, governor; and F. Archer, surgeon.
		54	Same	July 1859	
		55	J. B. Aspinall, esq., Assistant Barrister.	October 1859	
		56	J. B. Aspinall, esq., Deputy Recorder.	Dec. 1859	
		57	Same	Dec. 1859	
		58	Same	July 1859	
	The assistant surgeon, Mr. Bromley, the chief warder, or some other prison officer, were generally present; and J. B. Aspinall, esq., the Assistant Barrister, was present on one occasion.				
New Bailey Prison, Salford	1857: Robert Brandt, esq., Chairman.	J. Jones	H. L. Trafford, esq., Visiting Justice, Stipendiary Magistrate.	13 May 1857	W. B. Stott, surgeon of the prison; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	Sir John Potter, knt.				
	Samuel Ashton, esq.	C. Ford	Same	10 June 1857	
	Edmund Ashworth, esq.	J. Graham	Same	24 June 1857	
	Frank Ashton, esq.	J. Connolly	Same	25 June 1857	
	William Legh Clowes, esq.	W. Gillbank	Same	9 July 1857	W. B. Stott, surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	John Frederic Foster, esq.				
	Robert Gladstone, esq.				
	John Grimshaw, esq.	J. Cromwell	Same	10 July 1857	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	John Tomlinson Hibbert, esq.				
	John Kay, esq.	P. Britland	Same	16 July 1857	W. B. Stott, surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	Edward Ryley Langworthy, esq.	T. Cain	Same	23 July 1857	
	Henry Leigh Trafford, esq.	B. Mills	Same	1 Aug. 1857	
	William Rayner Wood, esq.	J. Schall	Same	19 Aug. 1857	W. B. Stott, surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; J. H. Mitchell, governor; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	Rev. John Shepherd Birley.				
	Rev. Thomas Sturgess Mills.				
	1858: Robert Brandt, esq., Chairman.	R. Bulmer	Same	29 Aug. 1857	J. Hancock, M.R.C.S., officiating surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.

LANCASTER—*continued.*					
New Bailey Prison, Salford—*continued* - -	Sir John Potter, Samuel Ashton, esq. Frank Ashton, esq.	T. Smith - -	H. L. Trafford, esq., Justice of the Peace, Stipendiary Magistrate.	3 Sept. 1857	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	Edmund Ashworth, esq.	T. Flinn - -	- - Same - - -	23 Sept. 1857	
	Robert Gladstone, esq. John Grimshaw, esq.	J. Mates - -	J. L. Kennedy, esq., Justice of the Peace.	26 Sept. 1857	
	John Tomlinson Hibbert, esq. John Kay, esq. Edward Ryley Langworthy, esq.	J. Booth - -	H. L. Trafford, esq., Visiting Justice, Stipendiary Magistrate.	3 Oct. 1857	W. B. Stott, surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
		J. Cassidy -	- - Same - - -	19 Oct. 1857	
	Charles Hilditch Rickards, esq.	J. Hudson -	- - Same - - -	21 Oct. 1857	
		M. Madden -	- - Same - - -	28 Oct. 1857	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	Henry Leigh Trafford, esq. William Rayner Wood, esq.	M. Thorpe -	- - Same - - -	29 Oct. 1857	
	Rev. John Shepherd Birley. Rev. Thomas Sturgess Mills.	J. Bainbrigge -	J. A. Turner, esq., Justice of the Peace.	31 Oct. 1857	W. B. Stott, surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	1859:	C. Jones - -	H. L. Trafford, esq., Visiting Justice, Stipendiary Magistrate.	10 Nov. 1857	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	John Tomlinson Hibbert, esq., Chairman from 14th May 1859.	J. Fay - -	- - Same - - -	24 Nov. 1857	
		W. Holloway -	- - Same - - -	24 Nov. 1857	
	Samuel Ashton, esq.	J. Beswick -	- - Same - - -	24 Nov. 1857	
	Frank Ashton, esq. Edmund Ashworth, esq.	R. Webster -	- - Same - - -	28 Nov. 1857	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	Robert Gladstone, esq.	R. Webster -	- - Same - - -	7 Dec. 1857	W. B. Stott, surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	John Grimshaw, esq.	A. Cook - -	- - Same - - -	15 Dec. 1857	
	John Kay, esq. Edward Ryley Langworthy, esq.	W. Lindslow -	- - Same - - -	5 Jan. 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	Charles Hilditch Rickards, esq. Henry Leigh Trafford, esq.	R. Bulmer -	- - Same - - -	16 Jan. 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	Willam Rayner Wood, esq. Edward Ovens, esq. William Peel, esq.	J. Ardray -	H. L. Trafford, esq., Justice of the Peace, Stipendiary Magistrate.	19 Jan. 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	George Richard Withington, esq. Rev. John Shepherd Birley. Rev. Thomas Sturgess Mills.	J. Smith - -	W. R. Wood, esq., Visiting Justice.	26 Jan. 1858	W. R. Wood, esq., Justice of the Peace; W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	1860:	R. Evans - -	H. L. Trafford, esq., Visiting Justice, Stipendiary Magistrate.	15 Feb. 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	John Tomlinson Hibbert, esq., Chairman.	W. Grundy -	- - Same - - -	15 Feb. 1858	
		J. Mulloy - -	- - Same - - -	15 Mar. 1858	
	Samuel Ashton, esq.	T. Halliwell -	- - Same - - -	12 Mar. 1858	
	Edmund Ashworth, esq. Robert Gladstone, esq.	J. Royles - -	R. Chadwick, esq., Justice of the Peace.	23 Mar. 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS. GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
LANCASTER—*continued.*					
New Bailey Prison, Salford—*continued*	1860:				
	John Grimshaw, esq.	J. Makin	H. L. Trafford, esq., Visiting Justice, Stipendiary Magistrate.	1 April 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	James Collier Harter, jun., esq.				
	John Kay, esq.	J. Makin	Same	8 April 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	Edward Ryley Langworthy, esq.	J. Whitworth	Same	15 April 1858	
		T. Costello	Same	17 April 1858	
	Charles Hilditch Rickards, esq.	J. Mills	Same	28 April 1858	J. Hancock, M.R.C.S., officiating surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	Henry Leigh Trafford, esq.				
	William Rayner Wood, esq.	J. Smith	Same	12 May 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	Edward Ovens, esq.				
	William Peel, esq.				
	George Richard Withington, esq.	T. Grady	Same	1 June 1858	G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	Rev. John Shepherd Birley.	J. Fetlow	Same	1 June 1858	
	Rev. Thomas Sturgess Mills.	J. Kershaw	Same	29 June 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
		S. Graham	Same	19 July 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
		J. Fetlow	Same	22 July 1858	
		J. Cook	Same	22 July 1858	
		D. Rogerson	Same	7 Aug. 1858	J. Hancock, M.R.C.S., officiating surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; J. H. Mitchell, governor; and W. Carfenter, warder.
		B. Mills	O. Heywood, esq., Justice of the Peace.	9 Aug. 1858	
		C. Wentworth	H. L. Trafford, esq., Visiting Justice, Stipendiary Magistrate.	10 Aug. 1858	
		O. Burns	Same	17 Aug. 1858	J. Hancock, M.R.C.S.; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
		W. Stannard	Same	17 Aug. 1858	
		H. Renshaw	Same	28 Aug. 1858	
		J. Burrows	Same	31 Aug. 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
		J. Lane	E. R. Langworthy, esq., Visiting Justice.	7 Sept. 1858	
		J. Morgan	H. L. Trafford, esq., Visiting Justice, Stipendiary Magistrate.	9 Sept. 1858	
		J. Royle	Same	15 Sept. 1858	F. Ilderton, assistant surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.

LANCASTER—*continued.*				
New Bailey Prison, Salford—*continued*	J. Royle	Same	30 Sept. 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	L. Doberty	Same	15 Oct. 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	H. Murphy	Same	15 Oct. 1858	
	E. Garside	Same	21 Oct. 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	W. M'Clelland	H. L. Trafford, esq., Visiting Justice, Stipendiary Magistrate, and J. Grimshaw, esq., Visiting Justice.	28 Oct. 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	T. Fannon	H. L. Trafford, esq., Visiting Justice, Stipendiary Magistrate.	1 Nov. 1858	
	H. Renshaw	Same	21 Dec. 1858	
	W. Armstrong	Same	24 Dec. 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	J. Jinks	Same	28 Dec. 1858	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	H. Burns	J. Kay, esq., Visiting Justice.	7 Mar. 1859	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	W. Johnson	Same	29 Mar. 1859	
	M. Hore	H. L. Trafford, esq., Visiting Justice, Stipendiary Magistrate.	15 April 1859	F. Ilderton, officiating surgeon, M.R.C.S.; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	J. Holland	Same	11 May 1859	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	J. Jinks	Same	10 June 1859	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	R. Simpson	Same	13 June 1859	W. B. Stott, surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	W. Stafford	W. Peel, esq., Visiting Justice.	25 July 1859	F. Ilderton, officiating surgeon, M.R.C.S.; J. H. Mitchell, governor; W. Carfenter, warder; and G. Raynor, chief warder.
	J. M'Kue	H. L. Trafford, esq., Visiting Justice, Stipendiary Magistrate.	13 Oct. 1859	W. B. Stott, surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	E. M'Intyre	Same	18 Oct. 1859	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
	T. Edge	Same	15 Nov. 1859	F. Ilderton, officiating surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS. GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
LANCASTER—*continued.*					
New Bailey Prison, Salford—*continued*		R. Clegg	H. L. Trafford, esq., Visiting Justice, Stipendiary Magistrate.	26 Nov. 1859	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
		S. Glass	Same	26 Nov. 1859	
		W. Simkin	Same	5 Dec. 1859	F. Ilderton, M.D. and M.R.C.S., officiating surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
		R. Clegg	Same	20 Dec. 1859	W. B. Stott, surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
		W. Willcomby	Same	21 Jan. 1860	F. Ilderton, M.D. and M.R.C.S., officiating surgeon; J. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
		J. Sunderland	Same	28 Feb. 1860	W. B. Stott, surgeon; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.
		J. Fitzpatrick	Same	27 April 1860	W. B. Stott, surgeon; G. H. Mitchell, governor; G. Raynor, chief warder; and W. Carfenter, warder.

At each of these whippings throughout the whole return, there were present two or three warders in addition to the names given; but as no record was required to be kept of the attendance of such persons, it would now be impossible to give the names with accuracy.

In consequence of the daily attendance of Mr. Trafford, the stipendiary magistrate, at the New Bailey Court for the division of Salford, which court is part of the gaol premises, the refractory, disorderly, and idle prisoners were generally brought before him on occasions when it was found necessary to appeal to a magistrate.

LEICESTER:					
County Gaol, Leicester		1	Charles T. Freer, esq.; Rev. H. J. Horkins; and H. St. John Halford, esq.	5 Sept. 1857	W. Musson, governor, and T. W. Benfield, surgeon.
		2	Rev. H. J. Horkins	17 Oct. 1857	
		3	H. St. John Halford, esq., and Rev. H. J. Horkins.	21 Nov. 1857	
		4	Rev. H. J. Horkins	13 Mar. 1858	
		5	H. St. John Halford, esq.	5 April 1858	
		6	Rev. H. J. Horkins	28 June 1858	
		7	H. St. John Halford, esq., and Rev. H. J. Horkins.	4 Aug. 1858	

County Gaol, Leicester—*continued*			8	Rev. H. J. Horkins	17 Nov. 1858	
			9	Rev. H. J. Horkins, and H. St. John Halford, esq.	24 Dec. 1858	
			10	Rev. H. J. Horkins	22 Jan. 1859	
			11	Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, bart.; Captain Freer; and H. St. John Halford, esq.	2 May 1859	W. Musson, governor, and T. W. Benfield, surgeon.
			12	H. St. John Halford, esq.	4 June 1859	
			13			
			14	C. T. Freer, esq.	25 April 1860	
Borough Gaol and House of Correction, Leicester				W. Biggs, esq., mayor, J. Underwood, esq., and J. Hudson, esq., Visiting Justices.	17 June 1859	E. Marshall, governor; C. Bowman, surgeon; G. Dakin and R. Russell, warders.
LINCOLN:						
House of Correction, Falkingham		None.				
House of Correction, Kirton	Sir Charles Henry John Anderson, bart. William Hutton, esq. Thomas Booth Wright, clerk. James Tooke Hales Tooke, clerk.	J. Scraggs		Sir C. H. J. Anderson, bart., and H. H. Bacon, esq.	3 Feb. 1859	J. Snow, governor; H. George, surgeon; C. J. Colton, schoolmaster; W. Cook, head warder; E. F. Briggs, J. Thomas, and David Hutchinson, under warders.
	John Henry Pooley, clerk. George Augustus Luard, esq. John Edward Sandars, esq. Sir John Nelthorpe, bart. George Charles Uppleby, esq. Thomas Frederick Rudston Read, clerk. Robert Carr Brackenbury, clerk. Rowland Winn, esq. Henry Frederick Hutton, clerk. Weston Cracroft Amcotts, esq. Henry Hickman Bacon, esq. Nathaniel Clayton, esq.	H. Barnes		J. Bromhead, esq.	5 July 1859	J. Snow, governor; H. George, surgeon; C. J. Colton, schoolmaster; E. F. Briggs, head warder; J. Thomas, T. D. Smithson, and D. Hutchinson, under warders.
		J. Gorevin		G. A. Luard, esq., and J. H. Pooley, clerk.	3 April 1860	
House of Correction, Spalding		T. Moyer		Rev. W. Moore, D.D., and T. Cammack, esq., M.D.	10 Sept. 1857	
		I. Woolaston		Rev. W. Moore, D.D.	3 June 1858	Charles Vise, surgeon, and Henry Bates, keeper.
		J. Housely		Boston Court of Quarter Sessions.	3 Jan. 1859	
		W. Jones		Rev. E. Moore	8 July 1859	
House of Correction, Spilsby		None.				

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS. GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
LINCOLN—*continued.*					
Borough Gaol of Stamford - - - - -	William Langley, esq., mayor William Andrew Horden, esq., mayor in 1857. Edward Cayley, esq. James Althorp, esq. Charles Lowe, esq. Capt. Charles Haycock, R. N. Henry Charles Handson, esq. Octavius Nowlan Simpson, esq., ex-mayor.	- - -	J. Althorp, esq.; Captain C. Haycock, R. N.; and H. C. Handson, esq.	17 Oct. 1857	Captain C. Haycock, R. N.; J. M. Heward, surgeon; J. Hewerdine, governor; and T. Wright, warder.
MIDDLESEX:					
House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields - -	- - - - - - - -	T. J. - -	Lieut. Col. Elsey, J. S. Brooking, H. H. Harwood, F. H. N. Glossop, E. Halswell, C. H. Cottrell, and H. Pownall, esqrs.	8 May 1857	
		D. D. - - J. G. - - T. W. - -	Lieut. Col. Elsey, J. S. Brooking, R. E. Arden, E. Baylis, F. H. N. Glossop, C. H. Cottrell, E. H. Donnithorne, and H. Pownall, esqrs.; and Lord R. Grosvenor.	22 May 1857	
		J. M. - -	C. H. Cottrell, R. E. Arden, H. Pownall, and H. H. Harwood, esqrs.; and Lieut. Col. Elsey.	5 June 1857	
		J. W. - -	Lieut. Col. Elsey; H. Pownall, J. S. Brooking, H. H. Harwood, J. P. Pierce, R. E. Arden, and E. H. Donnithorne, esqrs.	12 June 1857	
		J. W. - -	E. Halswell, J. S. Brooking, J. P. Pierce, and H. Pownall, esqrs.	17 July 1857	
		H. L. - - W. G. - -	F. H. N. Glossop, A. Bayley, A. Robinson, E. Halswell, and H. Pownall, esqrs.	28 Aug. 1857	

MIDDLESEX—*continued.*				
House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields—*cont^d.*	A. P.	F. H. N. Glossop, H. Pownall, and A. Robinson, esqrs.	11 Sept. 1857	
	J. T.	F. H. N. Glossop, E. Halswell, and A. Robinson, esqrs.	18 Sept. 1857	
	F. D.	F. H. N. Glossop, E. Halswell, and W. Griffiths, esqrs.	25 Sept. 1857	
	T. L.	F. H. N. Glossop and A. Robinson, esqrs.	9 Oct. 1857	
	H. S.	W. Griffiths, D. J. Thomson, A. Bayley, H. Pownall, B. J. Armstrong, and A. Robinson, esqrs.; and Lord Ebury.	13 Nov. 1857	Major T. H. Colvill, governor; Mr. H. Wakefield, surgeon; and some of the warders and sub-warders.
	W. P.	W. Griffiths, H. Pownall, H. Harwood, and B. J. Armstrong, esqrs.	4 Dec. 1857	
	J. H.	Lieut. Col. Elsey; J. S. Brooking, C. H. Cottrell, D. J. Thomson, F. H. N. Glossop, W. Griffiths, and A. Bayley, esqrs.	29 Jan. 1858	
	J. H. W. G.	Lieut. Col. Elsey; J. S. Brooking, H. Pownall, J. J. Tanner, and A. Bayley, esqrs.	9 July 1858	
	W. G.	Lieut. Col. Elsey; C. H. Cottrell, J. J. Tanner, D. J. Thomson, H. Pownall, and F. H. N. Glossop, esqrs.	6 Aug. 1858	
	T. P.	C. H. Cottrell and H. Harwood, esqrs.	13 Aug. 1858	
	S. B.	C. H. Cottrell, H. Pownall, J. S. Brooking, and D. J. Thompson, esqrs.	24 Sept. 1858	
	J. C.	Lieut. Col. Elsey; D. J. Thompson, C. H. Cottrell, F. H. N. Glossop, and F. Healey, esqrs.	8 Oct. 1858	
	J. T.	C. H. Cottrell, H. Pownall, A. Robinson, J. S. Brooking, P. Healey, and H. H. Harwood, esqrs.	12 Nov. 1858	
	J. T.	J. S. Brooking, H. Pownall, E. Halswell, J. J. Tanner, A. Robinson, and H. Harwood, esqrs.; and Lord Ebury.	10 Dec. 1858	

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS. GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*					
House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields—*cont^d.*		F. O. J. C.	C. H. Cottrell, E. Halswell, F. Healey, J. S. Brooking, F. H. N. Glossop, and H. Pownall, esqrs.	17 Dec. 1858	
		F. P. L.	C. H. Cottrell, J. J. Tanner, H. Pownall, E. Halswell, F. Healey, H. H. Harwood, F. H. N. Glossop, and H. M Kemshead, esqrs.	27 Dec. 1858	
		C. S.	C. H. Cottrell, F. H. N. Glossop, J. J. Tanner, H. H. Harwood, and E. Halswell, esqrs.; and Lord Ebury.	1 Jan. 1859	
		J. T.	C. H. Cottrell, T. Faulconer, H. H. Harwood, E. Halswell, A. A. Goldsmid, H. Pownall, and H. M. Kemshead, esqrs.; Lord Ebury and Lieut. Colonels Elsey and Dickson.	25 Mar. 1859	
		J. M.	C. H. Cottrell, W. Simpson, J. S. Brooking, H. Pownall, and H. M. Kemshead, esqrs.; and Lieut. Colonels Elsey and Dickson.	29 April 1859	
		J. B.	C. H. Cottrell, T. Faulconer, A. A. Goldsmid, T. E. Baker and E. Halswell, esqrs.	24 June 1859	
		A. J. H. W. R. N.	Lieut. Col. Elsey, H. Pownall, A. A. Goldsmid, J. J. Tanner, T. E. Baker, J. S. Brooking and E. Halswell, esqrs.	5 Aug. 1859	Major Thomas H. Colvill, governor; Mr. H. Wakefield, surgeon; and some of the warders and sub-warders.
		J. M.	Lieut. Col. Elsey, J. J. Tanner, T. Faulconer, E. Halswell and A. A. Goldsmid, esqrs.	12 Aug. 1859	

MIDDLESEX—*continued.*				
House of Correction, Cold Bath Fields—*cont*ᵈ. - - - - - - - - -	G. G. - -	Lieut. Col. Elsey, J. J. Tanner, A. A. Goldsmid and T. Faulconer, esqrs.	2 Sept. 1859	
	J. B. - -	Lieut. Col. Elsey, T. E. Baker, W. Simpson, J. Pugh and H. M. Kemshead, esqrs.	21 Oct. 1859	
	J. C. - -	C. H. Cottrell, J. J. Tanner, T. E. Baker, J. D. Fletcher, H. Pownall, T. Faulconer and H. M. Kemshead, esqrs.	28 Oct. 1859	
	J. B. - -	Lieut. Col. Elsey, C. H. Cottrell, A. A. Goldsmid, A. Simpson, J. J. Tanner, T. E. Baker, J. S. Brooking, F. H. N. Glossop, esqrs., and Lord Ebury.	16 Dec. 1859	
	J. M. - -	Lieut. Col. Elsey, Lord Ebury, C. H. Cottrell, W. Simpson, H. Pownall, A. A. Goldsmid, J. D. Fletcher, F. H. N. Glossop, T. E. Baker and J. Tanner, esqrs.	30 Dec. 1859	
	J. R. - -	T. Turner, J. J. Tanner, A. Bayley, J. D. Fletcher, F. H. N. Glossop, H. Pownall, J. S. Brooking and H. M. Kemshead, esqrs., and Lord Ebury.	10 Feb. 1860	
	J. R. - -	T. Turner, C. H. Cottrell, J. J. Tanner, J. Pugh, F. Healey, B. H. Adams and H. Pownall, esqrs.	4 May 1860	
House of Correction, Westminster - - - - - - - - - -	J. N. - -	E. E. Antrobus, esq. - -	30 Jan. 1858	Major C. Cheetham, governor; and J. Lavies, esq., surgeon.
	D. E. - -	H. W. R. W. Halsey, esq. -	19 June 1858	
	F. G. - -	G. F. Franco, esq. - -	25 Oct. 1858	
	A. B. - -	- - Same - - -	20 Nov. 1858	
	H. T. - -	- - Same - - -	20 Nov. 1858	
	J. M. - -	- - Same - - -	20 Dec. 1858	
	J. G. - -	H. Pownall, esq. - -	27 Aug. 1859	
		Assizes and Quarter Sessions:		
	H. H. - -	The Assistant Judge at the Middlesex Sessions.	14 Oct. 1857	Major C. Cheetham, governor; and J. Lavies, esq., surgeon.
	F. L. - -			
	W. G. H. R. -			
NORFOLK:				
House of Correction, Swaffham - - - - - - - - -	J. Clark - -	T. R. Buckworth, esq., and Hon. B. N. O. de Gray.	4 Dec. 1859	C. B. Rose, surgeon; D. Stuart, governor; J. Eagle, head turnkey; and J. Johnson, turnkey.

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS. GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
NORFOLK—*continued.*					
County Gaol, Walsingham	The Right hon. the Earl of Leicester. The Right hon. Lord Hastings. The Hon. and Rev. Thomas R. Keppel. The Rev. J. H. Sparke. The Rev. Richard Phayne. The Rev. Edward Marsham. William Norris, esq.	R. Newton	Rev. E. Marsham	16 Sept. 1857	H. R. Rump, surgeon; M. Curtis, governor; W. Woodcock and J. Horsford, turnkeys.
City Gaol and House of Correction, Norwich	Jacob Henry Tillett, esq., mayor. John Wright, esq. George Middleton, esq. John Goodwin Johnson, esq. Abel Towler, esq. Robert Wiffen Blake, esq. W. John Utten Browne, esq. Robert Seaman, esq. Frederick Brown, esq. Robert Fitch, esq. 1857:	None.			
Borough Gaol, Great Yarmouth	The mayor, Charles Cory Aldred, esq. Charles John Palmer, esq. William Hurry Palmer, esq. John Fenn, esq. Richard Hammond, esq. Benjamin Fenn, esq. Robert Steward, esq. Thomas Brightwen, esq. Joseph Goulding Plummer, esq. 1858: The mayor, Francis Worship, esq.	None.			

NORFOLK—*continued.*					
Borough Gaol, Great Yarmouth—*continued* -	Charles Cory Aldred, esq. William Hurry Palmer, esq. John Fenn, esq. Benjamin Fenn, esq. Richard Hammond, esq. Robert Steward, esq. Thomas Brightwen, esq. Joseph Goulding Plummer, esq. 1859: The mayor, Robert Steward, esq. C. C. Aldred, esq. W. H. Palmer, esq. J. Fenn, esq. B. Fenn, esq. R. Hammond, esq. Thomas Brightwen, esq. J. G. Plummer, esq. Frederick Palmer, esq. John Wilton Shelly, esq. Edward Youell, esq. Philip Pullyn, esq. 1860: The mayor, William Worship, esq. R. Steward, esq. C. C. Aldred, esq. J. Fenn, esq. B. Fenn, esq. R. Hammond, esq. T. Brightwen, esq. J. G. Plummer, esq. F. Worship, esq. F. Palmer, esq. J. Shelly, esq. E. P. Youell, esq. P. Pullyn, esq.				
NORTHAMPTON:					
County Gaol, Northampton - - - - -	The Hon. F. W. C. Villiers. J. Yorke, esq. W. Smyth, esq. H. O. Nethercote, esq. Captain E. Stopford, R.N. General Arbuthnot. Major Cartwright. Rev. H. J. Barton.	J. Crowe - Same - - J. Sewell -	The Visiting Justices - - - Same - - - - The Judge at the winter assizes, 1859.	5 June 1858 10 July 1858 8 Dec. 1859	B. Rust, governor; H. Terry, surgeon; B. Rangdale, chief warder; W. Sanders and J. Robins, warders.

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS. GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
NORTHUMBERLAND:					
Gaol and House of Correction, Durham - -	- - - - - - -	W. Carroll -	R. Burdon, esq., visiting justice; W. L. Wharton, esq., visiting justice; J. F. Elliott, esq., visiting justice.	20 Jan. 1857	Mr. Booth, deputy governor; Mr. Shaw, surgeon; J. Mensforth, J. Short, J. Waistell, prison officers.
		J. Colgin -	J. F. Elliott, esq., visiting justice.	18 June 1857	Mr. Booth, deputy governor; Mr. Shaw, surgeon; W. Hodgson, J. Waistell and J. Short, prison officers.
		P. Stephenson -	R. Burdon, esq., visiting justice; J. F. Elliott, esq., visiting justice.	17 July 1857	Mr. Shaw, surgeon; W. Hodgson, J. Waistell and J. Short, prison officers.
		J. Johnson -	J. F. Elliott, esq., visiting justice; Rev. H. Douglass, visiting justice.	7 Jan. 1858	W. Green, esq., governor; Mr. Shaw, surgeon; W. Hodgson, J. Waistell and J. Short, prison officers.
Gaol and House of Correction, Morpeth - -	Sir Charles M. L. Monck, bart. A. J. Baker Cresswell, esq. George Burdon, esq. J. H. H. Atkinson, esq. Charles William Orde, esq. The Rev. E. C. Ogle. Benjamin Bullock, esq. John Cookson, esq. Charles Selby Bigge, esq. The Rev. Charles T. Whittey. John Saville Ogle, esq. Joseph Young, esq. Charles Cuthbert Shafto, esq.	- None.			
	November 1860:				
Gaol and House of Correction, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	John Blackwell, esq., mayor.	J. Watson -	E. N. Grace and H. West, esqrs.	30 Mar. 1857	Governor and surgeon.
	Robert Airey, esq. John Carr, esq.	R. Peart - -	J. Hodgson and M. Bulmer, esqrs.	27 April 1857	*No record found of the persons present.
	Joseph Pollard, esq.	R. Little - -	- - Same - - -	27 April 1857	
	Anthony Nichol, esq.	J. J. Little -	- - Same - - -	27 April 1857	
	Robert Plummer, esq.	J. Robertson -	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	4 May 1857	
	George Clayton Atkinson, esq.	J. Poole - -	- - Same - - -	4 May 1857	
		W. Snowden -	- - Same - - -	4 May 1857	
	Richard Hoyle, esq.	L. Glass - -	- - Same - - -	5 May 1857	
	Joseph Laycock, esq.	J. Ward - -	- - Same - - -	3 June 1857	Governor and surgeon.

NORTHUMBERLAND—*continued.* Gaol and House of Correction, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—*continued.*	Ralph Park Philipson, esq.	W. Sloane -	E. N. Grace and C. E. Ellison, esqrs.	3 June 1857	Governor and surgeon.
	Charles Frederic Hamond, esq.	J. Watson -	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	4 June 1857	Deputy governor and surgeon.
	Isaac Lowthian Bell, esq.	T. Owens -	J. Hodgson and J. Sillick, esqrs.	8 June 1857	*No record found of the persons present.
	Edward Nathaniel Grace, esq.	W. Larms or Lewens.	E. N. Grace and C. E. Ellison, esqrs.	24 July 1857	Governor and surgeon.
	Thomas Emerson Headlam, esq.	S. Watson -	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	4 Aug. 1857	*No record found of the persons present.
	James Hodgson, esq.	F. Mellan -	E. N. Grace and H. West, esqrs.	15 Sept. 1857	Governor and surgeon.
	James Sillick, esq.	T. Bartlett -	- - Same - - -	15 Sept. 1857	
	Ralph Dodds, esq.	J. T. Wade -	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	6 Oct. 1857	
	Henry West, esq.	I. Bell - -	C. E. Ellison and G. C. Atkinson, esqrs.	21 Oct. 1857	
	Sir John Fife, knight.	E. Coppock -	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	26 Oct. 1857	*No record found of the persons present.
		J. Lilley - -	C. E. Ellison and H. West, esqrs.	27 Oct. 1857	Governor and surgeon.
		A. Dixon - -	- - Same - - -	28 Oct. 1857	*No record found of the persons present.
		J. Connolly -	E. N. Grace and C. E. Ellison, esqrs.	9 Nov. 1857	
		T. Flounders -	A. Nichol and C. E. Ellison, esqrs.	11 Nov. 1857	
		J. Kelly - -	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	2 Dec. 1857	Governor and surgeon.
		J. Hall - -	- - Same - - -	2 Dec. 1857	
		T. Kinn - -	- - Same - - -	2 Dec. 1857	
		J. Kinn - -	- - Same - - -	2 Dec. 1857	
		T. Charlton -	- - Same - - -	2 Dec. 1857	
		R. Thompson -	- - Same - - -	2 Dec. 1857	
		J. Moorhead -	- - Same - - -	2 Dec. 1857	
		L. Vass - -	- - Same - - -	2 Dec. 1857	
		J. Horn - -	- - Same - - -	3 Dec. 1857	
		J. Robinson -	C. E. Ellison and H. West, esqrs.	7 Dec. 1857	*No record found of the persons present.
		T. Flounders -	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	7 Dec. 1857	
		J. Sparling -	- - Same - - -	8 Dec. 1857	
		F. Dixon - -	- - Same - - -	9 Dec. 1857	Governor and surgeon.
		A. Hall - -	A. Nichol and C. E. Ellison, esqrs.	16 Dec. 1857	Deputy governor and surgeon.
		L. Vass - -	- - Same - - -	16 Dec. 1857	
		W. Gill - -	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	22 Dec. 1857	*No record found of the persons present.
		C. M'Gregor -	- - Same - - -	22 Dec. 1857	
		E. M'Laren -	C. E. Ellison and E. N. Grace, esqrs.	31 Dec. 1857	
		J. Connolly -	- - Same - - -	31 Dec. 1857	
		J. Handly -	C. E. Ellison and J. Hodgson, esqrs.	4 Jan. 1858	Governor and surgeon.
		T. Ratcliffe -	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	4 Jan. 1858	
		J. Handly -	- - Same - - -	11 Jan. 1858	
		J. Johnson -	- - Same - - -	11 Jan. 1858	

* In most cases the late governor has recorded the whipping, but on these occasions has omitted to name the persons present.

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS. GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
NORTHUMBERLAND—*continued.*					
Gaol and House of Correction, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—*continued.*	- - - - - - -	J. Watson -	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	18 Jan. 1858	*No record found of the persons present.
		J. Baine - -	- - Same - - -	18 Jan. 1858	
		W. Dwyer -	- - Same - - -	18 Jan. 1858	
		J. Horn - -	- - Same - - -	1 Feb. 1858	Governor and surgeon.
		J. Watson -	C. E. Ellison and R. Airey, esqrs.	11 Feb. 1858	
		J. Ramshaw -	- - Same - - -	12 Feb. 1858	
		J. Spoor - -	- - Same - - -	12 Feb. 1858	
		E. Patteson -	C. E. Ellison and A. Nichol, esqrs.	9 April 1858	
		G. Dobison -	C. E. Ellison and G. C. Atkinson, esqrs.	14 May 1858	*No record found of the persons present.
		P. Cavanagh -	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	19 May 1858	
		R. Ripley -	- - Same - - -	24 May 1858	Governor and surgeon.
		J. Miller - -	C. E. Ellison and R. Airey, esqrs.	2 Aug. 1858	
		G. Johnson -	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	10 Aug. 1858	*No record found of the persons present.
		J. Bennett -	C. E. Ellison and C. F. Hamond, esqrs.	10 Aug. 1858	
		T. Lacey - -	- - Same - - -	10 Aug. 1858	Governor and surgeon.
		R. Boyd - -	- - Same - - -	27 Sept. 1858	Not whipped; declared unfit by surgeon.
		W. Lamb - -	- - Same - - -	29 Sept. 1858	
		T. Russell -	- - Same - - -	29 Sept. 1858	Governor and surgeon.
		C. L. Watson -	E. N. Grace and R. Dodds, esqrs.	14 Oct. 1858	
		L. M'Kay -	C. E. Ellison and C. F. Hamond, esqrs.	12 Nov. 1858	*No record found of the persons persent.
		J. Gateby -	- - Same - - -	12 Nov. 1858	
		J. Ray - -	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	8 Dec. 1858	
		T. Russell -	C. E. Ellison and J. Hodgson, esqrs.	8 Dec. 1858	Deputy governor and surgeon.
		W. Ford - -	E. N. Grace and C. F. Hamond, esqrs.	21 Dec. 1858	*No record found of the persons present.
		J. Roy - -	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	30 Dec. 1858	
		W. Lamb -	- - Same - - -	30 Dec. 1858	
		W. Wilson -	- - Same - - -	30 Dec. 1858	
		C. Patteson -	- - Same - - -	24 Jan. 1859	
		J. Lilley - -	A. Nichol and C. E. Ellison, esqrs.	11 Feb. 1859	

NORTHUMBERLAND—*continued.*				
Gaol and House of Correction, Newcastle-upon-Tyne—*continued.*	R. Owen	A. Nichol and C. E. Ellison, esqrs.	11 Feb. 1859	Governor and surgeon.
	J. Shepherd	J. Hodgson and R. Dodds, esqrs.	2 Mar. 1859	
	J. Weddle	- - Same - - -	2 Mar. 1859	
	T. Ratcliffe	C. E. Ellison and R. Dodds, esqrs.	22 Mar. 1859	
	J. Charlton	- - Same - - -	4 April 1859	
	A. Roy	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	21 April 1859	*No record found of the persons present.
	J. Frazer or Pryor	J. Carr and R. Hoyle, esqrs.	30 May 1859	Governor and surgeon.
	J. Pake or Peak	E. N. Grace and C. F. Hamond, esqrs.	6 June 1859	
	J. M'Kenna	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	8 Aug. 1859	
	J. Gillispie	C. E. Ellison and R. Airey, esqrs.	8 Aug. 1859	
	J. Donaldson	C. E. Ellison and C. F. Hamond, esqrs.	13 Oct. 1859	
	G. Pringle	- - Same - - -	13 Oct. 1859	
	T. Carnegie or Conochie.	- - Same - - -	23 Nov. 1859	
	J. Spoor	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	5 Dec. 1859	*No record found of the persons present.
	W. Slater	- - Same - - -	5 Dec. 1859	
	C. Muir	- - Same - - -	5 Dec. 1859	
	T. Lindsey	- - Same - - -	5 Dec. 1859	
	W. Johnson	C. E. Ellison and R. Airey, esqrs.	14 Dec. 1859	
	T. Lindsey	C. E. Ellison, esq. - -	14 Dec. 1859	
	C. Muir	- - Same - - -	14 Dec. 1859	
	J. Anderson	C. E. Ellison and R. Airey, esqrs.	15 Dec. 1859	Governor and surgeon.
NOTTINGHAM:				
Town Gaol, Nottingham	- - -	W. Vickers and W. Hannay, esqrs.	29 Aug. 1857	W. Wood, deputy governor; Dr. Marsh, surgeon; T. Fisher, J. Toms, and J. Watkin, warders.
OXFORD:				
County Prison	None.			
City Gaol	None.			
SALOP:				
County Prison	E. Parker	Capt. W. Kenyon - -	4 Aug. 1857	
	E. Parker	Sir B. Leighton, bart., and Rev. H. Burton.	18 Aug. 1857	
	M. Doyle	W. B. Lloyd, esq., Capt. W. Kenyon, and A. J. B. Knight, esq.	12 Jan. 1858	J. Shepherd, governor; E. Foulkes, surgeon, and two turnkeys.
	M. Doyle	W. B. Lloyd, esq. - -	8 Feb. 1858	
	J. Taylor	C. M. Campbell, esq. -	9 Mar. 1859	
	J. Burry	Capt. W. Kenyon - -	13 Aug. 1859	
	R. Cosford	W. B. Lloyd, esq., and Capt. W. Kenyon.	16 Nov. 1859	

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RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS. GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
SOMERSET:					
County Gaol, Somerset		G. Jones	Rev. C. Smith; H. G. Moysey and H. Badcock, esqrs.	11 Dec. 1856	H. Liddon, surgeon; W. Oakley, governor; H. Berry, assistant turnkey; H. Sulley, chief turnkey; and other officers, whose names were not taken at the time, were present.
		E. Heath	J. R. Allen, F. W. Newton, J. F. Carew, and G. H. W. Carew, esqrs.	23 July 1859	H. Liddon, surgeon; W. Oakley, govenor; H. Sulley, chief turnkey; H. Berry, assistant turnkey; J. Drew, hospital guard; R. Cousins, W. Hardage, J. Cattle, and G. Taylor, guards.
House of Correction, Shepton Mallet	E. H. Dickinson, esq. E. B. Napier, esq. J. C. Somerville, esq. R. Clerk, esq. H. Ernst, esq. R. L. Phipps, esq. J. W. Moss, esq., M.D. R. B. Coles, esq.	J. H. G. R.	The Earl of Cork, and T. S. Harrison, esq., M.D.	14 Feb. 1857	
		W. W.	T. S. Harrison, esq., M.D., and J. Sinkins, esq.	20 Feb. 1857	
		T. W.	W. Long and G. Ritson, esqrs.	27 Feb. 1857	
		G. P.	G. T. Scobell and J. Hippisley, esqrs.	31 Mar. 1857	
		G. W.	J. C. Somerville and J. Giles, esqrs.	8 June 1857	J. West, governor; W. C. Walker, surgeon; and J. Clark, chief turnkey.
		W. G. T. T. E. F. A. B.	J. Shorland and J. Mordaunt, esqrs.	26 June 1857	
		L. C.	J. Hippisley and W. S. Wait, esqrs.	21 July 1857	
		W. T. C. F.	J. G. Mogg and W. Adlam, esqrs.	18 Aug. 1857	
		G. B. R. C.	G. W. Blathwayt and J. Murch, esqrs.	17 Oct. 1857	
		J. F.	W. Long and G. Norman, esqrs.	18 Jan. 1858	
		W. M. W. D.	G. W. Blathwayt and C. J. T. Conolly, esqrs.	27 Feb. 1858	J. West, governor; W. C. Walker, surgeon; and W. Carter, chief turnkey.
		J. W.	Sir E. C. Strode, K.C.B., and E. H. Dickinson, esq.	31 Mar. 1858	

SOMERSET—*continued.*					
House of Correction, Shepton Mallet—*continued*		T. W.	G. T. Scobell and W. S. Wait, esqrs.	11 May 1858	
		J. N.			
		J. A.	W. Counsell and J. Whittuck, esqrs.	26 May 1858	J. West, governor; W. C. Walker, surgeon; and W. Carter, chief turnkey.
		J. B.	J. Sinkins and G. W. Sheppard, esqrs.	6 May 1859	
Bridewell, City of Bristol	C. J. Thomas, esq. R. G. Barrow, esq. William Naish, esq. O. C. Lane, esq.	G. Lawrence	H. Pritchard and R. Leonard, esqrs.	30 May 1857	
		L. Lynnett	- - Same - - -	30 May 1857	
		W. Bowden	W. Herapath and W. Naish, esqrs.	28 Aug. 1857	
		R. Slocombe	C. J. Thomas, R. G. Barrow, and W. Naish, esqrs.	13 Oct. 1857	
		W. Tanner	M. Castle and R. Castle, esqrs.	16 Feb. 1858	
		C. Headford	C. J. Thomas and W. Naish, esqrs.	9 April 1858	
		J. Bowden	O. C. Lane, esq. - -	15 April 1858	
		E. Alway	R. Phippen and W. Naish, esqrs.	18 May 1858	
		J. Gibbs	J. Hughes and W. Naish, esqrs.	16 Oct. 1858	T. Williams, keeper; C. Leonard, surgeon; and subordinate officers.
		W. Scott	H. O. Wills and O. C. Lane, esqrs.	15 Nov. 1858	
		W. Birt	- - Same - - -	15 Nov. 1858	
		A. Perry	- - Same - - -	15 Nov. 1858	
		C. Drew	H. Pritchard and W. Naish, esqrs.	6 Dec. 1858	
		T. Burge	J. Fisher and R. Leonard, esqrs.	6 Jan. 1859	
		A. Shapcott	R. Leonard and J. Fisher, esqrs.	22 Jan. 1859	
		P. Gardner	- - Same - - -	22 Jan. 1859	
		H. Hopkins	R. C. Beloe and O. C. Lane, esqrs.	17 Mar. 1859	
		J. Rodda	J. Coates and J. Cox, esqrs.	23 Mar. 1859	
		J. Hennessey	- - Same - - -	26 Mar. 1859	
		T. Naish	R. G. Barrow, esq. and Major General Worrall.	19 May 1860	A. Hawkins, keeper; C. Leonard, surgeon; and subordinate officers.
SOUTHAMPTON:					
County Prison, Winchester	The Right Hon. Viscount Eversley. The Lord Henry Cholmondeley, Chairman. W. W. Chute, esq. H. C. Compton, esq. W. H. S. Stanley, esq.	W. Dolton	The Lord Henry Cholmondeley, Chairman, and the Rev. J. T. Maine.	27 Jan. 1858	H. Barber, governor; H. G. Lyford, surgeon; and J. Greig, deputy governor.

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS. GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
SOUTHAMPTON—*continued.*					
County Prison, Winchester—*continued* - - -	W. C. Humphrys, esq. William Nevill, esq. M. Portal, esq. W. S. Portal, esq. N. B. Smith, esq. The Rev. J. T. Maine.				
Borough Gaol and House of Correction, Portsmouth.	Henry Ford, esq., Mayor. George Gillman, esq. Bonham William Carter, esq. Captain Maitland. Captain M'Coy.	1	Captain Maitland - -	18 Oct. 1859	J. Astridge, governor; J. Slight, surgeon; J. Prior, chief turnkey; and W. Moore, assistant turnkey.
STAFFORD:					
County Prison, Stafford - - - - - -	- - - - - - - -	E. G. - -	The Earl of Lichfield and C. Holland, esq.	19 May 1857	
		P. P. - -	- - Same - - -	19 May 1857	
		J. K. - -	- - Same - - -	19 May 1857	
		W. W. - -	- - Same - - -	25 May 1857	
		E. D. - -	T. E. Whitby, esq. - -	21 Nov. 1857	
		S. H. - -	T. E. Whitby and C. Holland, esqrs.	16 Aug. 1858	
		S. S. - -	T. E. Whitby, esq. - -	6 Sept. 1858	
		R. B. - -	Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl of Lichfield, J. Cruso and T. Hartshorne, esqrs.; Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot; C. Holland, W. F. Chetwynd, W. L. Locker, R. C. Chawner, R. Dyott, and E. D. Scott, esqrs.	9 Nov. 1858	R. Hughes, surgeon; W. Fulford, governor; and W. Mountford, deputy governor.
		T. G. - -	Earl of Lichfield, C. Holland and E. Scott, esqrs.	6 May 1857	
		W. D. - -	T. E. Whitby, esq., Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot, and E. Scott, esq.	7 Dec. 1857	
		E. S. - -	T. E. Whitby, W. H. Chetwynd, E. Scott, and W. Twemlow, esqrs.	10 Feb. 1858	

SUFFOLK:					
County and Borough Prison, Bury St. Edmunds	-	None.			
SUSSEX:					
County Prison, Lewes	T. Ludby	G. C. D'Albiac, esq.	24 Nov. 1858	The governor, surgeon, and some of the warders.	
	T. Ludby	R. W. Blencoe, esq.	28 Dec. 1858		
Gaol and House of Correction, Petworth	The Most Noble Charles Duke of Richmond, K.G. The Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester. The Right Hon. the Earl of March. The Right Hon. the Earl of Winterton. The Right Hon. the Earl of Egmont. The Right Hon. the Viscount Turnour. The Right Hon. the Lord Leconfield. The Hon. John Jervis Carnegie. The Hon. Henry Wyndham, M.P. The Hon. Percy Scawen Wyndham, M.P. Sir Charles Taylor, bart. George Barttelot, esq. William Milton Bridger, esq. Walter Barttelot Barttelot, esq. John Morgan Cobbett, esq. M.P. Thomas Arnoll Davis, esq. John Leman Ewen, esq. John Luttenan Ellis, esq. William Fisher, esq. Hasler Hollist, esq. James Henry, esq. John James King, esq. John King, esq. William Townley Mitford, esq., M.P. John Napper, esq. Reginald Henry Nevill, esq. Charles Lavington Pannell, esq. Richard Prime, esq. Simon Fraser Piggott, esq. William Peachey, esq. John Henry Robinson, esq. Charles Wyndham, esq.	1	G. Barttelot, J. H. Robinson, and J. L. Ellis, esqrs.	12 Sept. 1857	W. Linton, governor; R. Turner, M.D., surgeon; J. Peacock, chief warder; and J. Brooker, warder.
		2	H. Hollist, W. B. Barttelot, and W. T. Mitford, esqrs.	3 Sept. 1859	W. Linton, governor; R. Turner, M.D., surgeon; J. Peacock, chief warder; J. Brooker and S. Brooker, warders.
		3	H. Hollist and J. H. Robinson, esqrs.	3 Dec. 1859	

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS. GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND—*continued.*					
WARWICK:					
County Gaol and House of Correction, Coventry *	Rev. H. Bellairs. Rev. R. Lickorish. T. S. Morris, esq. A. H. Pears, esq. A. B. Herbert, esq. R. K. Rotherham, esq. Sir T. G. Skipwith, bart. Hon. C. G. Scott. Thos. Banbury, esq. H. R. Harpur, esq.	1	R. Caldicott and T. Jeffcoat, esqrs., city magistrates.	15 May 1857	W. Laxon, surgeon; G. Mann, governor; W. Haughton, clerk; and J. Kemmiss, turnkey.
		2	T. S. Morris, esq., and the Rev. R. Lickorish.	21 Aug. 1857	W. Laxon, surgeon; G. Mann, governor; W. Haughton, clerk; and W. Perkins, turnkey.
		3	R. Caldicott and T. Jeffcoat, esqrs., city magistrates.	11 Nov. 1857	W. Laxon, surgeon; G. Mann, governor; W. Haughton, clerk; and J. Coney, turnkey.
		4	W. Odell and F. W. Merridew, esqrs., city magistrates.	16 Dec. 1858	W. Laxon, surgeon; G. Mann, governor; W. Haughton, clerk; and J. Kemmiss, turnkey.
* On the 9th July last all the prisoners in this prison were removed, by order, to the new gaol and house of correction at Warwick; and since the same date no prisoners have been committed to this prison.—27 September 1860.					
Borough Prison, Birmingham - - - - -	Thomas Lloyd, esq. William Middlemore, esq. Thomas Phillips, esq. Thomas Cox, esq. Samuel Buckley, esq. William Gough, esq. Brooke Evans, esq. Samuel Rawlins, esq.	J. Connolly -	S. Buckley, esq. - -	9 Feb. 1859	D. Meaden, governor; and J. Drever, surgeon.
WESTMORELAND:					
County Gaol and House of Correction, Appleby	Rev. Joseph Milner. Rev. Thomas Bellas. John Hill, esq. William Crackanthorpe, esq.	J. Thompson -	J. Salkeld and J. Unsworth, esqrs.	4 Jan. 1857	J. Ridge, governor; and F. Armstrong, surgeon.
	William Hopes, esq. Robert Addison, esq. Rev. Edward Cookson.	W. Boyce -	The Ven. Archdeacon Jackson, D.D., and the Rev. J. T. Ward.	8 Feb. 1858	
WILTS:					
County Gaol and House of Correction, Salisbury	- - - - - - - -	1	E. Hinxman and N. Barton, esqrs.	16 Oct. 1857	W. Dowding, governor; W. Andrews, esq., surgeon; W. Thompson, turnkey; and three juvenile prisoners.

House of Correction, Devizes	F. A. S. Locke, esq. R. P. Nisbet, esq. J. H. Grubbe, esq. W. Stancomb, esq. Rev. A. Smith.	G. Milsom	J. B. Fuller and J. F. Grove, esqrs., Petty Sessions.	17 Feb. 1858	R. Montgomery, surgeon; and A. Alexander, governor.
		W. Stone	J. Ravenhill, esq., Chairman Quarter Sessions.	29 June 1858	
		J. Thornton	Rev. A. Smith, Visiting Justice.	14 Aug. 1858	
		E. Golding	W. Everett and J. T. Heard, esqrs., Petty Sessions.	7 May 1859	
		J. Underwood	R. P. Nisbet and W. Ewart, esqrs., Petty Sessions.	31 Dec. 1859	
WORCESTER:					
County Gaol, Worcester		T. Harrison	T. H. Galton, W. H. Ricketts and W. Candler, esqrs.; and Rev. C. J. Sale.	31 Oct. 1857	B. L. Stable, governor; J. R. Woodward, surgeon; and subordinate male officers and prisoners.*
		J. Williams	Rev. C. J. Sale, W. H. Ricketts and R. Berkeley, esqrs.	27 Mar. 1858	
		E. Rowell	W. Candler and J. S. Pakington, esqrs.	29 May 1860	J. S. Pakington, esq., Visiting Justice; B. L. Stable, governor; J. R. Woodward, surgeon; and subordinate male officers and prisoners.*
		J. Johnson	J. G. Watkins, J. Whitaker, and B. Workman, esqrs.; and Captain Trafford.	7 April 1860	J. Whitaker, esq.; Captain Trafford, Visiting Justice; B. L. Stable, governor; J. R. Woodward, surgeon; and subordinate male officers and prisoners.*
		E. Holden	The Right Hon. Earl Dudley, Chairman, and Justices in Quarter Sessions.	Epiphany Sessions, 3 Jan. 1860.	B. L. Stable, governor; J. R. Woodward, surgeon; and two male officers.*

* No record has been kept of the names of the subordinate officers and prisoners present at the above punishments.

YORK:					
County Gaol, York Castle	None.				
House of Correction, Beverley	None.				
			Quarter Sessions:		
Borough Gaol, Leeds		M. M'Guire	T. F. Ellis, esq., Recorder	8 July 1858	W. Price, surgeon; J. Paige, governor; and J. Gosney, chief warder.
		R. Simpson	Same	8 July 1858	
		B. Barras	E. Irwin and J. Austin, esqrs.	27 July 1857	
		J. Wilson	Same	27 July 1857	
		T. H. Robinson	J. Ellershaw, jun., and C. Chadwick, esqrs.	31 Dec. 1857	W. Price, surgeon; and J. Gosney, chief warder.
		†T. Varley	C. Chadwick, esq.	26 Aug. 1858	W. Price, surgeon; J. Paige, governor; and J. Gosney, chief warder.
		W. Gaukrodger	W. Pawson and J. Ellershaw, jun., esqrs.	9 Dec. 1858	W. Price, surgeon; and J. Gosney, chief warder.

† In the case of T. Varley, the punishment was ordered with the consent of the boy's parents.

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction, &c.—*continued*.

COUNTIES, CITIES, AND BOROUGHS. GAOLS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION.	Names of Visiting Justices.	Number or Name of Cases.	By whose Order Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted.	Date of Warrant or Order.	Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.
ENGLAND—*continued*.					
YORK—*continued*.					
Borough Gaol, Leeds—*continued*		P. Manley	J. Ellershaw, jun., and J. Cooper, esqrs.	10 Mar. 1859	J. Gosney, chief warder.
		J. Bramfield	Same	10 Mar. 1859	
		G. Day	J. Ellershaw, jun., and C. Chadwick, esqrs.	10 Mar. 1859	
		G. Crauston	E. Irwin and T. Tennant, esqrs.	17 Mar. 1859	
House of Correction, Ripon	Charles Oxley, Chairman. F. H. Wood, esq. Henry Greenwood, esq. William Slayter Smith, esq. A. Bower, esq.	A. Wright W. Reynolds	R. Kearsley, esq., Mayor	30 April 1858	R. M. Bowman, surgeon; T. Slayter, assistant surgeon; and the governor.
WALES:					
DENBIGH:					
County Gaol, Ruthin		W. Johnson	Court of Quarter Sessions	3 July 1857	J. Maurice, esq., surgeon; and the governor.
		J. M'Donald	Same	23 Oct. 1857	
		T. Hughes	Same	8 Jan. 1858	
		H. Barton	Same	18 Mar. 1858	
		J. Williams	Same	18 Mar. 1858	
		J. Gibbons	Same	18 Mar. 1858	
		W. Jones	Same	18 Mar. 1858	
		J. Roberts	Same	21 Oct. 1858	
		P. Rooney	Same	5 July 1860	
MONTGOMERY:					
County Gaol, Montgomery		J. Hall	The Court of Quarter Sessions.	8 Jan. 1858	J. P. W. Puson, surgeon; J. Lloyd, governor; R. Edwards, chief warder; and A. Blakeway, warder.
		G. Grant	Same	8 Jan. 1858	
		J. Hartley	Same	7 April 1858	
		T. Sayers	Same	5 Jan. 1860	
		W. Anthony	Same	5 Jan. 1860	

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

RETURN of the Names of the Visiting Justices, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the Corporal Punishment has been Inflicted in each Gaol and House of Correction in the United Kingdom for the last Three Years, as specified in the Return presented to the House on the 11th day of June last (Parliamentary Paper, No. 373); the Dates of each Warrant or Order; and the Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.

(*Mr. Hadfield.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *February* 1861.

Under 8 *oz.*

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 August 1860;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Names of the VISITING JUSTICES, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the CORPORAL PUNISHMENT has been Inflicted in each GAOL and HOUSE of CORRECTION in the UNITED KINGDOM for the last Three Years, as specified in the Return presented to this House on the 11th day of June last (Parliamentary Paper, No. 373), the Dates of each Warrant or Order, and the Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted."

LANCASTER.—MANCHESTER CITY GAOL.

RETURN of the Names of the VISITING JUSTICES, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the CORPORAL PUNISHMENT has been Inflicted, the date of each Order, and the Persons present, when the Punishment was Inflicted, for the last Three Years.

NAMES OF VISITING JUSTICES.	NAME OF CASES.	BY WHOSE ORDER.	DATE OF ORDER.	PERSONS PRESENT.
1857-58:	Thomas Spence	J. Murray, esq.	14 May 1857	The governor, or chief warder (when acting as deputy governor), the surgeon and other gaol officers.
	George Blackburn	D. Maude, esq.	11 June 1857	
William Nield, esq., Chairman.	John Lancaster	C. H. Rickards, esq.	19 June 1857	
James Watts, esq., Mayor.	George Heywood	- - Same - -	19 June 1857	
Sir John Potter, Knt.	Charles Percival	D. Maude, esq.	20 June 1857	
Robert Barnes, esq.	Joseph Johnson	M. Kennedy, esq.	17 Aug. 1857	
Benjamin Nicholls, esq.	Thomas Jennings	- - Same - -	17 Aug. 1857	
William Ross, esq.	John Fletcher	J. Murray, and B. Nicholls, esqs.	1 Oct. 1857	
Daniel Maude, esq.	William Downes	M. Kennedy, esq.	20 Oct. 1857	
W. R. Callender, esq.	Peter Durkin	- - Same - -	27 Oct. 1857	
Matthew Kennedy, esq.	William Lee	W. Ross, esq.	5 Nov. 1857	
James Murray, esq.	John Paden	C. H. Rickards, esq.	17 Nov. 1857	
Charles H. Rickards, esq.	Charles Percival	- - Same - -	18 Dec. 1857	
	William Daley	- - Same - -	27 Jan. 1858	
1858-59:	Thomas McGann	- - Same - -	22 April 1858	
	William Madden	D. Maude, esq.	3 June 1858	
William Nield, esq., Chairman.	James Quinn	J. Murray, esq.	1 July 1858	
Ivie Mackie, esq., Mayor.	James Kelly	Sir John Potter	2 Sept. 1858	
Sir John Potter, Knt.	Thomas O'Neill	C. H. Rickards, esq.	25 Sept. 1858	
Robert Barnes, esq.	John Brown	- - Same - -	25 Sept. 1858	
Benjamin Nicholls, esq.	Levi Holt	- - Same - -	23 Oct. 1858	
William Ross, esq.	Charles Grimshaw	- - Same - -	23 Dec. 1858	
Daniel Maude, esq.	James Mellody	R. Barnes, esq.	28 Dec. 1858	
W. R. Callender, esq.	Charles Grimshaw	W. R. Callender, esq.	6 Jan. 1859	
Matthew Kennedy, esq.	Charles Chambers	C. H. Rickards, esq.	11 Jan. 1859	
James Murray, esq.	Alfred Spence	- - Same - -	20 Jan. 1859	
C. H. Rickards, esq.	William Collins	- - Same - -	24 Mar. 1859	
	John Dawson	W. R. Callender, esq.	27 May 1859	
1859-60:	John Paden	- - Same - -	27 May 1859	
	James Graham	William Ross, esq.	1 Sept. 1859	
William Nield, esq., Chairman.	John Cartwright	C. H. Rickards, esq.	20 Sept. 1859	
Ivie Mackie, esq., Mayor.	John Carroll	D. Maude, esq.	12 Oct. 1859	
Robert Barnes, esq.	John Murray	C. H. Rickards, esq.	23 Dec. 1859	
Benjamin Nicholls, esq.	John Airdrey	- - Same - -	20 Jan. 1860	
William Ross, esq.	Peter Boyle	J. Murray, esq.	5 April 1860	
Daniel Maude, esq.	William Anderson	J. Morley, esq.	25 April 1860	
C. E. Ellison, esq.				
W. R. Callender, esq.				
James Murray, esq.				
C. H. Rickards, esq.				

(signed) *C. H. J. Lane*, Governor.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

RETURN of the Names of the VISITING JUSTICES, and, in each Case, by whose Orders the CORPORAL PUNISHMENT has been inflicted in the MANCHESTER CITY GAOL for the last Three Years, as specified in the Return presented to The House on the 11th day of June last (Parliamentary Paper, No. 373); the Dates of each Warrant or Order; and the Names of the Justices, Surgeons, and other Persons present when the Punishment was Inflicted.

(*Mr. Hadfield.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
6 *February* 1861.

ABSTRACT

OF

TABLES of CRIMINAL OFFENDERS for the Year 1860, reported by Her Majesty's Advocate for *Scotland*, in Terms of the Statute, 1 Gul. 4, c. 37; with Alterations and Additions, ordered and required by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in virtue of the Powers therein contained.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
22 *March* 1861.

ABSTRACT OF TABLES.

The number of persons charged with offences in Scotland in 1860 (3,287) exhibits a decrease as compared with 1859 (3,472) of 185, or 5·325 per cent. The following counties, however, show an increase, viz.:—

COUNTIES.	1859.	1860.	Increase.
Ayr	92	103	11
Banff	16	34	18
Clackmannan	13	18	5
Forfar	237	247	10
Kinross	6	8	2
Lanark	669	712	43
Nairn	5	11	6
Peebles	7	13	6
Perth	81	91	10
Ross and Cromarty	52	63	11
Roxburgh	107	134	27
Sutherland	4	5	1
Wigton	112	127	15

Total Increase in these Counties of—165; or 11·777 per cent.

The following Table exhibits the Total Number of Criminal Offenders in Scotland for the Years 1859 and 1860, distinguishing Males from Females, the Number brought to Trial, the Number Convicted under the aggravation of previous Convictions, and the Number sentenced to Death.

Period.	Committed for Trial or Bailed.			Tried.	Total Convicted, Outlawed, or found Insane.	Convicted under aggravation of previous Convictions.	Sentenced to Death.	Executed.
	Males.	Females.	Total.					
1859	2,402	1,070	3,472	2,846	2,589	829	—	—
1860	2,306	981	3,287	2,642	2,441	705	4	—

The proportion of convictions to committals in 1859 was 74·568 per cent.; in 1860 it was 74·256 er cent. The proportion of acquittals to committals in 1859 was 25·433 per cent.; in 1860 it was 25·859 per cent.

The subjoined Table exhibits the Classes of Offences, and the Number of Offenders in each Class:—

OFFENCES.	1859.	1860.
Offences against the person	956	860
Offences against property committed with violence	313	343
Offences against property committed without violence	1,783	1,732
Malicious offences against property	47	43
Forgery and offences against currency	80	81
Other offences not included in the above classes	293	228

In this Table it will be seen that offences against property committed with violence have increased 9·552 per cent.; and forgery and offences against the currency, 1·250 per cent. While, on the other hand, offences against the person have decreased 10·004 per cent.; offences against property committed without violence, 2·860 per cent.; malicious offences against property, 8·510 per cent.; and other offences not included in the above classes, 22·184 per cent.

The following Table shows the Number of Male and Female Offenders of all Ages who could neither Read nor Write, who could Read and Write imperfectly, who could Read and Write well, as also those who had received a Superior Education:—

Period.	Could neither Read nor Write.		Could Read and Write imperfectly.		Could Read and Write well.		Had a Superior Education.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1859	442	281	1,332	687	541	91	67	7
1860	422	252	1,253	639	533	77	71	1

In 1859 the number committed who could neither read nor write was 723; in 1860, 674; there is a decrease of 49 or 6·777 per cent.; of those who could read and write imperfectly, there is a decrease of 127 or 6·290 per cent.; of those who could read and write well, there is a decrease of 22 or 3·480 per cent.; and of those who had a superior education there is a decrease of 2 or 2·702 per cent.

The results of the proceedings in the Commitments made this year are:—

Discharged without trial	By Lord Advocate and his Deputes		489	
	From other causes		156	
	Discharged without Trial			645
Acquitted	Not guilty		33	
	Not proven		168	
	Acquitted on Trial			201
Insane	Found Insane on Trial		3	
	Detained as Insane			3
Found Guilty	Sentenced to Death		4	
	,, Penal Servitude		217	
	,, Imprisonment		1,935	
	,, Detained in Reformatory		48	
	,, Whipping, Fine, and discharged on sureties		187	
	,, No Sentence		23	
	Found Guilty			2,414
	Outlawed			24
	TOTAL Committed			3,287

The Sentences passed in 1860 are given in greater detail in the following Tables, and are compared with those in the nine preceding years:—

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Death	1	4	6	1	2	3	3	–	–	4
Transportation:										
For Life	15	3	8	5	9	4	2	–	–	–
Above Fifteen Years	–	–	11	6	14	32	8	–	–	–
Fifteen and Fourteen Years	35	35	24	39	29	36	18	–	–	–
Seven Years	354	235	146	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Periods	98	88	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Penal Servitude:										
For Life	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	1
Above Fifteen Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	13	2	2
Fifteen Years and above Ten	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	9	10
Ten Years and above Six	–	–	2	–	–	2	24	59	59	63
Eight Years and above Six	–	–	5	11	3	–	–	–	–	–
Six Years and above Four	–	–	30	64	51	48	50	53	37	28
Four Years	–	–	82	199	120	152	132	123	83	92
Three Years	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	27	22	21
Imprisonment:										
Above Three Years	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
Under Three Years and above Two	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
,, Two Years and above One	180	140	106	104	109	120	132	111	132	70
,, One Year and above Six Months	605	647	503	464	416	360	326	259	318	294
Six Months and above Three	1,543	1,669	1,605	1,846	1,608	1,688	1,877	440	423	415
Three Months and above One	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	672	570	519
One month and under	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	704	661	637
Detained in Reformatory School	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	48
Whipped, fined, and discharged, on sureties	237	196	260	250	328	276	287	348	217	187

The Offenders committed for Trial in 1860 were tried or discharged by the following Courts:—

High Court of Justiciary	76
Circuit Court ,,	318
Sheriff:—	
With a Jury	1,045
Without a Jury	1,053
Burgh Magistrates	123
Justices or other Courts	27
	2,642

TABLE showing the Total Number of Persons Committed for Trial or Bailed, and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																			Outlawed.	Insane; to be detained.		Acquitted on Trial.		Discharged without Trial.		TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON.				
		DEATH.	PENAL SERVITUDE.							IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.												Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.		Execution.	COMMUTATION.			Free Pardon.
			Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.												Penal Servitude, Life, and above 8 Years.	Penal Servitude, 8 Years and under.	Imprisonment.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																																
Murder	26	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	2	15	–	17	–	4	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Culpable Homicide	36	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	–	–	–	1	–	11	–	–	–	2	3	19	1	25	–	–	–	–	–
Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealment of Pregnancy	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	10	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy and Bestiality	7	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–
Rape	16	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	4	2	2	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	1	13	1	15	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Ravish	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	4	2	2	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	12	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	1	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	678	–	1	–	–	2	2	1	2	–	4	16	55	142	143	–	123	4	495	3	–	2	11	37	81	46	178	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	6	–	3	–	22	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 1	860	4	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	–	10	32	71	156	152	–	127	4	571	3	–	3	15	46	172	50	283	–	4	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																																
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by Housebreaking	232	–	–	–	3	4	2	6	2	–	7	35	57	21	12	11	2	4	166	–	–	–	3	13	45	5	66	–	–	–	–	–
Theft by opening Lockfast Places	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	11	8	1	2	–	–	27	2	–	–	–	1	4	1	6	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	1	1	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	59	–	–	–	2	19	4	9	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	39	1	–	–	2	10	6	1	19	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 2	343	–	–	–	5	23	6	15	2	–	14	43	73	30	14	13	3	4	245	3	–	–	5	25	58	7	95	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																																
Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	15	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	1,485	–	–	–	1	31	17	62	14	–	31	186	202	248	331	32	18	9	1,202	5	–	–	5	63	150	60	278	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Minor crimes, with intent to Steal	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	3	6	6	8	1	–	1	28	1	–	–	–	1	8	5	14	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing, &c., Letters, &c., from the Post Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reset of Theft	89	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	–	3	7	14	20	6	–	1	1	57	4	–	–	1	8	13	6	28	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	94	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	10	19	14	18	2	–	1	69	2	–	–	–	6	10	7	23	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 3	1,732	–	–	–	2	33	19	69	16	–	39	208	243	290	383	35	19	12	1,368	12	–	–	7	80	186	79	352	–	–	–	–	–

No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																	
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Malicious Offences	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	7	–	10	1	25	–	–	–	–	2	3	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 4	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	8	–	11	1	28	–	–	–	–	4	4	7	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																	
Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering Forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forging and uttering other Forged Instruments	46	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	–	1	4	6	2	2	1	–	–	–	22	3	–	–	2	3	12	4	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c., Forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in Possession, &c., Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering and having in Possession ditto	35	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	2	5	10	3	3	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 5	81	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	6	11	12	5	4	–	–	–	48	3	–	–	2	4	20	4	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.																																	
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being out armed, &c., to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	8	10	–	–	–	23	1	–	–	–	1	20	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and Destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	1	6	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	86	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	44	–	21	1	75	–	–	–	1	4	–	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Deforcement and refusing to aid Peace Officers	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	2	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	2	10	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
Minor Offences, ditto	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	16	–	5	1	35	–	–	–	2	1	11	2	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total of No. 6	228	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	15	31	76	–	27	2	154	3	–	–	4	9	49	9	71	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL	3,287	4	1	2	10	63	28	92	21	–	70	294	415	519	637	48	187	23	2,414	24	–	3	33	168	489	156	846	–	4	–	–	–	–

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same Trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE, showing the Age, Sex, and Degree of Instruction of the Total Number of Persons Committed for Trial or Bailed.

	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	10	16	–	–	–	–	1	5	3	7	4	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	5	10	3	4	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	8	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	29	7	–	–	1	1	7	1	12	3	5	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	13	4	9	1	1	–	1	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Duty of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	10	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	11	–	3	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	7	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy assaults, with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	9	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
	Rape	16	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	11	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Ravish	24	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	8	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	15	–	6	–	–	–	1	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	11	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	3	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	1
	Child Stealing	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	612	66	1	–	15	3	106	4	231	28	165	20	58	6	24	5	11	–	1	–	182	22	337	39	127	8	7	–	9	2
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	23	2	–	–	–	–	8	1	11	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6	1	12	1	5	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No 1	749	111	1	–	20	4	145	16	280	50	180	29	70	7	30	5	12	–	1	–	158	31	408	65	163	12	9	–	11	3
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft, by Housebreaking	176	56	19	3	28	5	53	15	39	17	28	8	6	1	4	1	2	–	–	–	28	13	108	43	39	–	1	–	–	–
	Theft, by opening Lockfast Places	17	18	3	–	–	1	5	3	6	6	3	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	6	6	11	4	1	1	–	1	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	13	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	11	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	2	6	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	39	20	–	–	–	–	10	11	16	6	10	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	4	20	15	10	1	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stonthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	216	97	22	3	28	7	69	31	70	30	41	15	10	9	4	2	2	–	–	–	44	24	140	71	59	2	2	–	1	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	15	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	5	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	12	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	833	652	43	11	130	47	158	106	231	225	137	135	87	81	33	33	10	14	4	–	152	105	487	438	181	43	9	1	4	5
	Stealing Goods in process of manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to Steal	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	40	3	1	–	3	–	9	–	12	–	5	–	8	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	10	2	9	1	19	–	1	–
	Stealing, &c., Letters, &c., from the Post Office, by servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	49	40	–	–	1	2	6	11	13	10	13	10	12	4	4	3	–	–	–	–	7	13	24	18	15	7	3	–	–	2
	Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	83	11	–	–	2	1	10	3	32	2	19	4	8	–	8	1	3	–	1	–	13	2	28	7	30	2	11	–	1	–
	Total of No. 3	1,026	706	44	11	137	50	185	120	293	237	179	149	122	88	47	37	14	14	5	–	176	180	563	465	238	53	43	1	6	7

No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																																
Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	5	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	
Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods in process of manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Other Malicious Offences	28	6	2	–	3	1	6	1	13	–	2	–	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	8	2	8	4	11	–	1	–	–	–	–	
Total of No. 4	35	8	2	–	3	1	6	2	16	–	3	–	4	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	10	2	9	5	15	–	1	–	–	–	1	
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.																																
Forging and Uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Forging and uttering Forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Forging and uttering other Forged Instruments	41	5	–	–	1	1	5	1	16	1	9	2	4	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	14	2	14	2	11	–	2	–	–	
Having in Possession, &c., Forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Having in Possession, &c., Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Buying and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Uttering and having in Possession, ditto	18	17	–	–	1	–	1	3	5	6	7	6	–	–	1	–	3	2	–	–	4	7	7	10	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Total of No. 5	59	22	–	–	2	1	6	4	21	7	16	8	4	–	5	–	3	2	2	–	4	8	21	12	21	2	11	–	2	–	–	
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.																																
Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Deer Stealing, and Feloniously resisting Deerkeepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Being out armed, &c., to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Gamekeepers	45	–	–	–	1	–	12	–	23	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	32	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	
Taking and Destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Being at large under sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Perjury, and Subornation of Perjury	9	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	2	3	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	5	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	
Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	77	9	–	–	1	–	15	–	30	1	18	3	9	4	3	–	1	1	–	–	15	1	43	5	15	3	2	–	2	–	–	
Deforcement, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Indecently Exposing the Person	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	12	7	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	5	3	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	2	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	
Minor Offences, ditto	35	16	–	–	10	1	5	3	5	6	9	5	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	6	3	20	9	8	3	–	–	1	1	–	
Total of No. 6	191	37	–	–	12	2	37	4	66	14	44	10	20	5	5	–	3	1	4	1	30	7	112	21	37	8	5	–	7	1	–	
GRAND TOTAL	2,306	981	69	14	202	65	448	177	746	338	473	211	230	112	92	46	34	17	12	1	422	252	1,253	639	533	77	71	1	27	12	–	

TABLE, showing the Total Number of PERSONS TRIED in each COURT, the Total Number of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of Similar Offences, and the Total Number CONVICTED of other Offences at the same Trial, distinguishing the Sex in these and other Particulars.

	OFFENCES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			COURT BY WHICH TRIED.																		Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
					High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff.						Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.												
											With a Jury.			Without a Jury.																		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	2	2	11	1	2	3	1	7	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	7	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	11	5	16	2	2	4	5	2	7	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	–	6	6	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy and Bestiality	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Ravish	13	–	13	1	–	1	4	–	4	7	–	7	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	9	1	10	1	–	1	8	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	491	54	548	3	1	4	11	4	15	163	17	180	290	28	318	18	3	21	9	1	10	449	51	500	94	9	103	26	2	28	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	21	2	23	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	–	9	11	2	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	2	22	4	–	4	2	–	2	–
	Total of No. 1	560	78	638	9	5	14	32	20	52	189	19	208	303	30	333	18	3	21	9	1	10	506	71	577	99	9	108	28	2	30	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	144	38	182	2	1	3	18	5	23	107	27	134	17	3	20	–	2	2	–	–	–	134	32	166	33	12	45	3	1	4	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	16	14	30	–	–	–	–	2	2	9	9	18	7	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	14	29	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	10	3	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	3	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high Crimes than Theft	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	35	17	52	10	5	15	25	12	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28	12	40	–	–	–	2	2	4	–
	Assaults with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	206	72	278	12	6	18	43	19	62	126	30	165	25	6	31	–	2	2	–	–	–	187	61	248	33	14	47	5	3	8	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	11	–	11	–	–	–	6	–	6	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	700	575	1,275	26	9	35	57	67	124	237	268	505	340	176	516	37	53	90	3	2	5	663	544	1,207	239	293	532	5	2	7	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	27	3	30	1	–	1	5	–	5	15	1	16	6	1	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	26	3	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	38	32	70	1	–	1	9	10	19	24	17	41	4	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	34	27	61	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	67	10	77	–	–	–	4	–	4	38	5	43	22	3	25	2	1	3	1	1	2	62	9	71	5	1	6	1	–	1	–
	Total of No. 3	847	620	1,467	28	9	37	84	77	161	320	291	611	372	185	557	39	55	94	4	3	7	797	583	1,380	247	294	541	6	2	8	–

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TABLE showing, in each COUNTY collectively, the Total Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED, and the Result of the Proceedings.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFENDERS.	CONVICTED.																	Outlawed.	Insane; to be Detained.		Acquitted on Trial.		Discharged without Trial.		TOTAL Acquitted or Discharged.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON.				
		DEATH.	PENAL SERVITUDE.						IMPRISONMENT, with, in some Cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.							Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties.	No Sentence.	TOTAL.		Found Insane on Arraignment.	Found Insane on Trial.	Not Guilty.	Not Proven.	By Lord Advocate and his Deputes.	From other Causes.		Execution.	COMMUTATION.			Free Pardon.
			Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 Years.	10 Years and above 6 Years.	6 Years and above 4 Years.	4 Years.	3 Years.	3 Years and above 2 Years.	2 Years and above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and above 3 Months.	3 Months and above 1 Month.	1 Month and under.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.												Penal Servitude, Life and above 8 Years.	Penal Servitude, 8 Years and under.	Imprisonment.	
Aberdeen	92	–	–	–	–	9	2	3	1	–	7	16	10	9	6	–	8	–	71	–	–	–	1	4	13	3	21	–	–	–	–	–
Argyll	127	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	7	17	61	2	–	3	96	1	–	–	3	3	14	10	30	–	–	–	–	–
Ayr	103	–	–	–	1	4	1	1	–	–	1	9	12	27	7	2	–	–	65	3	–	–	4	6	16	9	35	–	–	–	–	–
Banff	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	7	8	–	–	–	23	3	–	–	–	–	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	–
Berwick	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	11	3	–	17	–	36	–	–	–	1	10	7	–	18	–	–	–	–	–
Bute	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	4	6	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Caithness	26	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	6	1	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	3	6	3	12	–	–	–	–	–
Clackmannan	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	2	–	1	–	14	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Dumbarton	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	3	5	17	2	–	–	30	3	–	–	5	1	12	8	26	–	–	–	–	–
Dumfries	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	8	24	1	3	–	50	–	–	–	–	7	5	3	15	–	–	–	–	–
Edinburgh	423	1	–	1	1	19	9	14	1	–	14	75	59	79	25	–	8	9	315	1	–	–	1	10	96	–	107	–	1	–	–	–
Elgin and Moray	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	4	2	7	19	–	–	1	35	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	10	–	–	–	–	–
Fife	92	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	2	7	16	41	–	3	–	73	–	–	1	1	3	4	10	18	–	–	–	–	–
Forfar	247	1	1	–	1	7	–	6	7	–	5	22	42	42	26	10	18	2	190	–	–	–	2	9	44	2	57	–	1	–	–	–
Haddington	33	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	6	13	–	–	1	26	–	–	–	–	3	2	2	7	–	–	–	–	–
Inverness	144	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	4	6	6	31	1	47	3	103	1	–	1	3	9	13	14	39	–	–	–	–	–
Kincardine	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	4	2	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Kinross	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Kirkcudbright	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	6	8	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	5	–	–	–	–	–
Lanark	712	1	–	–	4	14	13	47	8	–	23	96	151	75	41	14	–	1	488	5	–	–	4	55	124	36	219	–	1	–	–	–
Linlithgow	83	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	17	44	–	5	–	70	–	–	–	–	3	5	5	13	–	–	–	–	–
Nairn	11	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
Orkney and Zetland	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	22	–	9	–	39	–	–	–	2	1	8	4	15	–	–	–	–	–
Peebles	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	1	2	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Perth	91	–	–	–	–	6	1	1	1	–	–	13	14	14	7	–	2	–	59	3	–	–	2	3	24	–	29	–	–	–	–	–
Renfrew	261	–	–	–	1	–	–	9	–	–	3	16	28	39	75	14	27	–	212	–	–	–	1	18	15	15	49	–	–	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	8	19	–	–	1	33	2	–	–	3	4	16	5	28	–	–	–	–	–
Roxburgh	134	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	2	1	10	19	29	–	33	2	99	2	–	–	–	7	9	17	33	–	–	–	–	–
Selkirk	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Stirling	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	6	24	45	9	–	1	–	87	–	–	1	–	1	7	1	9	–	–	–	–	–
Sutherland	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Wigton	127	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	5	28	77	–	2	–	117	–	–	–	–	2	3	5	10	–	1	–	–	–
TOTAL	3,287	4	1	2	10	63	28	92	21	–	70	294	415	519	637	48	187	23	2,414	24	–	3	33	108	489	156	846	–	4	–	–	–

TABLE showing, in each COUNTY collectively, the AGE, SEX, and DEGREE of INSTRUCTION of the Total Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Offenders.		Aged 12 Years and under.		Aged 16 Years and above 12.		Aged 21 Years and above 16.		Aged 30 Years and above 21.		Aged 40 Years and above 30.		Aged 50 Years and above 40.		Aged 60 Years and above 50.		Aged above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Neither Read nor Write.		Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.		Read and Write well.		Superior Education.		Instruction could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Aberdeen	61	31	–	–	2	–	11	6	19	15	7	8	16	1	4	–	2	1	–	–	1	4	51	26	9	1	–	–	–	–
Argyll	97	30	3	–	5	3	14	5	36	7	25	5	9	7	3	1	2	2	–	–	13	5	45	16	35	8	4	1	–	–
Ayr	71	32	–	–	6	1	15	6	28	9	13	11	7	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	14	8	34	21	21	3	1	–	1	–
Banff	22	12	2	–	3	–	5	3	8	7	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	15	7	5	4	–	–	–	–
Berwick	45	9	–	–	2	–	8	1	15	2	13	3	5	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	8	5	23	4	14	–	–	–	–	–
Bute	13	8	–	–	1	1	7	2	3	2	1	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	7	7	1	–	2	–	–	–
Caithness	23	3	1	–	1	–	7	1	7	1	4	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	21	3	2	–	–	–	–	–
Clackmannan	12	6	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	2	2	1	3	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	4	4	1	5	1	1	–	–	–
Dumbarton	51	8	1	–	7	–	10	2	11	2	10	2	7	2	4	–	1	–	–	–	11	1	38	7	–	–	2	–	–	–
Dumfries	45	20	1	1	5	–	7	3	9	10	14	3	5	2	3	1	1	–	–	–	4	9	7	4	33	7	1	–	–	–
Edinburgh	255	168	7	1	38	13	64	28	64	51	50	45	17	20	10	8	4	2	1	–	32	38	154	118	67	12	1	–	1	–
Elgin and Moray	37	8	–	–	2	–	8	1	10	3	10	1	5	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	6	1	21	6	5	1	5	–	–	–
Fife	72	20	2	–	5	2	12	3	18	5	22	2	9	4	3	4	1	–	–	–	13	2	51	17	8	1	–	–	–	–
Forfar	165	82	22	1	25	10	20	5	36	24	31	20	19	15	8	5	4	2	–	–	45	29	95	51	18	2	7	–	–	–
Haddington	22	11	–	–	1	2	6	–	5	4	7	3	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	17	8	1	1	–	–	–	–
Inverness	118	26	3	1	8	5	20	2	38	11	31	3	11	1	3	2	3	–	1	1	37	16	59	7	16	1	1	–	5	2
Kincardine	12	3	–	–	–	1	1	1	5	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	7	–	1	–	–	–
Kinross	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
Kirkcudbright	20	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	10	2	3	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	2	12	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
Lanark	453	259	8	3	16	15	98	70	171	99	93	41	44	23	17	6	5	2	1	–	66	53	181	170	166	27	28	–	12	9
Linlithgow	64	19	1	1	4	–	11	3	27	6	10	7	8	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	23	9	41	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nairn	9	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	2	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
Orkney and Zetland	44	10	3	–	3	–	12	4	9	4	8	–	2	–	3	1	1	1	3	–	6	1	22	9	12	–	–	–	4	–
Peebles	12	1	–	–	3	1	1	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	7	–	–	–	–	–
Perth	68	23	2	–	14	1	3	4	25	15	11	2	6	1	5	–	2	–	–	–	4	3	54	20	9	–	1	–	–	–
Renfrew	154	107	6	6	15	5	26	9	49	30	36	31	15	12	6	9	1	5	–	–	35	27	88	77	23	3	8	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty	51	12	–	–	5	1	16	5	19	2	6	3	1	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	21	10	21	1	5	1	2	–	2	–
Roxburgh	121	13	1	–	9	1	22	4	42	6	22	–	16	1	7	1	–	–	2	–	31	5	35	5	51	2	2	–	2	1
Selkirk	5	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	1	–	–	–
Stirling	72	25	–	–	7	1	14	2	27	7	17	8	5	5	2	2	–	–	–	–	13	8	52	17	7	–	–	–	–	–
Sutherland	4	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wigton	102	25	6	–	14	2	20	5	38	10	14	6	4	2	4	–	2	–	–	–	20	8	80	17	2	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL	2,306	981	69	14	202	65	448	177	746	338	473	211	230	112	92	46	34	17	12	1	422	252	1,253	639	533	77	71	1	27	12

TABLE showing, in each COUNTY collectively, the Total Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED for each Description of Offences.

	OFFENCES.	Aberdeen.	Argyle.	Ayr.	Banff.	Berwick.	Bute.	Caithness.	Clackmannan.	Dumbarton.	Dumfries.	Edinburgh.	Elgin and Morey.	Fife.	Forfar.	Haddington.	Inverness.	Kincardine.	Kinross.	Kirkcudbright.	Lanark.	Linlithgow.	Nairn.	Orkney and Zetland.	Peebles.	Perth.	Renfrew.	Ross and Cromarty.	Roxburgh.	Selkirk.	Stirling.	Sutherland.	Wigton.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under Statute)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Culpable Homicide	1	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	2
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	4	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	1
	Sodomy and Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Assaults, with intent to Ravish	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	3	–	1	2	1	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	13	43	15	1	29	5	11	3	16	15	48	13	19	59	7	53	3	4	6	97	19	2	19	3	11	40	11	36	1	26	1	49
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1	19	48	26	5	30	8	15	3	23	18	68	13	26	70	9	57	6	6	6	144	21	3	26	3	13	50	19	27	1	29	2	56
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Theft by Housebreaking	5	3	12	4	4	1	–	1	6	1	41	3	6	26	2	2	–	–	3	61	4	–	1	–	19	15	1	2	1	7	1	–
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	3	1	4	–	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
	Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2	7	3	22	5	4	2	–	1	6	1	69	4	6	29	4	6	–	1	3	107	4	–	2	–	23	16	2	2	1	12	1	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Thefts, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	47	41	27	19	12	11	6	9	20	32	250	16	43	125	14	40	5	1	9	309	45	2	19	8	41	166	18	63	4	45	–	38
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor crimes, with intent to Steal	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	1	18	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1
	Embezzlement	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	5	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Reset of Theft	4	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	2	16	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	44	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	3	–	3	–	2
	Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	4	3	4	–	2	–	–	1	3	2	2	2	2	3	–	3	–	–	1	33	4	4	–	–	1	8	3	5	–	3	–	1
	Total of No. 3	61	46	32	20	16	11	6	11	28	38	278	21	45	137	14	47	5	1	11	406	50	8	21	8	45	178	23	72	4	52	–	42

No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen, or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other Malicious Offences	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	1	–	3	2	8	–	–	–	2
	Total of No. 4	1	–	4	1	2	–	2	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	1	1	3	2	9	–	–	–	2
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering Forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering other Forged Instruments	2	5	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	8	2	–	–	–	3	1	1	2	–	–	2	1
	Having in Possession, &c. Forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying and putting off Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering and having in Possession ditto	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	4	–	–	2	–	3	13	–	–	1	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5	2	5	5	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	6	2	2	7	–	1	3	–	3	21	2	–	1	–	5	5	1	2	–	–	2	1
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Gamekeepers	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	2	6	6	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	–	–	3	–	2
	Taking and destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	1	18	8	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	–	9	–	–	–	3	5	–	4	–	–	2	–	10	–	–	–	15
	Deforcement and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Minor Offences, ditto	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	6	–	3	1	–	13	–	–	1	8	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	9
	Total of No. 6	2	25	14	–	2	–	3	1	2	5	7	5	12	4	6	28	1	–	1	29	5	–	4	1	4	9	16	12	–	4	–	26
	GRAND TOTAL	92	127	103	34	54	21	26	18	59	65	423	45	92	247	33	144	15	8	24	712	83	11	54	13	91	261	63	134	6	97	5	127

Note.—Where a person has been convicted of more than one offence at the same trial, the entries in the above Table are filled up under the highest denomination only. Where not convicted, and more than one offence has been charged under the same proceedings, the entries are filled up according to the same rule.

TABLE showing, in each COUNTY collectively, the Total Number of PERSONS TRIED in each COURT, the Total Number of the CONVICTS previously CONVICTED of SIMILAR OFFENCES, and the Total Number CONVICTED of other OFFENCES at the same Trial, distinguishing the Sex in these and other Particulars.

COUNTIES.	Total Number of Persons Tried.			COURT BY WHICH TRIED.																		Convicted, Outlawed, or Insane.			Convicted under the Aggravation of Previous Convictions.			Convicted of other Offences at the same Trial.			Other Offences of which Convicted at same Trial.
				High Court of Justiciary.			Circuit Court of Justiciary.			Sheriff.						Burgh Magistrates.			Justices or other Court.											
										With a Jury.			Without a Jury.																	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Aberdeen	48	28	76	–	–	–	9	10	19	29	15	44	9	3	12	1	–	1	–	–	–	45	26	71	19	18	37	–	–	–	–
Argyll	77	26	103	–	–	–	5	1	6	21	8	29	48	16	64	–	–	–	3	1	4	73	24	97	7	4	11	2	–	2	–
Ayr	55	23	78	–	–	–	12	5	17	37	15	52	6	3	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	22	68	7	6	13	4	4	8	–
Banff	17	9	26	–	–	–	3	2	5	8	2	10	6	5	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	9	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Berwick	40	7	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	14	28	5	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	6	36	9	4	13	–	–	–	–
Bute	8	8	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	5	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	15	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Caithness	15	2	17	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	1	6	9	1	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	2	14	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Clackmannan	10	5	15	–	–	–	1	–	1	5	4	9	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	5	14	5	4	9	–	–	–	–
Dumbarton	35	4	39	–	–	–	3	2	5	11	1	12	21	1	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	2	33	3	–	3	–	–	–	–
Dumfries	42	15	57	–	–	–	6	–	6	10	5	15	25	10	35	–	–	–	1	–	1	36	14	50	2	–	2	2	–	2	–
Edinburgh	191	136	327	44	19	63	–	–	–	103	88	191	44	29	73	–	–	–	–	–	–	186	130	316	106	81	187	1	–	1	–
Elgin and Moray	27	8	35	–	–	–	2	2	4	10	1	11	15	5	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	8	35	4	4	8	–	–	–	–
Fife	59	19	78	–	–	–	3	2	5	9	3	12	47	14	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	18	74	8	2	10	3	–	3	–
Forfar	132	69	201	1	–	1	13	12	25	54	42	96	64	15	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	123	67	190	55	43	98	6	1	7	–
Haddington	19	10	29	6	–	6	–	–	–	3	2	5	10	7	17	–	1	1	–	–	–	18	8	26	6	5	11	1	–	1	–
Inverness	98	19	117	–	–	–	6	2	8	9	2	11	83	15	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	86	19	105	3	4	7	6	–	6	–
Kincardine	8	2	10	2	–	2	2	–	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	9	6	–	6	–	–	–	–
Kinross	4	1	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Kirkcudbright	16	4	20	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	2	6	10	2	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	3	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Lanark	340	212	552	2	–	2	89	64	153	181	123	304	68	25	93	–	–	–	–	–	–	306	187	493	82	117	199	–	–	–	–
Linlithgow	57	16	73	1	–	1	–	–	–	12	3	15	41	12	53	3	1	4	–	–	–	55	15	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nairn	4	2	6	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	2	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Orkney and Zetland	34	8	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	30	8	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	8	39	9	–	9	2	–	2	–
Peebles	8	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	9	5	–	5	1	–	1	–
Perth	51	16	67	–	–	–	9	2	11	32	11	43	10	3	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	47	15	62	27	8	35	3	–	3	–
Renfrew	137	94	231	–	–	–	12	8	20	30	15	45	36	13	49	52	57	109	7	1	8	126	86	212	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ross and Cromarty	33	9	42	–	–	–	6	1	7	6	–	6	21	8	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	27	8	35	3	1	4	3	1	4	–
Roxburgh	97	11	108	–	–	–	9	1	10	10	3	13	78	7	85	–	–	–	–	–	–	90	11	101	5	1	6	7	–	7	–
Selkirk	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stirling	65	24	89	–	–	–	5	3	8	38	14	52	22	7	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	64	24	88	14	14	28	–	–	–	–
Sutherland	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Wigton	96	23	119	–	1	1	–	1	1	14	2	16	66	13	79	6	2	8	10	4	14	94	23	117	–	1	1	4	1	5	–
TOTAL	1,830	812	2,642	56	20	76	200	118	318	674	371	1,045	817	236	1,053	62	61	123	21	6	27	1,687	754	2,441	386	319	705	45	8	53	–

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the SEX of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED in each of the last Ten Years, the Total in each of the Two Quinquennial Periods, and the Number in each County respectively.

COUNTIES.	1860.		1859.		1858.		1857.		1856.		TOTAL of Five Years, 1856–60.		1855.		1854.		1853.		1852.		1851.		TOTAL of Five Years, 1851–55.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Aberdeen	61	31	61	38	48	21	53	41	54	39	277	170	80	30	75	17	88	29	59	37	78	32	380	145
Argyll	97	30	118	34	117	27	128	38	147	22	607	151	147	45	139	28	120	42	103	20	100	28	609	163
Ayr	71	32	69	23	97	23	75	27	80	28	392	133	79	30	85	25	93	23	121	30	118	20	496	128
Banff	22	12	14	2	19	3	15	4	17	6	87	27	11	7	19	10	11	2	23	5	16	2	80	26
Berwick	45	9	74	24	56	16	45	15	38	12	258	76	35	10	37	9	38	9	48	5	45	13	207	46
Bute	13	8	17	6	9	–	15	5	10	6	64	25	12	2	19	2	12	1	8	6	4	2	55	13
Caithness	23	3	18	8	30	3	38	5	39	14	148	38	17	2	10	3	27	2	13	1	17	2	84	10
Clackmannan	12	6	12	1	11	4	11	6	16	7	62	24	12	7	26	9	27	10	25	11	47	11	137	48
Dumbarton	51	8	42	25	86	21	81	21	83	18	343	93	71	20	103	35	139	41	119	30	124	26	556	152
Dumfries	45	20	55	27	85	28	89	28	92	29	366	132	107	24	109	37	94	33	113	21	128	42	551	157
Edinburgh	255	168	302	164	342	202	429	199	422	253	1,750	986	362	209	393	201	396	195	429	251	462	259	2,042	1,115
Elgin and Moray	37	8	70	10	58	5	55	10	28	13	248	46	33	8	45	11	33	9	15	8	25	7	151	43
Fife	72	20	90	17	124	28	127	51	76	22	489	138	75	23	104	32	94	16	71	14	72	17	416	102
Forfar	165	82	156	81	172	78	168	92	150	81	811	414	173	78	186	95	195	97	213	66	191	83	958	419
Haddington	22	11	39	9	43	9	48	10	42	14	194	53	34	8	35	9	43	13	47	10	52	11	211	51
Inverness	118	26	164	30	173	30	123	29	114	16	692	131	142	17	98	23	112	33	126	29	144	51	622	153
Kincardine	12	3	20	1	20	2	23	3	30	4	105	13	17	4	24	6	14	7	13	3	18	2	86	22
Kinross	6	2	6	–	5	2	13	–	3	4	33	8	16	2	11	2	9	2	7	2	3	3	46	11
Kirkcudbright	20	4	20	8	39	6	24	8	31	16	134	42	11	4	24	8	14	6	26	13	27	11	102	42
Lanark	453	259	411	258	432	245	440	243	430	230	2,166	1,235	428	212	559	236	332	124	510	239	467	241	2,296	1,052
Linlithgow	64	19	64	34	56	24	63	25	33	8	280	110	49	25	60	23	50	17	46	14	40	20	245	99
Nairn	9	2	5	–	6	6	14	1	6	3	40	12	8	4	11	3	9	2	14	1	9	5	51	15
Orkney and Zetland	44	10	46	16	49	22	28	6	27	9	194	63	15	7	30	15	28	16	19	12	20	8	112	58
Peebles	12	1	6	1	11	2	12	4	17	6	58	14	11	3	13	5	23	2	30	1	17	4	97	15
Perth	68	23	58	23	74	27	57	22	59	25	316	120	56	28	65	22	91	35	88	34	85	38	385	157
Renfrew	154	107	157	124	199	114	254	97	238	122	1,002	564	216	111	244	132	256	98	228	98	176	76	1,120	515
Ross and Cromarty	51	12	43	9	73	13	51	6	41	13	259	53	53	13	46	17	35	7	66	15	42	7	242	59
Roxburgh	121	13	87	20	108	32	99	23	83	12	498	100	75	32	106	19	129	28	118	23	113	11	541	113
Selkirk	5	1	6	–	1	1	1	–	8	–	21	2	10	3	3	1	7	2	6	3	2	–	28	9
Stirling	72	25	93	40	85	34	80	40	112	56	442	195	101	62	113	49	144	50	150	56	137	47	645	264
Sutherland	4	1	3	1	8	2	12	1	7	1	34	6	11	1	5	2	14	2	13	–	7	–	43	5
Wigton	102	25	76	36	82	34	72	37	58	33	390	165	101	31	86	25	91	35	81	20	106	30	465	141
TOTAL	2,306	981	2,402	1,070	2,718	1,064	2,743	1,097	2,591	1,122	12,760	5,334	2,568	1,062	2,883	1,111	2,768	988	2,948	1,078	2,892	1,109	14,059	5,348

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED in each of the last Ten Years, the Total in each of the Two Quinquennial Periods, and the OFFENCES with which the Persons stood Charged.

	OFFENCES.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	Total of Five Years, 1856–60.	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.	1851.	Total of Five Years, 1851–55.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	26	22	23	28	28	127	11	3	22	17	19	72
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Administering Poison, &c., with intent to murder, maim, &c. (under statute)	8	13	15	9	16	61	11	9	13	2	9	44
	Culpable Homicide	36	37	26	31	38	168	49	54	73	49	46	271
	Procuring, and attempts to procure, the Miscarriage of Women quick with Child	2	–	2	4	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ditto of Women not quick with Child	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealment of Pregnancy	16	27	14	15	8	80	20	20	15	28	16	99
	Sodomy and Bestiality	7	4	2	4	3	20	1	1	–	3	3	8
	Sodomy, assaults with intent to commit, and other unnatural minor offences	9	12	7	3	–	31	10	4	2	2	2	20
	Rape	16	24	14	14	21	89	12	15	9	16	19	71
	Assaults, with intent to Ravish	24	31	27	33	36	151	35	21	36	37	17	146
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4
	Bigamy	12	17	9	17	14	69	5	3	8	18	11	45
	Child Stealing	1	–	1	–	3	5	3	–	–	–	–	3
	Assaults	678	752	1,001	958	869	4,258	781	862	816	831	806	4,096
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the Execution of their Duty	25	17	29	24	9	104	30	46	25	32	33	166
	Total of No. 1	860	956	1,171	1,140	1,046	5,173	972	1,038	1,019	1,035	981	5,045
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2
	Theft by Housebreaking	232	196	295	286	275	1,284	277	373	338	419	443	1,850
	Theft by opening Lockfast Places	35	38	54	47	50	224	45	65	41	57	71	279
	Housebreaking, with intent to Steal	16	14	18	15	7	70	13	16	17	6	29	81
	Violent Invasion of Houses, with intent to commit other high crimes than Theft	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	3
	Minor crimes, with intent to commit the above offences	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2
	Robbery	59	58	69	49	44	279	30	82	75	80	111	378
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	6	3	8	4	21	6	9	3	12	11	41
	Stouthrief	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	4	4	–	10
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	2	–	–	5
	Total of No. 2	343	313	440	408	380	1,884	377	548	481	580	665	2,651
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	11	4	2	3	22	3	6	10	4	6	29
	Horse Stealing	3	12	10	5	8	38	7	7	6	7	8	35
	Sheep Stealing	15	15	9	11	11	61	27	21	26	26	30	130
	Theft, simple, or not falling under any of the previous or subsequent denominations	1,485	1,572	1,505	1,740	1,712	8,014	1,574	1,783	1,656	1,740	1,719	8,472
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	1	1	6
	Minor crimes, with intent to Steal	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	1	8	1	13
	Embezzlement	43	35	28	39	31	176	33	22	28	24	18	125
	Stealing, &c. Letters, &c. from the Post Office by Servants	–	1	5	1	5	12	8	4	6	5	2	25
	Reset of Theft	89	48	74	52	89	352	78	81	53	85	79	376
	Frauds, and attempts to Defraud	94	88	99	93	83	457	101	72	64	74	59	370
	Total of No. 3	1,732	1,783	1,734	1,943	1,942	9,134	1,836	1,996	1,852	1,974	1,923	9,581

No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Fire-raising (capital unless restricted)	7	7	10	5	21	50	15	7	8	20	10	60
	Setting Fire to Heaths, Furze, and other subjects, where not capital	1	1	–	–	6	8	1	1	2	4	–	8
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Heaths, &c.	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	1	4
	Rioters feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Silk, Woollen, Linen or Cotton Goods, in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Threshing Machines	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Destroying Trees and Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and maiming Cattle	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1
	Other Malicious Offences	34	37	83	42	51	247	60	45	48	39	43	235
	Total of No. 4	43	47	93	53	79	315	78	53	58	66	54	309
No. 5. Forgery and Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for the Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forging and uttering Forged Bank of England Notes	–	–	–	2	3	5	3	4	–	2	2	11
	Forging and uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in Possession, &c. Forged Bank of England Notes	46	34	37	30	27	174	44	26	45	49	38	202
	Counterfeiting the current Gold and Silver Coin	–	5	–	–	1	6	–	–	3	7	–	10
	Having in Possession, &c. Implements for Coining	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
	Buying, and putting off counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	2	3
	Uttering and having in Possession ditto	35	40	54	57	53	239	77	57	50	60	73	317
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4
	Total of No. 5	81	80	91	89	85	426	124	87	97	114	126	548
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	Assembling armed, and to aid Smugglers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Officers employed to prevent Smuggling	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	1
	Deer Stealing, and feloniously resisting Deer-keepers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Being out armed, &c. to take Game by Night, taking Game by Night, and assaulting Game-keepers	45	28	24	13	25	135	35	47	35	35	51	203
	Taking and Destroying Fish in enclosed Water	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6
	Being at large under Sentence of Transportation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	3	1	1	–	2	7	4	2	3	–	1	10
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	14	14	12	16	10	66	14	21	19	11	14	79
	Administering unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3
	Conspiracy to raise the rate of Wages	–	4	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	–	3
	Riot, Breach of the Peace, and Breach of Poindings	86	128	104	94	75	487	48	58	61	78	40	285
	Deforcement and refusing to aid Peace Officers	5	–	14	5	3	27	16	13	–	5	14	48
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	5	8	6	4	1	24	5	3	2	1	1	12
	Hamesucken	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
	High Crimes, not included in the above Denominations	19	44	21	15	3	102	16	22	19	14	15	116
	Minor Offences, ditto	51	66	71	60	58	306	99	78	109	104	79	469
	Total of No. 6	228	293	253	207	181	1,162	243	244	249	248	252	1,236
	GRAND TOTAL	3,287	3,472	3,782	3,840	3,713	18,094	3,630	3,966	3,756	4,017	4,001	19,370

COMPARATIVE TABLE, showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL or BAILED in each of the last Ten Years, the Total in each of the Two Quinquennial Periods, and the Number in each County separately.

COUNTIES.	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.	TOTAL of Five Years, 1856-60.	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.	1851.	TOTAL of Five Years, 1851-55.
Aberdeen	92	99	69	94	93	447	110	92	117	94	110	523
Argyll	127	152	144	166	169	758	192	167	162	126	128	775
Ayr	103	92	120	102	108	525	109	110	116	151	188	624
Banff	34	16	22	19	23	114	18	29	13	28	18	106
Berwick	54	98	72	60	50	334	45	46	47	53	58	249
Bute	21	23	9	20	16	89	14	21	13	14	6	68
Caithness	26	26	33	43	53	181	19	13	29	14	19	94
Clackmannan	18	13	15	17	23	86	19	35	37	36	58	185
Dumbarton	59	67	107	102	101	436	91	138	180	149	150	708
Dumfries	65	82	113	117	121	498	131	146	127	134	170	708
Edinburgh	423	466	544	628	675	2,736	571	594	591	680	721	3,157
Elgin and Moray	45	80	63	65	41	294	41	56	42	23	32	194
Fife	92	107	152	178	98	627	98	136	110	85	89	518
Forfar	247	237	250	260	231	1,225	251	281	292	279	274	1,377
Haddington	33	48	52	58	56	247	42	44	56	57	63	262
Inverness	144	194	203	152	130	823	159	121	145	155	195	775
Kincardine	15	21	22	26	34	118	21	30	21	16	20	108
Kinross	8	6	7	13	7	41	18	13	11	9	6	57
Kirkcudbright	24	28	45	32	47	176	15	32	20	39	38	144
Lanark	712	669	677	683	660	3,401	640	795	456	749	708	3,348
Linlithgow	83	98	80	88	41	390	74	83	67	60	60	344
Nairn	11	5	12	15	9	52	12	14	11	15	14	66
Orkney and Zetland	54	62	71	34	36	257	22	45	44	31	28	170
Peebles	13	7	13	16	23	72	14	18	25	31	21	109
Perth	91	81	101	79	84	436	84	87	126	122	123	542
Renfrew	261	281	313	351	360	1,566	327	376	354	326	252	1,635
Ross and Cromarty	63	52	86	57	54	312	66	63	42	81	49	301
Roxburgh	134	107	140	122	95	598	107	125	157	141	124	654
Selkirk	6	6	2	1	8	23	13	4	9	9	2	37
Stirling	97	133	119	120	168	637	163	162	194	206	184	909
Sutherland	5	4	10	13	8	40	12	7	16	13	7	55
Wigton	127	112	116	109	91	555	132	111	126	101	136	606
TOTAL	3,287	3,472	3,782	3,840	3,713	18,094	3,630	3,994	3,756	4,027	4,001	19,408

ABSTRACT

OF

TABLES of CRIMINAL OFFENDERS for the Year 1860, reported by Her Majesty's Advocate for *Scotland*, in Terms of the Statute, 1 *Gul.* 4, c. 37; with Alterations and Additions, ordered and required by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in virtue of the Powers therein contained.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
22 *March* 1861.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, &c.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 May 1861 ;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Amounts paid to the TREASURERS of the several COUNTIES in *England* and *Wales*, on Account of the EXPENSES of CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS and MAINTENANCE of PRISONERS in the Year 1860 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 470, of Session 1860)."

(*Mr. Philip Pleydell Bouverie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 17 *July* 1861.

RETURN of the AMOUNTS paid to the TREASURERS of the several COUNTIES in *England* and *Wales*, on Account of the EXPENSES of CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS and MAINTENANCE of PRISONERS, in the Year 1860.

DATE of PAYMENT.	Period for which the Treasurer's Claim is Made.	Number of Prosecutions.	ASSIZES.		SESSIONS.		Criminal Justice Act.		Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Conveyance of Convicts.	Cash Paid.	Sums Disallowed.	Amount Paid for Maintenance of Prisoners for each Half Year ended 31 March and 30 September 1860.	
				£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Date of Payment.	£. s. d.
ENGLAND:															
BEDFORD:															
August 1860	Half year - to 30 June 1860	40	14	299 7 1	10	41 2 –	15	14 16 6	1	– 8 –	9 17 6	365 11 1	16 4 8	June 1860	107 – 2
April 1861	Half year - to 31 Dec. 1860	64	2	8 – 6	28	157 18 10	33	41 5 2	1	– 8 –	4 13 9	212 6 3	7 11 6	Dec. 1860	103 7 9
BERKS:															
December 1860	Half year - to 31 Dec. 1859	further issue		– – –	–	– – –	–	12 17 6	–	– –	– –	12 7 6	– – –	July 1860	167 – 6
December 1860	Half year - to 30 June 1860	86	25	232 15 2	11	84 1 6	41	37 5 –	9	3 17 9	2 2 8	360 2 1	90 14 –	Dec. 1860	161 – 9
July 1861	Half year - to 31 Dec. 1860	110	7	83 1 –	37	283 11 2	56	61 15 2	10	5 2 –	1 3 8	434 13 –	121 9 3	—	—
BUCKS:															
October 1860	Half year - to 30 June 1860	104	17	177 11 9	33	267 17 5	47	50 14 3	7	3 9 6	9 17 8	509 10 7	53 13 6	Oct. 1860	252 14 4
May 1861	Half year - to 31 Dec. 1860	109	12	103 5 6	40	438 2 3	52	60 14 2	5	2 3 6	7 1 5	611 6 10	40 – 9	Feb. 1861	223 – 7
CAMBRIDGE:															
May 1860	Quarter - to 31 Mar. 1860	39	7	73 13 10	14	104 4 5	18	19 19 10	–	– –	5 5 8	203 3 9	23 18 8	July 1860	114 18 9
July 1861	Three quarters - to 31 Dec. 1860	49	6	77 8 4	13	89 6 6	29	32 3 6	1	– 8 –	1 16 4	201 2 8	21 17 4	Nov, 1860	83 6 9
CHESTER:															
December 1860	Half year - to 31 Dec. 1859	further issue		2 8 7	–	200 – 3	–	– 6 3	–	– –	– –	202 15 1	– – –	June 1860	909 1 8
February 1861	Half year - to 30 June 1860	345	38	565 12 –	174	1,448 15 4	114	118 19 5	19	11 2 6	73 10 9	2,218 – –	276 16 5	Dec. 1860	798 4 4
June 1861	Half year - to 31 Dec. 1860	449	77	1,163 9 8	226	1,898 11 6	131	134 8 10	15	7 16 6	70 3 11	3,274 10 5	313 15 4	—	—
CORNWALL:															
August 1860	Half year - to 30 June 1860	132	44	507 15 1	34	251 4 4	51	61 10 3	3	1 16 –	33 14 11	856 – 7	28 8 5	May 1860	288 14 5
May 1861	Half year - to 31 Dec. 1860	103	27	269 11 –	34	254 6 3	40	49 11 2	2	1 12 6	23 12 4	598 13 3	13 6 2	Dec. 1860	271 12 9
CUMBERLAND:															
August 1860	Half year - to 30 June 1860	95	24	403 15 –	21	199 5 7	45	50 8 3	5	3 12 10	83 8 8	740 10 4	40 16 6	June 1860	139 17 2
April 1861	Half year - to 30 June 1860	further issue		– – –	2	14 14 4	–	– – –	–	– –	– –	14 14 4		Dec. 1860	179 19 6
	Half year - to 31 Dec. 1860	79	10	255 19 10	31	350 15 2	35	35 12 6	3	1 16 6	12 1 7	656 5 7	74 19 4	—	—
DERBY:															
October 1860	Half year - to 30 June 1860	146	30	283 2 3	30	268 11 7	84	101 16 10	2	1 – 6	16 6 7	670 17 9	24 19 5	July 1860	419 – 8
May 1861	Half year - to 31 Dec. 1860	186	21	216 – 10	59	539 9 7	104	124 9 5	2	1 – –	12 12 2	893 12 –	29 14 8	Feb. 1861	477 17 10
DEVON:															
December 1860	Further issue on account of former periods			– – –	–	146 6 6	–	– – –	–	– –	– –	11,46 19 4	26 3 9	July 1860	311 9 1
December 1860	Half year - to 30 June 1860	183	20	216 8 4	81	656 8 1	74	64 6 2	8	4 16 3	58 14 –				
July 1860	Half year - to 31 Dec. 1860	222	49	619 3 2	84	749 3 1	72	78 7 4	17	8 5 3	16 11 6	1,471 10 4	47 15 5	Feb. 1861	365 16 6

DORSET:																					
December 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	112	20	187 3 6	44	303 15 6	43	47 3 8	5	2 16 8	16 7 4	557 6 8	89 – 4	Oct. 1860	241 12 2
May 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	124	17	123 4 5	56	398 10 8	48	51 19 3	3	2 – 6	31 13 7	607 8 5	116 9 11	Feb. 1861	—
DURHAM;																					
February 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1859	Further issue		- - -	–	163 3 10	–	- - -	–	- -	- -	163 3 10	- - -	May 1860	913 15 5
February 1861	Half year	to 30 June 1860	515	26	332 12 6	44	403 17 1	389	413 1 2	56	34 19 –	40 2 3	1,224 12 –	63 1 4	Nov. 1860	722 6 –
June 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	309	46	737 16 3	64	573 12 1	177	194 10 5	22	13 – 2	54 6 11	1,573 5 10	110 8 11	—	—
ESSEX:																					
September 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	210	18	169 6 6	97	642 4 2	87	102 1 9	8	3 9 10	11 12 4	928 14 7	81 1 9	July 1860	503 5 8
June 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	225	20	158 5 2	96	726 4 1	95	96 18 10	14	7 3 6	10 15 4	999 6 11	90 3 1	Feb. 1861	473 13 –
GLOUCESTER:																					
January 1861	Half year	to 30 June 1860	174	33	407 14 8	56	483 7 5	70	62 14 2	15	8 5 3	80 11 9	1,042 13 3	64 2 3	Nov. 1860	429 8 2
June 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	179	58	644 4 –	56	484 10 5	52	49 13 2	13	5 18 –	17 6 6	1,201 12 1	121 3 2	May 1861	544 1 4
HANTS:																					
July 1860	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1859	271	73	920 19 10	78	624 8 6	108	126 16 10	12	9 2 11	12 3 3	1,693 11 4	} 25 3 11	July 1860	371 7 7
October 1860	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1859	Further issue		14 3 –	–	9 – –	–	– 5 –	–	- -	- -	23 8 –			
October 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	211	56	600 2 5	59	470 3 3	85	103 8 8	11	8 1 6	36 13 –	1,218 8 10	25 8 4	Dec. 1860	436 7 8
May 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	351	67	957 16 10	132	1103 1 9	127	158 11 8	25	16 3 –	42 13 10	2,278 7 1	26 19 –	—	—
HUNTINGDON:																					
August 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	34	7	77 9 6	8	66 18 2	19	18 12 6	–	- -	4 11 3	167 11 5	} 20 7 4	Nov. 1860	70 4 7
September 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	Further issue		- - -	–	– 18 4	–	- - -	–	- -	- -	– 18 4			
March 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	28	8	128 18 3	8	64 9 0	12	13 15 6	–	- -	5 1 3	212 4 –	6 4 6	—	76 15 6
HEREFORD:																					
August 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1859	94	7	79 3 10	20	143 13 4	64	42 19 9	3	– 11 6	- -	266 8 5	48 19 6	May 1860	129 2 3
August 1860	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1859	98	6	359 14 6	25	202 11 7	61	45 11 3	6	3 6 6	26 2 –	637 5 10	136 19 11	Nov. 1860	83 19 4
December 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	48	4	38 9 4	9	87 17 9	32	23 12 –	3	1 15 –	4 – 6	155 14 7	46 13 4	—	—
May 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	89	11	98 18 9	34	277 7 7	44	31 18 6	–	- -	16 16 3	425 1 1	96 – 6	—	—
HERTFORD:																					
February 1861	Half year	to 30 June 1860	129	14	123 11 2	18	85 9 5	93	116 12 9	4	2 8 –	12 1 4	340 2 8	52 7 8	July 1860	185 2 10
July 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	139	8	97 1 5	25	142 2 6	102	121 7 8	4	3 9 6	5 17 4	369 18 5	75 10 7	Feb. 1861	201 14 5
KENT:																					
July 1860	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1859	426	151	972 – 7	108	914 7 10	142	157 1 6	25	17 4 9	40 14 2	2,101 8 10	108 19 2	June 1860	1,238 8 9
February 1861	Half year	to 30 June 1860	366	78	464 19 2	119	852 1 3	154	171 16 9	15	11 14 2	33 10 8	1,534 2 –	189 6 1	Dec. 1860	1,274 13 4
LANCASTER:																					
October 1860	Half year	to 31 May 1860	903	67	1,354 13 9	409	3,524 12 2	350	374 12 9	77	47 18 2	209 19 6	5,511 16 4	359 6 11	July 1860	2,287 13 –
June 1861	Half year	to 30 Nov. 1860	943	54	1,027 6 10	373	3,342 18 10	440	464 14 11	76	49 5 4	181 9 8	5,065 15 7	} 196 3 3	Jan. 1861	2,086 1 6
June 1861	- -	- - - - -	Further issue on account of counsel's fees, &c. disallowed in previous returns								- -	- -	237 7 6			

RETURN of the Amounts paid to the Treasurers of the several Counties in *England* and *Wales*, on Account of the Expenses of Criminal Prosecutions, &c.—*continued.*

DATE of PAYMENT.	Period for which the Treasurer's Claim is made.	Number of Prosecutions.	ASSIZES.		SESSIONS.		Criminal Justice Act.		Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Conveyance of Convicts.	Cash Paid.	Sums Disallowed.	Amount Paid for Maintenance of Prisoners for each Half Year ended 31 March and 30 September 1860.	
ENGLAND—*continued.*				£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	Date of Payment.	£. s. d.
LEICESTER:															
August 1860	Half year to 31 Dec. 1859	76	12	134 12 3	33	269 9 10	29	39 10 4	2	1 9 6	- -	445 1 11	63 2 10	June 1860	223 19 6
December 1860	Half year to 30 June 1860	57	18	172 6 1	17	157 16 4	19	22 16 10	3	2 4 -	4 2 6	359 5 9	31 5 7	Dec. 1860	192 4 -
LINCOLN (LINDSEY):															
July 1860	Half year to 30 June 1859	60	5	65 3 10	17	69 8 -	38	36 - 6	-	- - -	- -	170 12 4	17 8 10	June 1860	300 3 -
July 1860	Half year to 31 Dec. 1859	146	20	334 17 6	47	453 14 6	71	86 - 9	8	4 8 -	7 17 4	886 18 1	90 - 8	Jan. 1861	332 8 2
April 1861	Half year to 30 June 1860	111	5	167 9 8	52	483 3 -	49	54 3 -	5	3 3 -	13 17 8	721 16 4	134 5 6	—	—
April 1861	Half year to 31 Dec. 1860	139	12	150 - 2	47	370 16 11	76	85 11 4	4	2 8 6	8 14 2	617 11 1	105 18 7	—	—
LINCOLN (KESTEVEN):															
December 1860	Half year to 31 Dec. 1859	29	3	27 7 8	5	26 2 2	21	24 5 -	-	- - -	- -	77 14 10	1 17 4	July 1860	103 3 10
December 1860	Half year to 30 June 1860	56	5	50 3 2	15	78 9 11	34	36 7 10	2	1 5 -	- -	166 5 11	4 10 8	Jan. 1861	128 1 9
LINCOLN (HOLLAND):															
July 1860	Half year to 30 June 1859	77	7	96 9 1	41	234 - 9	21	18 7 3	8	3 10 -	6 1 6	358 8 7	119 4 4	July 1860	138 2 -
July 1860	Half year to 31 Dec. 1859	56	5	59 7 6	27	139 2 2	19	16 14 5	5	2 3 3	6 3 6	223 10 10	65 15 8	Feb. 1861	197 8 3
March 1861	Half year to 30 June 1860	72	2	29 3 2	30	178 6 11	34	33 - 4	6	2 9 -	- -	242 19 5	92 19 10	—	—
MIDDLESEX:															
August 1860	Half year to 31 Dec. 1859	1,002	-	- - -	905	3,013 6 4	97	56 13 9	-	- - -	24 7 9	3,094 7 10	56 19 4	May 1860	7,021 14 2
January 1861	Half year to 30 June 1860	1,023	-	- - -	961	3,127 3 4	57	33 8 6	5	3 3 3	25 6 11	3,189 2 -	72 17 9	Nov. 1860	6,770 14 11
July 1861	Half year to 31 Dec. 1860	984	-	- - -	900	3,222 5 9	79	58 18 8	5	2 5 -	19 8 10	3,302 18 3	46 13 1	—	—
MONMOUTH:															
November 1860	Half year to 30 June 1860	259	28	316 15 5	58	501 8 8	138	132 7 10	35	14 3 6	33 2 5	997 17 10	148 13 7	June 1860	280 9 8
April 1861	Half year to 31 Dec. 1860	315	18	235 4 10	75	620 2 11	182	185 13 3	40	16 14 -	25 16 8	1,083 11 8	170 11 2	Feb. 1861	333 1 7
NORFOLK:															
December 1860	Half year to 30 June 1860	211	18	218 12 1	67	429 10 7	113	103 9 9	13	7 14 -	44 10 7	803 17 -	65 11 8	May 1860	307 11 11
April 1861	Half year to 31 Dec. 1860	188	18	198 11 11	80	461 2 10	81	77 9 1	9	5 4 -	34 12 6	777 - 4	36 9 1	Dec. 1860	320 7 4
NORTHAMPTON:															
July 1860	Half year to 31 Dec. 1859	83	24	257 14 3	29	185 1 6	28	25 7 9	2	1 2 -	23 - 8	492 6 2	71 2 3	July 1860	275 15 6
December 1860	Half year to 30 June 1860	61	12	87 15 2	18	103 14 3	31	34 18 2	-	- - -	13 9 3	239 16 10	32 8 9	Jan. 1861	271 1 1
April 1861	Half year to 31 Dec. 1860	96	13	153 12 6	39	247 19 1	40	36 14 8	4	2 8 6	5 10 9	446 5 6	107 11 6	—	—
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
November 1860	Half year to 30 June 1860	68	12	149 14 8	13	121 5 4	39	47 12 5	4	3 14 8	4 2 5	326 9 6	31 11 2	May 1860	240 6 1
May 1861	Half year to 31 Dec. 1860	87	11	184 1 1	30	398 - 5	40	44 6 8	6	5 1 -	15 16 10	647 6 -	68 3 7	Dec. 1860	238 17 1

NOTTS—South:																					
November 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	128	8	119 4 6	44	402 8 9	69	84 19 10	7	3 16 6	43 6 10	653 16 5	72 18 8	June 1860	377 8 4
June 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	113	11	384 5 1	41	322 13 5	51	68 8 10	10	7 18 10	45 7 3	828 13 5	59 19 3	Jan. 1861	370 15 10
NOTTS—North:																
August 1860	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1859	29	8	103 11 10	14	118 7 5	7	7 9 8	–	– –	– –	229 8 11	24 – 4	—	—
November 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	18	2	25 – 10	8	73 9 11	7	8 6 –	1	– 10 –	– –	107 6 9	16 13 –	—	—
OXFORD																
December 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	57	16	157 19 11	19	137 8 4	21	19 16 1	1	– 8 –	3 3 5	318 15 9	26 14 –	July 1860	114 15 –
May 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	81	8	107 3 6	29	205 – 7	39	36 3 9	5	2 8 6	3 3 10	354 – 2	35 4 –	Jan. 1861	125 9 3
RUTLAND:																
February 1861	Half year	to 30 June 1860	13	2	16 16 10	8	27 18 10	3	1 13 –	–	– –	1 6 6	47 15 2	5 19 –	May 1860	16 3 5
February 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	7	1	7 13 –	–	– – –	6	5 6 2	–	– –	– –	12 19 2	1 15 6	Nov. 1860	25 1 10
SOMERSET:																
September 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	251	50	472 4 11	40	355 4 –	152	170 4 5	9	12 17 6	30 18 2	1,041 9 –	43 8 6	May 1860	419 2 6
March 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	255	28	266 8 8	80	633 10 2	135	162 11 7	12	7 19 –	26 9 9	1,096 19 2	47 1 11	Nov. 1860	483 7 6
SALOP:																
September 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	102	16	201 15 2	43	335 – 3	38	40 1 5	5	2 17 9	17 18 10	597 13 5	31 18 4	June 1860	211 7 6
February 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	119	14	138 5 11	45	350 2 10	56	61 14 10	4	2 2 –	12 19 8	565 5 3	35 10 3	Nov. 1860	195 17 1
STAFFORD:																
November 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	636	54	624 12 3	165	1,153 11 4	356	361 6 5	61	27 19 9	69 9 8	2,236 19 5	87 11 2	June 1860	1,312 3 6
June 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	630	95	1,167 4 8	172	1,155 2 –	326	326 19 9	37	16 15 8	77 11 3	2,743 13 4	314 19 10	Dec. 1860	1,484 3 5
SUFFOLK—Eastern Division:																
Ipswich, November 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	32	2	62 5 –	11	66 8 6	17	19 6 9	2	1 19 –	– –	149 19 3	25 6 4	Oct. 1860	126 19 9
															Jan. 1861	144 11 5
Beccles, November, 1860	– – – – – –		–	–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– – –	–	– –	– –	– – –	– – –	Jan. 1861	44 3 7
Woodbridge, January 1861	Half year	to 30 June 1860	20	2	21 3 5	5	29 9 6	9	10 15 8	4	2 10 3	– –	63 18 10	9 4 –	Jan. 1861	22 19 5
SUFFOLK—Western Division:																
Bury, September 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	63	4	36 10 2	19	133 18 2	34	35 14 –	6	2 18 –	– –	209 – 4	34 1 11	Jan. 1861	101 1 8
Bury, February 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	57	6	56 10 6	21	121 14 9	27	30 15 1	3	1 4 6	13 14 6	223 19 4	23 3 8	Feb. 1861	121 12 1
SURREY:																
November 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	592	22	149 15 7	261	3,796 1 8	301	117 6 1	8	4 13 6	3 6 11	4,071 3 9	264 13 10	Oct. 1860	2,178 4 9
															Feb. 1861	2,296 3 6
SUSSEX—West:																
October 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	58	10	292 8 8	21	157 12 4	23	27 7 6	4	1 19 –	6 1 5	485 8 11	36 12 –	June 1860	162 8 7
February 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	67	10	144 13 –	19	168 15 9	34	42 9 8	4	2 19 3	8 16 2	367 13 10	39 9 2	Dec. 1860	190 1 1
SUSSEX—East:																
October 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	102	20	259 15 6	21	170 4 –	51	65 9 2	10	4 16 6	8 8 2	508 13 4	78 17 6	June 1860	176 2 8
July 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	102	13	140 18 –	38	295 4 3	44	57 5 9	7	3 4 10	5 11 6	502 4 4	87 1 11	Dec. 1860	241 7 10

RETURN of the Amounts paid to the Treasurers of the several Counties in *England* and *Wales*, on Account of the Expenses of Criminal Prosecutions, &c.—*continued.*

DATE of PAYMENT.	Period for which the Treasurer's Claim is made.	Number of Prosecutions.	ASSIZES.		SESSIONS.		Criminal Justice Act.		Juvenile Offenders' Act.		Conveyance of Convicts.	Cash Paid.	Sums Disallowed.	Amount Paid for Maintenance of Prisoners for each Half Year ended 31 March and 30 September 1860.	
														Date of Payment.	
ENGLAND—*continued.*															
WARWICK:			£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
November 1860	Half year to 30 June 1860	139	38	331 13 9	15	128 17 6	86	56 5 4	–	– – –	23 3 –	539 19 7	65 2 –	June 1860	567 19 1
July 1861	Half year to 31 Dec. 1860	180	54	543 3 11	45	339 19 8	70	52 3 1	11	4 6 6	18 5 4	957 18 6	91 9 11	Nov. 1860	446 3 10
WESTMORLAND:															
October 1860	Half year to 30 June 1860	20	3	49 16 4	6	61 16 2	10	12 17 3	1	1 1 6	43 17 5	169 8 8	2 19 5	June 1860	58 19 5
March 1861	Half year to 31 Dec. 1860	30	–	– – –	14	153 6 11	15	21 – –	1	– 10 –	39 17 6	214 14 5	10 2 10	Jan. 1861	48 11 4
WILTS:															
January 1861	Half year to 31 Dec. 1859	116	18	246 16 11	30	239 2 6	54	77 15 2	14	8 4 –	29 1 10	601 – 5	33 1 4	Oct. 1860	259 9 1
January 1861	Half year to 30 June 1860	115	35	453 1 –	21	218 12 8	48	56 17 6	11	9 5 6	19 – 6	756 17 2	18 8 6	Jan. 1861	279 4 –
WORCESTER:															
October 1860	Half year to 30 June 1860	276	22	256 11 2	102	886 4 7	110	101 11 2	42	19 9 6	40 9 7	1,304 6 –	44 2 –	July 1860	673 13 9
March 1861	Half year to 31 Dec. 1860	258	48	499 2 5	77	676 10 3	122	126 9 2	11	6 5 –	18 3 8	1,326 10 6	9 13 9	Jan. 1861	686 2 4
YORK (NORTH):															
November 1860	Half year to 30 June 1860	85	12	305 18 11	34	329 16 3	35	40 17 3	4	1 15 –	23 1 11	701 9 4	37 1 2	June 1860	132 9 9
														July 1860	55 7 5
March 1861	Half year to 31 Dec. 1860	86	15	296 13 –	31	335 17 10	36	39 10 8	4	1 19 –	6 4 11	680 5 5	40 12 1	Nov. 1860	251 5 9
YORK (EAST):															
December 1860	Half year to 30 June 1860	40	4	58 18 –	22	171 8 11	14	12 10 7	–	– – –	19 6 7	262 4 1	44 6 7	June 1860	83 19 11
														July 1860	56 14 3
March 1861	Half year to 31 Dec. 1860	55	10	180 11 5	25	218 15 8	19	18 11 10	1	– 9 –	18 8 9	436 16 8	75 2 –	Nov. 1860	158 12 7
YORK (WEST):															
September 1860	Half year to 31 Dec. 1859	Further issue		– – –	–	30 12 6	–	– – – –	–	– – –	– –	30 12 6	– – –	June 1860	1,297 18 –
														July 1860	306 14 9
November 1860	Half year to 30 June 1860	523	46	1,205 2 9	240	1,508 8 1	197	175 12 11	40	19 19 9	95 6 1	3,004 9 7	312 8 8	—	—
March 1861	Half year to 31 Dec. 1860	613	94	2,520 19 7	259	1,728 16 2	198	188 18 7	62	36 10 10	38 12 11	4,513 18 1	320 7 7	Dec. 1860	1,772 – 9
WALES:															
ANGLESEA:															
September 1860	Half year to 30 June 1860	7	4	44 5 11	3	37 1 6	–	– – – –	–	– – –	– –	81 7 5	29 14 7	July 1860	35 6 4
January 1861	Half year to 31 Dec. 1860	11	2	22 5 3	4	26 19 8	2	1 12 –	3	1 9 6	– –	52 6 5	16 9 8	Nov. 1860	29 17 5
BRECON:															
October 1860	Half year to 30 June 1860	29	12	98 3 11	4	39 18 –	13	13 17 5	–	– – –	6 7 8	158 7 –	30 12 8	May 1860	48 10 3
January 1861	Half year to 31 Dec. 1860	38	6	55 3 4	13	100 10 3	18	17 18 3	1	1 – –	2 12 –	177 3 10	23 5 5	Nov. 1860	70 16 –

CARDIGAN:																							
January 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1859	8	–	–	–	–	3	32 4 9	3	3 4 –	2	1 18 6	–	–	37 7 3	12 19 3	May 1860	50 5 9
January 1861	Half year	to 30 June 1859	1	–	–	–	–	1	6 2 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	6 2 6	1 2 6	Nov. 1860	35 1 1
CARNARVON:																			
November 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	40	4	32 2 3	20	145 18 11	16	15 1 –	–	–	–	–	–	193 2 2	90 18 3	July 1860	44 8 7
June 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	47	6	104 4 6	32	229 11 6	8	7 18 3	1	– 8 –	23 15 6	365 17 9	102 17 5	—	—
CARMARTHEN:																			
September 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	23	10	121 13 7	6	49 4 2	7	7 3 5	–	–	15 11 6	193 12 8	44 17 8	June 1860	37 13 8
February 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	15	–	–	6	50 11 9	8	8 1 3	1	– 8 –	–	59 1 –	17 8 2	Jan. 1861	25 9 9
DENBIGH:																			
December 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	41	9	122 14 9	6	80 6 –	19	17 17 9	7	3 18 6	4 5 9	229 2 9	15 10 10	Oct. 1860	86 1 –
March 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	34	5	59 5 5	11	99 1 7	15	14 18 6	3	1 10 –	–	174 15 6	27 – –	Dec. 1860	70 14 1
FLINT:																			
July 1860	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1859	20	5	59 2 4	2	24 5 –	13	9 19 6	–	–	3 14 10	97 1 8	26 11 11	Feb. 1861	92 10 10
October 1861	Half year	to 30 June 1860	33	3	31 14 2	16	175 18 11	14	14 14 –	–	–	–	222 7 1	22 6 –	Feb. 1861	40 19 11
GLAMORGAN:																			
September 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	337	52	556 14 4	126	835 2 9	145	203 5 5	14	12 12 –	58 17 –	1,666 11 6	201 8 9	June 1860	709 4 –
February 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	249	29	242 – –	114	782 11 1	103	52 17 9	3	1 6 9	124 14 8	1,203 10 3	147 10 11	Jan. 1861	664 2 10
MERIONETH:																			
May 1861	Half year	to 30 June 1859	9	1	49 18 2	8	71 6 4	–	–	–	–	–	121 4 6	26 17 11	May 1861	17 – 6
May 1861	Half year	to 30 June 1860	4	3	33 14 7	1	5 2 10	–	–	–	–	–	38 17 5	13 15 –	May 1861	13 14 6
May 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	3	2	20 19 11	1	9 5 4	–	–	–	–	–	30 5 3	21 19 7	—	—
MONTGOMERY:																			
December 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	32	5	71 11 6	19	126 17 10	8	10 11 –	–	–	17 9 1	226 9 5	15 7 3	Oct. 1860	80 – 6
March 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	30	4	42 4 2	19	132 2 5	7	7 4 9	–	–	27 8 10	209 – 2	29 11 10	Dec. 1860	66 18 11
PEMBROKE:																			
December 1860	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1859	24	6	47 – 4	8	63 7 5	10	9 19 1	–	–	–	120 6 10	36 4 10	May 1860	73 1 8
December 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	31	8	76 7 1	11	98 14 4	12	9 16 9	–	–	25 12 6	210 10 8	44 10 3	Nov. 1860	47 9 8
February 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	34	2	24 1 2	13	83 16 7	19	14 11 9	–	–	–	122 9 6	36 6 2	—	—
RADNOR:																			
October 1860	Half year	to 30 June 1860	12	3	24 8 6	4	23 13 3	5	5 4 4	–	–	–	53 6 1	20 1 3	June 1860	36 13 8
March 1861	Half year	to 31 Dec. 1860	8	1	6 4 10	6	33 6 1	1	1 3 6	–	–	–	40 14 5	9 12 9	Dec. 1860	29 5 8

13 July 1861.

George Wilkin,
John H. Preston, } Examiners of Criminal Law Accounts.

CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS, &c.

A RETURN of the Amounts paid to the Treasurers of the several Counties in *England* and *Wales*, on Account of the Expenses of Criminal Prosecutions and Maintenance of Prisoners in the Year 1860 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 470, of Session 1860).

(*Mr. Philip Pleydell Bouverie.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
17 *July* 1861.

Under 1 *oz.*

MALTA (MURDER, &c.)

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 17 July 1860;—*for*,

"RETURNS of all the TRIALS for MURDER and MANSLAUGHTER at *Malta* for the last Twenty Years; the Names and Occupations of the Victims; the Sentence recorded in each Case, and how far such Sentence was carried out, giving Reason on which any Variation of such Sentence may have been directed by the Governor or other Authority in the Island:"

"And, of all BODIES of SOLDIERS and SAILORS of BRITISH SHIPS found Drowned."

Colonial Office,
2 August 1861.

C. FORTESCUE.

(*Mr. Kinnaird.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
5 *August* 1861.

RETURN of all the TRIALS for GRAVE OFFENCES at *Malta*, from the 1st January 1840 to the 31st December 1860, accurately compiled by *A. Giglio* from the Registers of the Criminal Sentences and other Official Records; showing the Names and Occupations of the Victims (where traceable); the Names of the Persons Indicted; whether Found Guilty or Acquitted; the Sentence recorded in each Case; and pointing out also any Deviation from the same.

Number of Cases.	Names and Occupations of the Victims.	Names of the Persons Indicted.	For what Crime Indicted.	Whether Found Guilty or Acquitted, and Decision of the Court.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
1	Paolo Galea, a convict for life.	Lorenzo Arnaud, of Casal Zeitun, a convict for 10 years.	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing instant death of Paolo Galea within the great prison.	The jury, six votes to one, found a verdict of "homicidal monomania" in favour of the prisoner, accompanied by a fit of somnambulism on the night he committed the homicide. The court liberated the accused, but ordered that he be kept under strict confinement in the asylum for lunatics until the pleasure of his Excellency the Governor be known on the subject.	11 Feb. 1840	Sent to the lunatic asylum.
2	Carmelo Bonnici -	Giuseppe Borg, of Floriana	Wounding under provocation, and causing death.	The court declared the accused guilty of the charge of simple wounding, with extenuating circumstances, and sentenced him to two years' hard labour, with a chain attached to his leg.	28 Aug. 1840	Trial before the Judges of Her Majesty's Criminal Court, and not by jury.
3	Septimus Adams, Lieutenant, 88th Regt.	Capt. John Levick, and Lieut. Antonio Mattei, Royal Malta Fencibles Regiment.	Discharge of a fire-arm in a duel, with intent to kill, and causing death of Septimus Adams.	The jury unanimously found a verdict of "not proved" in favour of both the accused, and the court ordered their immediate liberation.	17 Mar. 1842	
4	Grazia Cordina -	Gio. M. Cordina - -	Dangerously wounding and causing death of his mother, the blow having been directed against his father in a quarrel.	The court declared the accused guilty in terms of the indictment, and sentenced him to ten years' hard labour, with a chain attached to his leg.	18 Jan. 1842	Trial before Her Majesty's Judges, without jury.
5	Dr. William Martin, Principal Medical Officer, Naval Hospital.	John Naylon, Private, 88th Regiment.	Discharge of a fire-arm with intent to kill, and causing death of Dr. William Martin.	The jury found a verdict of "proved" against the prisoner at the bar, with the exception of one juror, who declared that the accused acted under an impulse of "monomania" when he committed the homicide. The court sentenced the accused to hard labour for life, with a chain attached to his leg.	4 April 1843	The jury not having been unanimous in their verdict, sentence of death could not be passed according to law.
6	Luigi Agius - -	Ignazio Mifsud, of Birchircara.	Wounding and causing death of Luigi Agius.	The court declared the accused "guilty" in terms of the indictment, and sentenced him to five years' hard labour, with a chain attached to his leg.	30 Mar. 1844	Trial before Her Majesty's Judges, without jury.
7	Paola Azopardi -	Gio. M. Azopardi, of Gozo	Wounding and causing death of his wife, Paola, in a quarrel, by throwing her down, and producing thereby a severe contusion in her head, of which she died.	The court found the accused "guilty" in terms of the indictment, and sentenced him to five years' hard labour, with a chain attached to his leg.	8 May 1844	Trial before Her Majesty's Judges, without jury.

8	Lorenzo Cassar, aged three years.	Luigi Camilleri, of Gozo -	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death of the child Lorenzo whilst under his immediate care, by fracturing several of his ribs.	The jury gave a verdict of "not proved" in favour of the prisoner at the bar, and the court acquitted the accused.	15 July 1844	
9	Maria Micallef -	Anna Camilleri, of Gozo; residing in Casal Curmi.	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death of Maria Micallef.	The jury returned a verdict of "proved" against the prisoner of having inflicted the wounds which caused the death of Maria Micallef, but unanimously excluded any premeditation or intent to kill on her part. The court sentenced the accused to 20 years' imprisonment, with a chain attached to her leg.	17 July 1844	
10	Antonio Zammit -	Giuseppe Musci - -	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death of Antonio Zammit.	The court declared the charge of wounding and causing death proved against the prisoner at the bar, but that the wounds were inflicted by him in a scuffle with the deceased unprovoked by the accused, and sentenced him to 10 years' hard labour, with a chain attached to his leg.	25 Nov. 1844	Trial before Her Majesty's Judges, without jury.
11	Giorgio Vretò - -	Gio. Battà Saliba, and Leonardo Farrugia.	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death of Giorgio Vretò. (Homicide committed in Candia.)	The jury found a verdict of "proved" against Gio. Battà Saliba of personal assault and wounding, with intent to cause severe bodily injury, without however the intent to kill; and a verdict of complicity against Leonardo Farrugia in the said assault. The court sentenced Gio. Battà Saliba to three years' hard labour, with a chain attached to his leg; and Leonardo Farrugia to six months' hard labour, with a chain attached to his leg.	15 April 1845	
12	Giacomo Aquilina, son of Gaetano.	Gaetano Aquilina - -	Homicide, committed by strangling and suffocating his own son Giacomo. (Crime committed in Tripoli.)	The jury found a verdict of "not proved" in favour of the prisoner at the bar, and the court ordered his immediate liberation.	7 Oct. 1845	
13	Gaetano Gristi - -	Salvatore, *alias* Mario Polidano, of Casal Luca.	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death of Gaetano Gristi.	The jury, six votes to one, gave a verdict against the accused of "guilty" of having inflicted the wound which caused the death of Gaetano Gristi in a scuffle between them, and upon provocation from the deceased. The court sentenced the prisoner at the bar to five years' hard labour, with a chain attached to his leg.	27 Oct. 1845	
14	Maria Grech - -	Pasquale Attard, of Casal Siggieni.	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death of Maria Grech.	The jury unanimously found a verdict of "proved" against the accused of wounding under great provocation, but excluded the intent to kill. The court sentenced the accused to two years' hard labour.	5 April 1848	

RETURN of all the Trials for grave Offences at *Malta*, from the 1st January 1840 to the 31st December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Cases.	Names and Occupations of the Victims.	Names of the Persons Indicted.	For what Crime Indicted.	Whether found Guilty or Acquitted, and Decision of the Court.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
15	Mariano Grasso -	Antonio Azopardi, of Floriana.	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death of Mariano Grasso.	The jury unanimously gave a verdict of "proved" against the accused, and the court sentenced him to imprisonment, with hard labour, for life, with a chain attached to his leg.	8 April 1848	
16	Carlo Vella - -	Bernardo Sultana - -	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death of Carlo Vella.	The jury unanimously found a verdict of "proved" against the accused, and the court sentenced him to suffer the punishment of death, by being hanged by the neck until dead.	10 April 1848	By warrant of his Excellency the Governor, dated 15th April 1848, the sentence of death was commuted to imprisonment for life, with hard labour, at the recommendation of Her Majesty's Judges.
17	Giuseppe Borg -	Vincenzo Cini - -	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death of Guiseppe Borg.	The jury unanimously found a verdict of "proved" against the accused, and sentenced him to imprisonment for life, with hard labour, and a chain attached to his leg.	2 Oct. 1848	
18	Paolo Stella - -	Antonio Cutajar, of Gozo -	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death of Paolo Stella. Homicide committed in Constantinople.	The jury unanimously returned a verdict of "proved" against the prisoner at the bar, but excluded the circumstance of premeditation. The court sentenced the accused to hard labour for life, with a chain attached to his leg.	18 May 1849	
19	Michele Bezzina -	Giuseppe Dimech, of Gozo	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death of Michele Bezzina.	The jury unanimously gave a verdict of "proved" against the accused, but excluded the circumstance of premeditation. The court sentenced him to 20 years' hard labour.	12 Dec. 1849	
20	Matteo Moyda (a Russian seaman).	Lorenzo Grech - -	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death of Matteo Moyda by deliberately inflicting two wounds on his person without the least provocation.	The jury, five votes to two, found a verdict of "proved" against the accused, but entirely excluded the circumstance of premeditation. The court sentenced him to imprisonment for life, with hard labour.	21 Jan. 1850	The jury not having been unanimous in their verdict, sentence of death could not be passed according to law.
21	A new-born infant -	Isabella Abela - - -	Infanticide - - - -	The jury unanimously gave a verdict of "not proved" in favour of the accused, and the court ordered her immediate liberation.	21 Feb. 1851	

22	Maria Baldacchino -	Hamet, *alias* Paolò Azopardi, native of Susa.	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death of Maria Baldacchino by inflicting 21 stabs on her person.	The jury unanimously found a verdict of "proved" against the accused, and the court sentenced him to suffer the punishment of death.	27 Aug. 1851	Execution done upon him on the 1st day of September 1851.
23	Giuseppe Agius -	Mich[l] Ang[lo] Balzan -	Wounding under provocation, and causing death of Giuseppe Agius from accidental supervening causes.	The court declared the charge in the indictment proved against the accused, and sentenced him to undergo six months' imprisonment.	2 Dec. 1851	
24	Leone Ottolenghi -	Isaac Tabet, of Gibraltar -	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death of Leone Ottolenghi by inflicting eight stabs on his person. Homicide committed at Alexandria, Egypt.	The jury unanimously found a verdict of "not proved" in favour of the accused, on the grounds of insanity; and the court ordered that the prisoner be kept in the lunatic asylum until the pleasure of his Excellency the Governor be known on the subject.	22 June 1852	Sent to the lunatic asylum.
25	Giuseppe Spiteri -	Andrea Baldacchino -	Homicide, involuntary - -	The court having taken into consideration the degree of blame imputable to the prisoner in this case, sentenced him to four months' imprisonment.	17 Aug. 1852	Trial before Her Majesty's Judges, without jury.
26	Antonio Cassar -	Francesco Borg - -	Wounding under provocation in a quarrel, and causing death of Antonio Cassar from accidental supervening causes.	The court declared the prisoner at the bar guilty of the crime of wounding in terms of the indictment, and sentenced him to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour.	11 Oct. 1852	Trial before Her Majesty's Judges, without jury.
27	Francesco Teuma -	Salvatore Farrugia, of Casal Asriach, and Salvatore Saliba, of Casal Gudia.	Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death of Francesco Teuma by inflicting three wounds on his person.	The jury unanimously found a verdict of "proved" against the accused, Salvatore Farrugia and Salvatore Saliba; and further, the jury, considering that the main evidence in the case rested upon the testimony of an individual who had been an accomplice in the crime, feel it to be their duty to recommend both prisoners to the clemency of the court. The court passed sentence of death upon both the accused, Salvatore Farrugia and Salvatore Saliba.	1 Dec. 1853	Execution done upon both the prisoners, Salvatore Farrugia and Salvatore Saliba, on the 7th day of December 1853.
28	Vincenzo Giurecevich	Giorgio Vlukovitch, of Dalmatia.	Wounding in a scuffle with intent to kill, and causing death of Vincenzo Giurecevich, by inflicting a mortal wound on his person. (Homicide committed in the Black Sea, on board the English merchant ship "La Pace.")	The jury unanimously gave a verdict of "not proved" in favour of the accused, and the court ordered his liberation.	22 April 1854	

RETURN of all the Trials for grave Offences at *Malta*, from the 1st January 1840 to the 31st December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Cases.	Names and Occupations of the Victims.	Names of the Persons Indicted.	For what Crime Indicted.	Whether found Guilty or Acquitted, and Decision of the Court.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
	The new Code of Criminal Laws came into operation on the 10th June 1854.					
29	Giusto Gauci - -	Lorenzo Vassallo, of Casal Zebbug.	Homicide, wilful - - -	The jury unanimously found a declaration of "guilty" against the accused of homicide, committed by him whilst under the influence of a resentment of mind, and without deliberate intention to kill. The court, in order to render the declaration complete, put the following question to the jury: "Whether the jury, by the words 'under the influence of a resentment,' meant to signify that the accused had acted under the immediate influence of an instantaneous passion or mental agitation, owing to which he was incapable of reflection whilst committing the crime." The jury returned an answer, "That they intended to leave their declaration in the terms it was originally given by them." The court sentenced the accused, Lorenzo Vassallo, to suffer the punishment of death.	8 Mar. 1855	By warrant of his Excellency the Governor, dated the 10th day of March 1855, the sentence of death was, at the recommendation of the Honourable Dr. Antonio Micallef, C.M.G., the Judge of Her Majesty's Criminal Court, commuted to imprisonment for life, with hard labour.
30	Vincenzo Zammit -	Giovanni Agius, of Floriana.	Homicide, wilful (committed in Constantinople).	The jury gave a declaration of "guilty" against the accused, with the circumstance that he had acted under the immediate influence of an instantaneous passion, owing to which he was incapable of reflection whilst committing the crime. The court sentenced the accused to 12 years' imprisonment, with hard labour.	6 Oct. 1555	
31	Camillo Barthet, son of a French watchmaker in Valletta.	Enrico Pavia, of Milan -	Homicide, wilful - - -	The jury unanimously found a declaration of "guilty" against the accused, but recommended him to the clemency of the court, it having been proved that he was in a state of intoxication at the time he committed the crime. The court sentenced the accused, Enrico Pavia, to suffer the punishment of death.	10 Jan. 1856	By warrant of his Excellency the Governor, dated the 14th day of January 1856, the sentence of death was, at the recommendation of the Honourable Dr. Antonio Micallef, C.M.G., the Judge of Her Majesty's Criminal Court, commuted to imprisonment for life, with hard labour.
32	Thomas M'Murray, seaman of the merchant ship "Albert."	Thomas Summers, mate of the merchant ship "Albert."	Manslaughter (committed in the Bay of Biscay).	The jury unanimously gave a declaration of "guilty" against the accused; and the court sentenced him to three months' imprisonment.	24 May 1856	

33	Jean François Nicollet, seaman.	Louis Demarque, of France, first mechanic of the French steamer "Marocain."	Homicide, wilful - - -	The jury unanimously found a declaration of "not guilty" in favour of the accused; and the court ordered his immediate liberation.	7 June 1856	
34	Captain Thos. Graves, R.N., Superintendent of the Ports.	Giuseppe Meli, of Cospicua.	Homicide, wilful - - -	The jury unanimously found a declaration of "guilty" against the prisoner, with the circumstance that the death of Captain Thomas Graves was not caused by the wound inflicted on him; and, further, one vote to eight gave a declaration that the prisoner acted with the intent of causing severe bodily harm. The court, in order to render the declaration complete, put the following question to the jury, viz., "Is the accused guilty of severe voluntary bodily harm on the person of Captain Thomas Graves, on which death ensued, owing to a supervening accidental cause, and not to the nature and natural consequences alone of such harm?" *Answer.* "The jury unanimously declare that the accused, Giuseppe Meli, is guilty of severe voluntary bodily harm inflicted on the person of Captain Thomas Graves, on which death ensued, owing to supervening accidental causes, and not to the nature and natural consequences alone of such harm." The court sentenced the accused Giuseppe Meli to nine years' imprisonment, with hard labour.	24 Sept. 1856	
35	Klifa Mansur - -	Ali Ben Sciausch - -	Homicide, wilful (committed in Valletta Harbour on board the Tunisian schooner "Sghida.")	The jury unanimously gave a declaration of "not guilty" in favour of the accused; and the court ordered his immediate liberation.	20 Nov. 1856	
36	James M'Nutty, Gunner, R.A.	Jonas Domenick, of Somersetshire.	Homicide, involuntary - -	The jury, eight votes to one, returned a declaration of "involuntary homicide" against the accused, and recommended him to the clemency of the court. The court sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.	29 Nov. 1856	
37	Rosa Buttigieg, aged five months.	Giuseppa Buttigieg -	Homicide, wilful (committed on her own child Rosa, aged five months, by throwing her into a well).	The jury found a declaration of "guilty" against the accused, and the court sentenced her to suffer the punishment of death.	22 Dec. 1856	By warrant of his Excellency the Governor, dated the 27th December 1856, execution was delayed on the grounds that the accused was with child: the sentence was subsequently commuted by warrant, dated 5th February 1857, into imprisonment for life.

RETURN of all the Trials for grave Offences at *Malta*, from the 1st January 1840 to the 31st December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Cases.	Names and Occupations of the Victims.	Names of the Persons Indicted.	For what Crime Indicted.	Whether found Guilty or Acquitted, and Decision of the Court.	Date of Sentence.	REMARKS.
38	John Scholefield -	Spiridione Zammit (native of Corfu).	Homicide, wilful - - -	The jury unanimously gave a declaration of "not guilty" in favour of the accused, and the court ordered his liberation.	21 Jan. 1857	
39	Vittoria Borg - -	Teresa Grech, of Casal Musta.	Homicide, wilful - - -	The jury unanimously found a declaration of "not guilty" in favour of the accused. The court ordered her immediate liberation.	23 Mar. 1858	
40	John Pierce - -	Paolo Manexis (a Greek, native of Spezia).	Homicide, wilful - - -	The jury, seven votes to two, gave a declaration of "guilty" against the accused, and the court sentenced him to imprisonment for life, with hard labour.	27 April 1858	Article 434 of the Criminal Laws enacts, "That when the jurors are not unanimous in their verdict, it shall be lawful for the court to pass sentence of hard labour for life, or for a period not less than 12 years, in lieu of the punishment of death."
41	A new-born infant -	Evangelista Cini and Maria Cini, of Casal Zebbug.	Homicide, wilful - - -	The jury unanimously found a declaration of "guilty" against Evangelista Cini, but recommended her to the clemency of the court on account of her advanced age; and further, the jury gave a separate declaration of "not guilty" of complicity in favour of Maria Cini. The court sentenced Evangelista Cini to suffer the punishment of death, and ordered the liberation of Maria Cini.	10 May 1858	By warrant of his Excellency the Governor, dated the 15th May 1858, the sentence of death was, at the recommendation of the judges presiding, commuted into imprisonment for life.
42	Cristo Dauli (a Greek merchant).	Agostino Baldacchino, of Casal Crendi.	Homicide, wilful, and theft -	The jury, seven votes to two, gave a declaration of "not guilty" of homicide in favour of the accused, and a separate declaration of "guilty" of simple theft against him. The court sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.	5 May 1859	
43	A new-born infant -	Rosaria Farrugia, of Casal Curmi.	Homicide, wilful - - -	The jury, seven votes to two, found a declaration of "guilty" of wilful homicide against the accused, with the circumstance, however, that she had acted under the immediate influence of an instantaneous passion, owing to which she was incapable of reflection whilst committing the crime, and, therefore, the jury recommend her to the mercy of the court. The court sentenced the accused, Rosaria Farrugia, to six months' imprisonment.	25 Nov. 1859	

	Serafino Zammit (constable of interior police).	Angelo Farrugia, of Casal Zeitun.	Homicide, wilful	"guilty" against the accused, and the court passed sentence of death upon him.		gelo Farrugia on the 16th day of June 1860.
45	Felice Dalli (constable, mounted police).	Nicola Farrugia, of Casal Orendi, and Saverio Mifsud, of Casal Micabiba.	Homicide, wilful, and theft, with violence.	The jury unanimously gave a declaration of "not guilty" of homicide in favour of the accused, and a separate declaration of "guilty" of theft, with violence, against them. The court sentenced Nicola Farrugia to three years' hard labour, and Saverio Mifsud to five years' hard labour, on the grounds of relapse.	19 June 1860.	
46	Richard Cook - -	Mario Musù, of Senglea, and Lorenzo Farrugia, of Casal Asciach.	Homicide, wilful - - -	The jury unanimously found a declaration of "guilty" against the accused, Mario Musù and Lorenzo Farrugia, and recommended them to the mercy of the court, on the grounds of provocation. The court sentenced both the accused, Mario Musù and Lorenzo Farrugia, to suffer the punishment of death.	26 June 1860	By warrant of the officer administering the Government, Major General Warren, dated the 1st day of July 1860, the sentence of death was commuted to hard labour for life, in consequence of his, General Warren's, conviction of the absence of the intent to kill, and the strong recommendation for mercy made by the jury. *N. B.*—The circumstances of the case were specially reported to Her Majesty's Minister on the 3d July 1860, and sanctioned by Despatch, dated 31st July 1860.
47	Felice Dalli, mounted policeman (*vide* same case marked No. 45.)	Giuseppe Ebejer - -	Homicide, wilful, and theft, with violence.	The jury, six votes to three, found a declaration of "guilty" against the accused in terms of the indictment; and three votes to six, a declaration of "guilty" of theft, aggravated by time and violence, but excluded the homicide. The court sentenced the prisoner, Giuseppe Ebejer, to imprisonment for life, with hard labour.	10 July 1860	
48	Charles Cramp, seaman of H. M. S. "Melpomene."	Michael Caldwell, *alias* Cardwell, and John Dowd, privates, 3d Regiment.	Homicide, wilful - - -	The jury unanimously found a declaration of "not guilty" in favour of the accused, Michael Caldwell, *alias* Cardwell, and John Dowd. The Court ordered their immediate liberation.	6 Dec. 1860	

Police Office, Valletta,
4 July 1861.

H. Zimelli,
Superintendent of Police.

SUMMARY of the foregoing TRIALS.

	Number of Cases Tried			Nationality of the Accused, and of the Victims.										Persons Indicted, or Delinquents how Dealt with.											
				Offences Committed by Maltese on			Offences Committed by English on			Offences Committed by Foreigners on				Maltese				English				Foreigners				
	Under the former Criminal Laws, between 1 January 1840 and 9 June 1854.	Under the New Code of Criminal Laws, between 10 June 1854 and 31 December 1860.	TOTAL.	Maltese.	English.	Foreigners.	Maltese.	English.	Foreigners.	Maltese.	English.	Foreigners.	TOTAL.	Executed.	Condemned to Hard Labour.	To Imprisonment.	Acquitted.	Executed.	Condemned to Hard Labour.	To Imprisonment.	Acquitted.	Executed.	Condemned to Hard Labour.	To Imprisonment.	Acquitted.	TOTAL.
Discharge of a fire-arm with intent to kill, and causing death	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Fighting a duel with intent to kill, and causing death	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Homicide, involuntary	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2
Homicide, wilful	–	12	12	4	2	–	–	1	–	–	2	3	12	1	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	12
Homicide, wilful, accompanied by theft, with violence	–	3	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Infanticide	3	3	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Manslaughter	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Wounding with intent to kill, and causing death	16	–	16	11	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	2	16	1	10	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	16
Wounding, and causing death	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Wounding under provocation, and causing death	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
TOTAL	28	20	48	30	2	3	–	5	–	1	2	5	48	2	24	4	5	–	1	2	2	1	2	–	5	48

Police Office, Valletta,
4 July 1861.

H. Zimelli,
Superintendent of Police.

RETURN from Magistrates' Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c., from the 1st January 1840 to the 31st December 1860, at *Malta*.

N. B.—By Article 465 of the Criminal Laws for the Island of Malta and its dependencies, it is enacted as follows, namely, "In cases of sudden death, or in cases of death whereof the cause is unknown or only suspected, or in cases of death by violence, a report thereof having been made to the Court of Judicial Police by the Executive Police, the magistrates shall hold an inquest on the body, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the death, and shall draw up the requisite verbal process." A similar provision existed in the law which was in force before the said Criminal Laws came into operation.

RETURN of all Bodies of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships found Drowned at *Malta*, and of Deaths from other Causes, subject by Law to Magistrates' Inquests, from 1st January 1840 to 31st December 1860, carefully compiled by *A. Giglio* from the Verbal Processes drawn up by the Judicial Magistrates in the Italian Language, existing in the Office of the Crown Advocate.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
1	Peter Dempsey -	27	Private, 47th Regiment -	Cerebral apoplexy -	Produced by excessive spirituous drink: deceased was yesterday (3d instant), at about five o'clock p. m., in a state of complete intoxication, and could not stand on his legs; he was, consequently, supported by some of his comrades, among whom were Privates John Baker and George Cox, 47th Regiment, and by them conducted to the guard-room at Fort Ricasoli, where he died the same evening at about half-past six o'clock. At the post mortem examination, no symptoms of external violence were observed to exist on his body.	4th March 1840. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
2	Henry Benfield -	39	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Princess Charlotte."	Concussion of the brain.	Occasioned by an accidental fall he sustained on the evening of the 5th instant, from a parapet wall into the street below, whilst in liquor, and conversing with the men of the guard of the 59th Regiment at Ball's Bastion; he was, by desire of the corporal of said guard, Isaac Mather, conveyed to the civil hospital, whence he was removed on board his ship, where he remained till the 28th instant, on which day he was transferred to the naval hospital, where he died a few hours after.	30th March 1840. William Robertson, Magistrate.
3	William Martin -	20	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Bellerophon."	Cerebral apoplexy -	Caused by a fall he suffered yesterday evening, whilst in a state of intoxication, from the top of the Senglea Bastion, overlooking the road leading to Fort St. Angelo, 20 feet high. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how the deceased came by his fall.	6th April 1840. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
4	James Whitehare -	52	Clerk, in charge of Her Majesty's ship "Magæra."	Concussion of the brain.	Occasioned by an accidental fall he met with yesterday, from the deck of Her Majesty's ship "Magæra" into her hold; height, 17 feet 11 inches.	28th June 1840. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
5	Edward Long - -	30	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Carysfort."	Concussion of the brain.	Produced by an accidental fall he underwent yesterday, 15th instant, at about 20 minutes past three o'clock, p. m., from the main rigging on to the deck of Her Majesty's ship "Carysfort"; height, 70 feet.	16th August 1840. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c., at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
6	William Barnes -	24	Private of Her Majesty's ship "Medea."	By drowning -	He was yesterday posted sentry on the Mole of the Naval Dock Yard from 8 to 12 o'clock p. m. One of the witnesses, Hildebrand Stevens, mate, on board the "Medea," deposed that, in his opinion, deceased might easily have fallen into the sea by stumbling down the steps existing on said Mole, which he might have forgotten, or not seen at all, the night in question having been very dark; he could not swim, and was heavily dressed. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence were traced to exist on the body.	19th February 1841. William Robertson, Magistrate.
7	William King - -	53	Captain at the mast of Her Majesty's ship "Ganges."	By drowning -	One of the evidences, Archibald Fletcher, midshipman of the "Ganges," deposed that the deceased was very much given to drinking, and had had four days' leave from the 14th instant, but did not return on board on the day his leave expired. Another witness, Daniel Gordon, seaman of said ship, stated that he yesterday (19th instant) dined with the deceased at half-past one o'clock p. m., in a shop at Senglea, and that the deceased was in liquor at the time. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how he came by his drowning; but it was conjectured that he might very probably have fallen into the sea last night whilst in a state of intoxication. At the post mortem examination, no symptoms of external violence were traced to exist on the body.	20th February 1841. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
8	Hunter Whitesides -	20	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Bellerophon."	By drowning -	The body of the deceased was discovered yesterday morning (28th February), at about eight o'clock, floating at a distance of about 15 fathoms from the "Bellerophon." One of the evidences, William Wittcomb, seaman of said ship, stated that on Friday last (19th February), at about seven o'clock p. m., he was in the lower deck when deceased accosted him, and told him that he would go on shore; witness tried to dissuade him, remarking to him that he had no occasion to go on shore, as it appeared he had already had sufficient drink; witness then supported him up the ladder on to the deck, where he left him, and did not see him since. In a purse attached to the neck of the deceased were found two American dollars, one shilling, and sixpence, which were handed over to midshipman Frederick Cotton, to be deposited on board ship.	1st March 1841. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
9	James Daniels - -	24	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Thunderer."	Concussion of the brain.	Caused by an accidental fall he sustained yesterday (28th February), at about a quarter past two o'clock p. m., from the top of St. Sebastian's Bastion, Valletta, whilst in a state of intoxication. One of the evidences, Antonio Carnana, stated that he was at the time passing by on horseback, and seeing deceased in the act of climbing up the bastion breastwall, gave the alarm to the sentry, Timothy Carty, 88th Regiment, who, in confirming the above statement, said that he had not had time to prevent the accident, because the deceased rolled himself down the declining wall of the bastion, and fell into the ditch beneath. He was conveyed to the civil hospital, where he died at 11 o'clock of that same day. Deceased had left the ship on leave, which expired on the 27th ultimo.	1st March 1841. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

10	William Butcher -	24	Private of Her Majesty's ship "Ganges."	Concussion of the brain.	Caused by a fall he sustained whilst in a state of intoxication, this morning at about half-past five o'clock, from the top of the Senglea Bastion into the ditch underneath. The accident was fully borne out by seamen George Smith and Thomas Watts, of Her Majesty's ship "Belle-rophon," who were at the time going towards the rope-walk, and at a distance from them of a little more than 100 yards, they saw the deceased fall from the angle of the aforesaid bastion. There was no person near the deceased when he fell.	11th March 1841. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
11	William Medlen -	18	2d Class boy of Her Majesty's ship "Implacable."	Cerebral apoplexy -	The body of the deceased presented no symptoms of external violence. He died suddenly on board the "Implacable" this day, at about 4 o'clock p. m., when under the influence of drink, as resulted at the inquest.	20th March 1841. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
12	George Maroschesky	26	Bandsman of Her Majesty's ship "Hastings."	By drowning -	The body of the deceased was this morning seen floating at a distance of about seven fathoms from the site where the "Hastings" had been moored previous to her departure on Sunday last. Deceased escaped clandestinely from on board the "Hastings," in company of other two of his shipmates, on the night of the 15th instant, and attempted to swim over to the shore. One of them was picked up by a boat, and saved. The deceased very probably met a watery grave in the attempt, a voice having been heard at the time calling for help, and apparently coming from the sea; but the same boat that had saved the other seaman, having rowed up to the spot, did not succeed in finding out the man: he had very probably sunk before the arrival of the boat.	22d April 1841. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
13	Thomas Dodd - -	28	Private, Rifle Brigade -	By drowning -	Deceased, whilst swimming yesterday in the Rinella Creek, where several privates of his regiment were present, was heard by one John Crolley, of said regiment, calling for a boat. A boat was near, belonging to the band of the rifle brigade, but they took no notice, thinking that deceased was joking, as he could swim well. A few minutes after, Crolley remarked to his comrade, Joseph Meaning, "that Dodd was on the point of drowning." They took a boat and went up to the spot, but deceased had gone down. His body was picked up some time after, and by Sergeant-major Florey conveyed to the military hospital.	4th May 1841. Wm. Robertson, Magistrate.
14	James Fauler - -	21	Lieutenant and Adjutant, 88th Regiment.	By drowning -	Deceased was yesterday, between three and four o'clock p. m., sailing in a small lugger in the great harbour, in company with two officers of the 77th Regiment, Lieutenants Edmund Mulock and Alexander Rooke. A sudden gust of wind capsized the lugger, which sank down instantly. The said two latter officers swam up to a Maltese boat that was passing by at the time. Mulock entered her, but Rooke continued to swim. They saw deceased holding by the little boat, which had been tied to the lugger with a rope. The little boat was also soon after overturned, and deceased was no longer seen. Rooke swam up to the little boat to give assistance, supposing that the deceased was under her. He succeeded in turning up the boat, but deceased had disappeared. His body was picked up about an hour after, but life was extinct.	7th June 1841. Wm. Robertson, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c., at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
15	Richard May - -	21	Seaman of the English schooner "The Desire."	By drowning -	It appeared in evidence that deceased absented himself from the schooner without leave on Monday last, and did not return on board. His body was seen this morning, at about seven o'clock, floating at a distance of about seven yards from the schooner. Deceased could not swim. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how he came to be drowned.	20th June 1841. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
16	James Barton - -	33½	Private, 77th Regiment -	Concussion of the brain.	Caused by a fall, apparently accidental, which he sustained yesterday (4th instant) whilst in a state of intoxication, from the top of St. Elmo's Bastion down the rock underneath, at the entrance of the great harbour, height about 50 feet. Deceased had been drinking hard that day at Fort Ricasoli with some friends, and had returned to Valletta in company with John Kennedy, private of the 77th Regiment, at about half-past nine o'clock p. m. Kennedy tried all he could to persuade deceased to enter Fort St. Elmo's Barracks, then close at hand, which deceased refused to do, saying that his leave had not yet expired, and addressed at the same time violent language to Kennedy. Kennedy then left him at the angle of the wall, close by the gate of Fort St. Elmo, and entered the fort.	5th July 1841. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
17	C. Hammond - -	Not stated.	Private of Marines; some months back serving on board Her Majesty's ships "Princess Charlotte" and "Revenge."	By drowning -	The body of deceased was by the military round seen yesterday at midnight floating near the Mole of the naval arsenal. The body exhibited no symptoms of external violence. In the pocket of deceased were found two Mexican dollars, one silver sixpence, and one shilling, and one farthing in copper. In evidence no circumstantial information was derived as to how deceased came to be drowned.	17th August 1841. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
18	Thomas Ross - -	30	Private of Marines of Her Majesty's ship "Vernon."	Consumption -	Deceased died suddenly yesterday, at about a quarter past one o'clock p. m., on board the "Vernon," of the disease already mentioned, as ascertained at the post mortem examination.	25th August 1841. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
19	Robert Goff - -	40 to 50.	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Vanguard."	By drowning -	It appeared in evidence that the deceased had fallen accidentally from on board the "Vanguard" into the sea the day before yesterday (10th instant), at about 10 o'clock p. m., whilst under a fit of somnambulism. He could not swim. His body was picked up from the bottom of the sea close by the "Vanguard," at about four o'clock p. m. yesterday. No symptoms of external violence were observed on it.	12th September 1841. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
20	James Blair - -	23	Private, 88th Regiment -	Suicide - -	Caused by hanging himself early this morning, whilst labouring under temporary mental derangement, in one of the prison cells at Floriana Barracks, wherein he was detained in custody.	12th October 1841. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
21	Edward M'Gahearn -	23	Private, 88th Regiment -	Concussion of the brain.	It appeared in evidence that the deceased sustained on Sunday last, at about a quarter past nine o'clock p. m., an accidental fall, whilst in a state of intoxication, from the top of the bastion adjoining the Capuchins' Convent at Floriana, into the ditch underneath. He was conveyed to the military hospital, where he died this morning at about 10 o'clock.	13th October 1841. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

22	James Cook - -	28	Private of Marines of Her Majesty's ship "Monarch."	By drowning -	Deceased had been absent from his ship several days, and a reward of 10*s.* was, since the 14th instant, offered for his apprehension. His body was discovered this morning, 25th instant, floating near the boats of the naval arsenal, at the Vittoriosa Mole. No external symptoms of violence were observed on the body. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how he came to be drowned.	25th December 1841. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
23	George Emett - -	27	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Howe."	Cerebral apoplexy -	It appeared in evidence that the deceased, whilst in a state of intoxication, sustained an accidental fall this morning, at about 10 o'clock, from the top of St. John's Communication into the ditch underneath; height about 100 feet.	11th January 1842. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
24	John Brennen - -	33	Gunner, Royal Artillery -	By drowning -	The body of deceased was this morning discovered floating under Fort Ricasoli. He had absented himself from barracks at Fort St. Angelo since the 6th instant, on the evening of which day he was in company with several of his comrades, among whom were gunners William Smith and John M'Laren, and acting bombardier Richard Byers, at a public-house. Deceased was so excessively drunk then, that gunner Smith had to carry him out of the room down to the wharf, where they left him. They then went to look for a boat, and having found one without boatmen, entered it, and were trying to row her off. Police sergeant M'Keon, on seeing this, bid them to turn back, which they did. They did not see deceased afterwards. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how he came by his drowning.	20th January 1842. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
25	George Donovan -	24	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Impregnable."	By drowning -	The body of the deceased was this day seen floating near the Senglea Point; he had been absent from his ship for the last 15 days. At the post mortem examination no external symptoms of violence existed on the body, except some excoriations, &c., produced by the waves washing and pushing the body against the rocks. No circumstantial evidence could be obtained as to how deceased came by his drowning.	17th February 1842. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
26	Richard Silk - -	32	Private of the Rifle Brigade	Cerebral apoplexy -	Caused by excessive drink. He died suddenly yesterday, between eight and nine o'clock p.m., in St. Elmo's Barracks. At the post mortem examination held this day at the military hospital, the cause of death was confirmed as above stated.	
27	James Jones - -	21	Private, 88th Regiment -	Concussion of the brain.	Deceased was last night, 9th instant, invited at a wedding of one of his comrades, and was much in liquor. In coming out of the house at half-past 12 a.m., he fell down the parapet in front of said house into the street, and was picked up by his comrades and conveyed to the military guard-room at Vittoriosa, where he died on the morning of the 10th instant, at about half-past five o'clock. At the post mortem examination no external symptoms of violence were observed on the body.	10th and 11th June 1842. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
28	Charles Mills - -	27	Private of Marines of Her Majesty's ship "Calcutta."	By drowning -	Deceased was bathing yesterday in company with other 20 of his shipmates. He was by some of them seen to fall accidentally while climbing up his ship, and in the fall knocked his head against her cutwater, and got drowned. No timely assistance could be afforded to him.	2d July 1842. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c., at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
29	George Storey - -	28	Private, 19th Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased was this morning bathing, together with a party of his regiment, close by the Mole of "Ses Maisons" in Marsamusutto Harbour; he could not swim, went into deep water, and was by his comrades seen struggling to keep himself afloat; they went instantly to his assistance, but did not succeed, as he had gone down; they searched for him, but could not find him out.	2d August 1842. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
30	Thomas Smith - -	18	Apprentice on board the English brig "Simpson"	By drowning -	Deceased went yesterday, at about five o'clock p.m., to bathe at the Corradino Creek in company with two of his shipmates, Thomas Bembridge and Thomas Kosoddy; he could not swim, and, having ventured out in deep water, got drowned; his companions tried to go to his help, but to no avail: he had sunk; this morning his body was picked up from the bottom of the sea by a diver.	16th August 1842. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
31	George Morgan -	22	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Vanguard."	Cerebral apoplexy -	Caused by excessive drinking and eating: he yesterday went to see his father on board the "Queen" at about two o'clock, and was already in liquor; he continued to drink on board the "Queen," and became quite drunk; was put into a boat at about five o'clock p.m., taken on shore, and by the boatmen laid by the side of a wall at the Senglea Mole, as he could not stand on his legs; a policeman chancing to pass at the time, desired said boatmen to carry the seaman to the police station at Senglea, which they did; he was lodged therein, as practised with drunken people; when the police went to rouse him this morning, at about a quarter to six o'clock, he was quite dead.	17th January 1843. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
32	William Welldrake -	33	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Formidable."	Concussion of the brain.	Deceased, while employed yesterday in assisting to lift up and extract a mast from among others in the naval arsenal at Vittoriosa, the mast being half lifted at the time, gave way accidentally; and deceased, who was standing on the next mast, was overturned by the shock, and fell down: his head was compressed between the wall and the fallen mast; he died 15 minutes after the accident. Lieutenant George Kean, of the "Formidable," was present at the time.	1st February 1843. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
33	Stephen Guard -	25	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Beacon."	Apoplexy - -	Deceased was yesterday, at one o'clock, detached in a boat from the ship, together with other five seamen, to go and receive a quantity of biscuit from the stores of naval victualling department; they went on shore, and deceased drank excessively; he was by his shipmates laid in the boat, and by the time he was conveyed on board he died, evidently suffocated whilst under a fit of intoxication.	4th February 1843. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

34	John Mara - -	31	Private, 88th Regiment -	Congestion of the brain.	Was attached as servant to A. I. N. Connil, M. D., Surgeon 88th Regiment, and lived with him in a house, Strada San Paolo, No. 176, Valletta. On the 15th instant deceased complained of bilious indisposition in the stomach; he was prescribed for by the aforesaid surgeon: he died next day, 16th instant, in his master's house; no symptoms of external violence existed on the body, nor of poisonous substances internally.	Charles Harper, Magistrate.
35	John Philips - -	30	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Monarch."	Apoplexy - -	Partly produced by excessive spirituous drink, and partly from indigestion: he died suddenly, on board the "Monarch," yesterday at about six o'clock p. m.	3d March 1843. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
36	James Mounsher -	70	Purser of Her Majesty's ship "Vanguard."	Rupture of the left ventricle of the heart, and consequent hemorrhage.	He died suddenly, on board the "Vanguard," yesterday at about one o'clock p. m.	6th March 1843. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
37	John Hoskins - -	35	Acting corporal, R. A., of Her Majesty's ship "Geyser."	By drowning -	Deceased was yesterday in company with William Derrett, a shipmate of his, from five p. m. to one o'clock this morning, and drank abundantly together at several shops in Senglea; after which they proceeded to the Senglea Mole in search of a boat to take them on board, but could not get one; Derrett now stopped to make water, and lost sight of Hoskins; Derrett, after remaining for about half an hour on the Mole, succeeded in getting a boat, and went on board, and on his reaching the "Geyser" he found several persons occupied in carrying up the ship's ladder the body of deceased. One of the evidences, "John Snell," deposed that he was on sentry on board the "Geyser" from midnight to four o'clock this morning, and that at about one o'clock he saw a man in the sea struggling towards the "Geyser," and saw him take hold of the ship's chain cable, near her ladder: Snell reported the circumstance to the officer on guard. Hoskins was picked up from the sea, and assistant-surgeon Jenkins, of the "Geyser," was called on deck to give assistance, but he found Hoskins quite dead. The "Geyser" was moored at about 20 yards from the Mole.	28th March 1843. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
38	Fredk. Wm. Smyth -	13	First class boy of Her Majesty's ship "Monarch."	Concussion of the brain.	Caused by an accidental fall he sustained from aloft the ship upon the deck yesterday at about mid-day, while stationed in the fore-top furling sails; he only survived 20 minutes.	23d May 1843. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
39	James Howard - -	19	First class boy of Her Majesty's ship "Hecate."	By drowning -	Yesterday, at about two o'clock p. m., deceased went to bathe under Fort St. Angelo, in company with Edward Smith, corporal of Marines, and Henry Hale, private of Marines, shipmates of his; he could not swim, and had been cautioned by his two shipmates not to venture far from the shore; five minutes after, however, they saw him drown; not being able to dive, they could not afford him any assistance; they hastened to the "Ceylon," and procured two of her seamen, who extracted the deceased from the bottom of the sea, but after medical inspection he was found to be dead; his body had remained under water for 25 minutes, or half an hour at the utmost.	3d June 1843. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

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RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c., at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
40	Henry Hales - -	28	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Queen."	By drowning -	Yesterday, between half-past 10 and 11 o'clock p. m , the sentry on board the "Queen," Richard Westwater, heard a noise resembling that of a man fallen into the sea, and gave instantly the alarm; one of the seamen, John Harris, plunged at once into the sea, and succeeded in saving him; deceased was conveyed to the infirmary of the ship and attended by her medical officers, but he only survived about one hour and three quarters; no symptoms of external violence appeared on his body.	4th July 1843. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
41	James Handerson -	21	Private, 42d Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased went to bathe, in company with other four privates of his regiment, at Slierna at about two o'clock p. m. to-day; neither he nor his companions could swim; deceased having ventured into deep water was drowned; prompt assistance was procured from Fort Tignè, and deceased was extracted from the sea about half an hour after the accident, but on medical inspection he was found to be quite dead; no symptoms of external violence existed on his body.	7th July 1843. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
42	William Brown -	27	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Polyphemus."	By drowning -	Deceased fell overboard the "Polyphemus" yesterday, at about 11 o'clock p. m., while in a state of intoxication; a boat not far off at the time was ordered to his assistance, which in about one minute's time was on the spot, but unfortunately the man was seen from on board to sink down just before the boat came up; his body was extracted from the bottom of the sea this morning at six o'clock.	14th July 1843. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
43	Edward Yeo - -	26	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Hecla."	By drowning -	Deceased absented himself from the ship, with two other of his shipmates, William M'Avoy and James Brown, on the 2d instant; he was returning on board in a passage boat on the 3d instant at two o'clock a.m., in company with M'Avoy, in a state of intoxication; they both alighted from the boat on the ship's buoy, with an intention of climbing up the ship clandestinely, and both fell into the sea; M'Avoy saved himself by swimming up to the ship, and entered her by the caulker's bridge; the other man, Yeo, perished in the attempt; M'Avoy, and Richard Croisdale, who was on sentry on board the "Hecla" at the time of the accident, deposed to said effect. The body of the deceased was discovered this morning floating, and picked up, and was on medical inspection found to be in a state of putrefaction.	7th October 1843. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
44	Alexander Hay -	24	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Vernon."	Enteritis and apoplexy.	Produced by excessive spirituous drink. He died suddenly on board the "Vernon" last night.	21st October 1843.
45	Thomas Cain - -	none stated	Private, 88th Regiment -	Pulmonary consumption.	He died suddenly in his regimental barracks yesterday, at about eight o'clock a. m.	10th December 1843. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

46	Thomas Porter -	43	Private of Her Majesty's ship "Queen."	Concussion of the brain.	Killed accidentally by being struck on the head by a block that gave way on board the "Queen," at about ten o'clock yesterday morning (27th instant).	28th December 1843. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
47	Charles M'Skimming	23	Private, 42d Regiment, 1st battalion.	Suicide - -	Committed by discharging a loaded musket through his neck yesterday at about half-past six o'clock p.m., in barrack room, No. 5, St. Elmo, whilst under a fit of temporary insanity.	11th January 1844. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
48	John Mollay - -	24	Private, 10th Regiment -	By drowning -	He was one of the invalids lately arrived from Corfu on their way to England. He had been reported absent from Fort Ricasoli since the 6th instant. His body was discovered this morning floating in the Rinella Cove; no marks of external violence existed on it. Corporal George Gartland, 88th Regiment, deposed, that on the 7th instant he, being on guard at the said fort, had occasion to convince himself that the deceased was of unsound mind from the incoherent conversation deceased had with him at the time.	22d March 1844. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
49	Patrick Cahill - -	25	Private, 88th Regiment -	Suicide - -	Committed by discharging a loaded fowling-piece through his neck last night, between the hours of nine and ten, in the quarters of Lieutenant Bryan Holme, 88th Regiment, to whom he was attached as servant. Cahill was instantly conveyed to the General Military Hospital, where he died this morning at half-past one o'clock.	5th August 1844. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
50	John Henderson -	33	Gunner, Royal Artillery -	Suicide - -	Committed by cutting his throat with a razor this day (3d instant), between the hours of 11 a.m. and one p.m., whilst a prisoner confined in the blackhole of the Royal Artillery Barracks in Fort St. Elmo.	3d September 1844. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
51	John Clarkson - -	32	Engineer, Naval Dockyard	Suicide - -	Committed yesterday, between the hours of four and six p.m., by cutting his throat with a razor in the lodging-house of Mrs. Mary Porter, at Cospicua, whilst under a fit of temporary insanity; probably brought on by the violent headache he had suffered for many hours before he attempted to put an end to his life; he was removed to the Civil Hospital, where he died the next day (23d instant) at three-quarters past nine p.m.	23d September 1844. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
52	Martin Bryan - -	30	Private, 88th Regiment -	Congestion of the lungs.	He yesterday marched with his regiment into the country, and on their returning home and reaching the Glacis of Porte des Bombes, he dropped down and died suddenly.	7th January 1845. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
53	John Whelan - -	42	Private, 88th Regiment -	Fracture of the thorax, and consequent lesion of the lungs.	Deceased was yesterday, 2d instant, in company with privates William Streton and Bryan Gredy, of the 88th Regiment, from about seven o'clock p.m. to a little after eight p.m.; they separated on the Grain Fosses, close by Fort St. Elmo, and proceeded to their respective barracks in said fort. Deceased lodged with the provost-sergeant in the artillery barracks. His body was discovered this morning lying in the ditch beneath the bridge leading to the artillery barracks. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how he came by his fall.	3d February 1845. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c., at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
54	Jeremiah Double -	44	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Formidable."	Asphyxia, apparently induced by submersion.	He was yesterday, 20th instant, at 10 o'clock p.m., picked up from the sea, wherein he had fallen whilst in a state of intoxication, and conveyed on board the "Formidable" in a boat rowed by a single boatman, where he died at 11.55 o'clock that same evening. His body presented no symptoms of external violence on its surface. Seaman Philip Tomlin stated, that he was on guard at the time Double was brought on board by the boatman above alluded to. He did not observe the number of the boat, nor that on the lantern. Boatman asked him for some remuneration, but he gave him none, telling him to return in the morning; boatman did not call next morning.	21st March 1845. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
55	Henry Prime - -	18	Seaman of the English barque "Washington."	By drowning -	He was bathing yesterday, 15th instant, in company with other three seamen of his ship near Fort St. Angelo's Point; a short time after one of the party perceived the body of Prime at the bottom of the sea, about eight feet deep; they picked it up, and obtained professional assistance at the hands of the surgeon of Her Majesty's ship "Formidable," but to no avail—life was extinct.	16th June 1845. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
56	William Mathison -	38	Private, 42d Regiment -	Died suddenly -	He was subject to temporary aberration of mind. Died yesterday at three o'clock p.m. (10th instant) in his barrack-room at Fort St. Francesco di Paola, Senglea, without any apparent cause. At the post mortem examination no external symptoms of violence were observed on the body. The skull having been opened, a bony protuberance was remarked, which necessarily produced a strong and continuous compression on the brain, which compression, coupled with the afflux of blood accruing therefrom, clearly account for the cause of his death.	11th July 1845. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
57	John Chipchase -	24	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Formidable."	By drowning -	Caused by an accidental fall he sustained yesterday, 1st instant, at about 11.40 p.m., whilst in a state of intoxication, from one of the port-holes of the lower deck of the "Formidable" into the sea. His body was picked up from the bottom an hour after the accident by some of his shipmates, but life was extinct. At the post mortem examination the body presented no symptoms of external violence.	2d August 1845. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
58	William Friend -	27	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Amazon."	Concussion of the brain.	Occasioned by an accidental fall he met with whilst in the act of descending the mizen-rigging; missed his footing and fell upon the poop; death was almost instantaneous.	23d August 1845. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
59	William Anger -	17	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Hibernia."	Concussion of the brain.	Caused by an accidental fall he sustained this morning, 5th instant, from the main-rigging of the "Hibernia" into one of the ship's boats on deck; he died on board 15 minutes after the accident.	5th December 1845. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

60	William M'Conochie -	24	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Beacon."	By drowning -	His body was discovered yesterday, 2d instant, by Walter Strickland, mate of the "Beacon," lying afloat close by the side of said ship. The last time M'Conochie was seen on board was at about eight o'clock p.m., of the 25th ultimo. At the post mortem examination no marks of external violence existed on the body.	3d January 1846. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
61	John Rodgers - -	22	Seaman of the American barque "Carlos."	Fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain.	Fell accidentally from the main topmast of the barque "Carlos" upon deck this morning, 18th instant, at seven o'clock, whilst enployed in letting down the main rigging and topmast. Death was almost instantaneous.	18th May 1846. Dr. Sabino Vella, Magistrate.
62	William John Weir -	5	Son of acting bombardier Weir, Royal Artillery.	By burning - -	His death was occasioned by his clothes taking fire, yesterday evening (19th instant), whilst in the act of roasting a potato on the fire in his parents' barrack-room in Fort St. Elmo. His parents were not in the room at the time of the accident: there were two children with whom he was playing. He died yesterday, 20th instant, at 10 o'clock a.m., under the care of the surgeon of the Royal Artillery.	21st November 1846. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
63	Robert Paton - -	34	Seaman of the English schooner "Zephyr."	By drowning -	The deceased while drunk plunged himself into the sea, on the 24th ultimo, at 11 ½ o'clock p.m. (the "Zephyr" being in quarantine at the time), with a view of bathing. He was a good swimmer; but after he had swam about 20 yards, was, by his shipmates from on board, seen to be at a stand, as if incapable of continuing to swim any longer, and after remaining in that posture for about three minutes he sank down. Two of his shipmates rowed off in the ship's boat to his assistance, as also did another boat from another ship, but to no avail, as Paton did not reappear on the surface. His body was discovered floating this morning, 2d instant, in the quarantine harbour. At the post mortem examination it presented no symptoms of external violence.	2d January 1847. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
64	Charles Richardson -	28	Stoker of Her Majesty's ship "Hecla."	Concussion of the brain.	Caused by an accidental fall he met with this morning, at about six o'clock, while sweeping the funnel of the "Hecla," owing to the rope by which he was supporting himself having given way, and was in consequence precipitated down into her hold, where he died immediately after.	5th January 1847. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
65	Nicholas Hanlon -	32	Private, 88th Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased, yesterday at about eight o'clock p.m., being in a state of intoxication, fell into the sea while in the act of entering into a boat which was leaving the shore with several comrades of his in her; assistance was immediately given by two of his said comrades, Thomas Grady and John Craven, but to no effect. His body was picked up this morning; no symptoms of external violence were traced to exist on it.	6th January 1847. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
66	James Diven - -	28	Private, 42d Regiment -	Concussion of the brain.	Caused by an accidental fall he sustained yesterday evening in passing over a plank bridge at the South Gate, St. Elmo, he being at the time somewhat in liquor. He was conveyed to the Military Hospital, where he died at nine o'clock last night.	20th February 1847. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c., at *Malta*, from 1 January 1810 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
67	William Pullen -	23	Stoker, belonging to Her Majesty's ship "Trident."	By drowning -	Deceased, to whom leave had been previously refused to go on shore, attempted, while in a state of intoxication, to run away from the ship by jumping into the sea, yesterday, at about nine o'clock p.m. A few minutes after he was, by seaman Philip Burton, heard groaning. A boat was instantly detached from the "Trident" to his assistance, but to no avail. His body was picked up this morning from the bottom of the sea, between eight and nine o'clock.	8th March 1847. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
68	Morgan Flynn - -	18	First class boy, Her Majesty's ship "Locust."	Concussion of the brain.	Deceased, whilst on duty this morning, at 10.45 a.m., in the main cross trees, and in the act of cutting the strop of the fore-brace block, fell on the quarter deck. He was instantly conveyed to the Naval Hospital in a dying state, if not dead, as stated in the certificate of W. C. Watt, Deputy Medical Inspector.	17th March 1847. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
69	James M'Auley -	56	Cook of the English barque "Ariel."	Apoplexy - -	He was found dead yesterday morning on board his ship, and lying under his own hammock. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence appeared to exist on the body.	30th March 1847. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
70	George M'Cormick -	25	Lance Corporal, 97th Regiment.	By drowning -	Deceased went yesterday to bathe under Fort Tignè, at about one o'clock p.m., in company with privates Bernard Claffy and Edward Corbeth, 97th Regiment. The weather was rough, and they all were on the point of drowning. Claffy was saved by taking hold of the end of a rope flung in his way. Corbeth saved himself by swimming up to a boat that chanced to be crossing the harbour at the time. M'Cormick had at one time succeeded in gaining the shore, but he was washed off by the force of the waves. A fishing rod was then held out to him, which, he grasping, broke, and then, unfortunately, he perished.	20th April 1847. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
71	James Hand - -	21	Private, 97th Regiment -	Suicide - -	Committed by discharging a loaded musket through his neck yesterday, at about 7 ½ p.m., in his barrack room at Fort St. Francesco di Paola, whilst there were in the said room two of his comrades reading, namely, John Abraham and Thomas Ryders, privates, 97th Regiment. He died instantly.	10th May 1847. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
72	Robert Miller - -	30	Private, 97th Regiment -	Suicide - -	Committed by throwing himself last evening, between the hours of seven and eight, from the corridor of the Military Hospital at Vittoriosa into the yard underneath; height about 40 feet.	17th May 1847. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.

73	Richard Coleman -	22	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Rodney."	Cerebral apoplexy -	Produced by excessive drink. Deceased went yesterday into the country in company with other three shipmates of his, Hawkins, Cotter, and Donavon, where they ate and drank. Coleman, having become dead drunk, was placed in a vehicle, and conveyed to town. His shipmates then carried him on their shoulders, first to a police station and afterwards to the shop of one Giovanni Zammit, and they perceiving that Coleman was taken ill, had him, at about six o'clock p.m., removed by the police to the Civil Hospital, where he died half an hour after. No symptoms of external violence were to be seen on the body.	27th June 1847. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
74	John Witherige -	18	First class boy of Her Majesty's ship "Bonetta."	Concussion of the brain.	Caused by an accidental fall he sustained, yesterday evening, from aloft his ship upon deck whilst he was extending clothes to dry.	7th July 1847. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
75	James Cardew - -	27	Merchant seaman out of employ.	Pulmonary apoplexy	Deceased was last night in company with other two seamen, Charles Cassin and William Parodes, also out of employ, and Cardew, having over-indulged himself with spirituous drink, became senseless. His companions tried to rouse him, but without effect. Two policemen passing at the time carried, with the assistance of said two seamen, Cardew to the main police station, where he died suddenly, at about three o'clock a.m. this day; no symptoms of external violence existed on the body of the deceased.	12th November 1847. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
76	John Smith - -	26	Private, 97th Regiment -	By drowning -	On the evening of the 17th instant, Smith was in company with private Willlam Price, 97th Regiment, who deposed that he and deceased had left barracks that afternoon together between three and four o'clock, and that they drank three bottles of wine in the course of the evening. That at about half-past eight they were proceeding together to barracks. That on reaching the church at Cospicua, near the landing-place, Smith stopped to make water, telling witness to proceed on, that he would soon overtake him. Witness having passed the gateway, "Margarita Gate," and not seeing Smith coming up, continued his way and entered into barracks, and did not see Smith again that evening. The body of deceased was seen on the 18th instant, at about one o'clock p.m., in a quantity of rain-water which had collected in the ditch of Margarita Gate, at Cospicua. No circumstantial evidence was obtained how deceased was drowned.	18th & 19th Nov. 1847. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
77	A body apparently of an English seaman found drowned.	-	- - - - - -	- - - -	Every possible research was made with the view of ascertaining whether the body in question found this morning floating near the entrance of the Great Harbour, and having a rope with a grinding-stone to it fastened to its leg, belonged to any of the ships in the harbour, but they all answered in the negative. The body was in a state of advanced putrefaction. The magistrate ordered that the clothes of the deceased, together with the rope and grinding-stone, be kept under the custody of the marine police for future identification, if necessary.	28th December 1847. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c., at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
78	The body of an unknown person.	not stated.	- - Nil - -	By drowning -	The body in question was discovered this morning at about 6 o'clock floating in front of the Bastion, at the Senglea Creek. By the dress it appeared to have been that of a seaman; and attached by a string to its neck was a purse containing three silver half-crowns. Every possible research was made on board all the ships of war in the harbour to ascertain whether they had any man missing, but to no effect. They were furthermore requested to inspect the body of the deceased, in the hope that they might perhaps recognise it; but this measure proved also abortive. It was then concluded that the deceased might have probably belonged to some man-of-war lately departed from the island. No symptoms of external violence were observed on the body.	9th February 1848. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
79	Robert Cleveland -	not stated.	Master of the English schooner "Porcupine."	Pulmonary consumption.	Produced by excessive spirituous drink. He died yesterday, on board his vessel, at about half-past 1 o'clock p.m.	28th April 1848. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
80	John Woodburn -	39	Private, 69th Regiment -	Suicide - -	Committed by hanging himself in the privy of his regimental barracks at Senglea, where he was found this morning at half-past 4 o'clock, quite dead.	20th May 1848. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
81	John Maryown -	19	Private, 44th Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased was accidentally drowned this morning in the sea, outside Fort St. Elmo, whilst bathing with other men of his regiment. Drummer James Kearns was the only one among them that could swim. He tried to save deceased, but could not succeed. One Nicholas Hussey, a known good diver, was then sent for, and he extracted the deceased from the bottom of the sea. On medical inspection, however, Maryown was found to be quite dead.	3d June 1848. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
82	William Trewin -	21	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Thetis."	By drowning -	The body of the deceased was discovered this morning floating near Bighi Point, and his clothes on the beach. He had been under medical treatment at Bighi's hospital. One Joseph Bennet, seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Terrible," a patient therein, deposed that the deceased yesterday expressed to him a wish to go a bathing. Permission having been given to all who wished to do so, Bennet hinted to the deceased to ask the doctor to allow him also to go to bathe; deceased made no answer, but went out for a walk, and never returned to his bed. His body exhibited no symptoms of external violence.	28th June 1848. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
83 and 84	William Morton - and Robert Pritchard -	28 and 19	Paymaster Sergeant, 44th Regiment. Private, 44th Regiment -	By drowning - - ditto.	A party of the 44th Regiment went yesterday, at 6 a.m., for a bathing behind Fort St. Elmo, under the charge of Ensign Barchard, who, seeing the weather stormy, hesitated to give the word of command for the men to bathe. Private Pritchard, however, without waiting for orders, imprudently plunged into the sea, and soon found himself in a sad predi-	2d July 1848. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.

					cament, and unable to regain the shore through his exertions. Sergeant Morton, observing Pritchard in peril, swam to his assistance, but to no avail. Four grenadiers of the regiment also plunged into the sea to give assistance to Sergeant Morton, whom they perceived to be, in his turn, also in imminent danger, but did not succeed in saving him. Both Sergeant Morton and Private Pritchard perished. They were extracted from the bottom of the sea quite dead.	
85	Michael Fawckner -	49	Master of the English merchant brig "George and Richard."	Suicide - -	Committed by throwing himself from the balcony of Mr. Day's lodging-house in Strada Saluto into the street below, height 33 courses, on the 18th instant, at half-past one o'clock p.m., whilst under a fit of aberration of mind. Deceased had been labouring under delirium tremens, arising from excesses in drink.	22d November 1848. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
86	John Brannen - -	22	Seaman of the English merchant schooner "Susan."	By drowning -	On the 27th instant, whilst a heavy gale was blowing from the north-east, the master of the "Susan," at about 8 a.m., ordered five men of his crew to go in the ship's boat and tie a hawser on shore for the better security of the vessel moored at the time in Calcara Bay. The ship's boat somehow upset in the attempt. Four of her crew were saved by a boat that chanced to be passing by; but Brannen perished, and his body was picked up to-day.	29th December 1848. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
87	Cornelius Tobin -	32	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Vanguard."	Apoplexy - -	Deceased died suddenly yesterday, at about 7 p.m., on board the "Vanguard." No symptoms of external violence were observed to exist on his body.	15th January 1849. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
88	William Duncan -	27	Private, 69th Regiment -	Pulmonary apoplexy	Deceased sustained an apoplectic fit in his own regimental barracks yesterday, at about a quarter to 8 o'clock p.m. He was instantly conveyed to the General Military Hospital, and on inspection he was found to be quite dead. No symptoms of external violence existed on his body.	4th March 1849. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
89	Samuel Cappetstone -	23	Private, 44th Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased amused himself yesterday afternoon in sailing about the harbour in a pleasure-boat, in company with Private Isaac Phealan, 44th Regiment, and a Maltese boy, aged 16, Angelo Suttana. On their retiring to the Mole at Fort Ricasoli at about 7 p.m., one of the privates landed safely, but Cappetstone, whilst trying to do the same, lost his balance, he being in liquor at the time, causing thereby the boat to upset, and dragging along with him the boy into the sea. Prompt assistance was given by a Maltese boat then near. The boy was saved whilst on the point of drowning, but Cappetstone had sunk, and could not be traced. His body was picked up this morning. No symptoms of external violence appeared on it.	9th April 1849. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
90	George Greenwood -	23	Seamen of Her Majesty's ship "Caledonia."	By drowning -	Deceased, whilst employed to-day, at about 2 o'clock p.m., in painting the ship from the outside, fell accidentally into the sea, in consequence of the plank on which he was sitting having given way, and was drowned. Every possible assistance was put in action to rescue him, but to no effect. He was picked up three-quarters of an hour after quite dead.	2d May 1849. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c., at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
91	John Perkins - -	26	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Terrible."	Wounding - -	The principal evidences examined in this case were John Thompson, gunner, Royal Artillery; and three civilians, Paolo Micallef, Antonio Moscari, and Salvatore Teuma. John Thompson deposed as follows:—At about midnight of Wednesday last (1st instant), I met, in front of the Governor's palace, with an English seaman, who, spontaneously accosting me, invited me to take some drink together. There not being at that hour any shop open in that vicinity, we proceeded towards the Marina in the hope of finding one. However, before we had reached Marina Gate, we turned back, and were returning up to town by the same street, which is a wide one, when I heard a noise resembling that of the footsteps of some one behind us moving at a quick pace; I turned to see who he was, and not having observed anything particular in the countenance of the man that was coming behind us, we continued our way peaceably along the footpath. The seaman who was in my company I afterwards learnt his name to be Perkins; he was walking on my left side. As we both together occupied the whole of the footpath, the man alluded to had to descend from it, and walk along the lower part of the street. As he was passing close by Perkins, I saw him push Perkins, as it then appeared to me. The man continued to walk on with the same composure as before. Perkins, after walking the length of ten paces, complained of his having been hit with a stone in the lower part of the belly; I glanced towards the part alluded to by him, and observed blood, and a laceration in his trowsers through which some of his intestines were protruding. I called loudly for the police, who, after five minutes, came up. The man whom I saw pushing the seaman had consequently distanced himself far off; my attention was, however, directed to the wound. The police caused the seaman to be conveyed to hospital, and I accompanied him thither. In the act of the wounding there was no person near. I was sober, as also was the deceased seaman. The other three evidences, Paolo Micallef, Antonio Moscari, and Salvatore Teuma, deposed to the following effect, namely:—We, on the 1st instant, at about half-past 11 p.m., were lying on the ground of the Santa Lucia's Bastion, when hearing a voice calling "Police! Police!" we ran towards it, and found a seaman and an artilleryman standing on the last stair of the flight of steps in Strada Teatro, corner of Strada Levante. There was no person near, nor at any distance within our sight at the time. We asked the seaman in English what had happened to him? He answered, "A Maltese struck me with the knife." We observed that a portion of his intestines were protruding out of the wound he had received in the lower belly. Perceiving that the seaman was unable to continue to walk, we carried him to the police station of the Valletta market. One of us, Salvatore Teuma, insisted upon the artilleryman accompanying us, to which demand he, the artilleryman, did not object. At the police station we placed the seaman on a ladder, and carried him, by request of the police, to hospital, the artilleryman accompanying us. No further circumstantial evidence could be obtained in this case. The seaman in question died in the Civil Hospital, on the 3d instant, at 6 p.m.	3d August 1849. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
92	John Dunn - -	27	Private, 44th Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased, on the 8th instant, at about 8 o'clock a.m., was bathing in company with several men of the 44th Regiment. A sudden swell of the sea having occurred, they all struggled to regain the shore; some succeeded, but three of them not. A boat that chanced to be near at the time saved two of them, but Dunn unfortunately perished.	10th August 1849. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.

93	George Waghorn -	30¼	Private, 69th Regiment -	Sudden death -	Deceased was yesterday on duty, with a party of his regiment, to escort some prisoners from the Cotonera; he having felt unwell on the way thither was, by the sergeant of the escort, allowed to remain in the military guard-room at the Marina. On the return of the escort from Cotonera, between 8 & 9 a.m., Waghorn rejoined the party, and proceeded with them towards Fort St. Elmo; when they arrived near Ball's Baracca, they saw Waghorn stepping out of their ranks, apparently with the view of supporting himself against the wall, but before reaching it he dropped down under a fit of convulsion, and died 10 minutes afterwards; his body was conveyed to the Military Hospital.	31st August 1849. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
94	William Alsop -	26	Sergeant, 69th Regiment -	By drowning -	It appeared in evidence that the deceased was yesterday, at about 5 p.m., in a state of intoxication near the regimental office door; the colonel, passing at the time, remarked to him, "you are rather muddy," to which deceased made no reply. Patrick M'Mahon, private 69th Regiment, 1st Battalion, deposed as follows: "I, at about 3½ this morning, handed to Sergeant Alsop his clothes; he told me that he wished to have a glass of liquor; we came out of barracks together, and went into a shop at Floriana, where Sergeant Alsop drank four glasses of rum and water, worth 1 *d.* each; I, after taking some drink, returned to barracks for duty, and left Sergeant Alsop in the shop; at about 8 o'clock this morning I heard it rumoured that a man of our regiment had been drowned: no symptoms of external violence existed on his body.	4th October 1849. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
95 and 96	James O'Loughlin - not stated. Private, 44th Regiment - / William Allen - - 29 Sergeant, 44th Regiment -			By drowning -	Both the deceased went yesterday (18th instant) a fishing in a pleasure-boat, in company with Colour Sergeant John Scott and Sergeant Neal Thompson, behind Fort Ricasoli; the weather was rough, and the boat, getting somehow filled with water, was on the point of foundering; they, in consequence, all plunged into the sea one after the other; two boats, passing at the time, succeeded in saving Sergeants Scott and Neal Thompson, who deposed to the above effect; unfortunately the other two men perished before any assistance could be rendered to them. The body of Private O'Loughlin was picked up on the 18th instant, and that of Allen on the 22d instant.	19th October 1849. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
97	Richard Jones -	23	Private, 44th Regiment -	Fracture of the skull	Caused by a fall he sustained yesterday, at about 9 p.m., from a bastion wall inclosing his regimental barracks; it appeared in evidence that he was sitting on his bed yesterday, at about 8½ p.m., and when the light was put out of the room, he was observed going out of it, saying he had occasion so to do: his body was found lying this morning in the ditch below, in front of the gate of the Ospizio.	13th March 1850. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
98	John Shaughnessy -	24	Private, 44th Regiment -	Concussion of the brain.	Caused by a fall he sustained from a bastion of the "La Fiorenzuola" fortifications into the ditch below, height 27 feet; he was in his barracks at Fort Ricasoli yesterday till 3½ p.m., and did not return at tattoo; it was not known whether he left barracks yesterday alone, or in company with others; no circumstantial evidence could be obtained as to how he came by his fall.	18th March 1850. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	e.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
99	Richard Bartlett -	34	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Medusa."	By drowning -	The deceased was seen on board the "Medusa" by his shipmates on the 14th instant, at about 9 o'clock p.m.; he was in liquor at the time, and on the point of lying in his hammock; on the 15th he was reported absent from the ship, and on the 16th a reward of 1 *l.* was offered for his apprehension; his body was picked up this morning at 8 o'clock from the bottom of the sea, and close by his ship; one William Davis, servant in a shop in Strada Sirena, Senglea, deposed that he, on Saturday last (18th instant), heard some seamen say that they had seen the deceased in the act of swimming over to his ship, but did not see him climb up on board of her.	21st May 1850. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
100	George Reynold -	16	Apprentice on board the merchant barque "Woolsington."	Concussion of the brain.	Caused by a fall he sustained yesterday morning, at about 7.30 a.m., from aloft his ship upon deck, whilst unfurling the main trysail; he was instantly removed to the Civil Hospital, where he died the same day, at 1 o'clock p.m.	5th September 1850. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
101	Benjamin Booth -	33	Private, 69th Regiment -	Concussion of the brain.	Found last night by a party of his regiment, who had gone in search of him, lying at the foot of St. Elmo's Bastion in a state of complete insensibility, and was instantly removed to the General Military Hospital, where he died at 1 o'clock p.m. this day; Sergeant Robert Gamble, of said regiment, stated that deceased must have fallen from over the bastion that overlooks the spot where he was found.	6th January 1851. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
102	George Hobbes -	none stated.	Steward of Her Majesty's ship "Superb."	Extravasation of blood into the brain.	Deceased had an attack of apoplexy this morning at about 11 o'clock, in the house of a prostitute in Strada Frederico, No. 26, Valletta, to whom he had been previously complaining of an excruciating pain in his left side; he was, by the police, conveyed to the Naval Hospital, where he died a few minutes after his admission. At the post-mortem examination no symptoms of external violence existed on his body.	25th January 1851. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
103	James Gordon -	25	Private, 44th Regiment -	Suicide - -	Deceased was attached as servant to Captain Wm. Spring, 44th Regiment; he absented himself yesterday without leave from his master's residence; Captain Spring told him that he would not have him any more, and that he should rejoin his regiment next day; he shot himself with his own musket to-day, at about 2 o'clock p.m., within the officers' mess-house at Senglea, blowing off the right side of his face, and fracturing several of the bones of the skull.	5th February 1851. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
104	William Didham -	35	Private of Marines, Her Majesty's ship "Albion."	Disease of the heart	He was exempted from duty since the last month on account of ill health, and placed on the list of invalids to be sent home; he died suddenly on board his ship yesterday, at about 5 p.m.; no symptoms of external violence existed on his body.	27th February 1851. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

105	Salvatore Partelli -	42	Private, R. M. Fencibles -	Apoplexy - -	Died suddenly this morning in his residence at the counter-forts of San Giovanni, called "Ta Ghusha," at about 4 o'clock.	19th March 1851. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
106	James Giffins - -	20	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Medina."	By drowning -	He and other five seamen of the "Medina" were, on the 17th instant, at about 4 p.m., in the ship's boat, and were returning under sail from Marsamuscetto Harbour to the Great Harbour, to their ship; when at the mouth of the former harbour, they were surprised by a furious wind which upset their boat; four of them stuck fast to her, and were saved a few minutes after; the other two, namely, the deceased and Thomas Crawley, unfortunately perished in attempting to swim over to the shore. The body of the deceased was picked up this morning, that of Crawley could not be found.	20th March 1851. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
107	Edward Hammont -	40	Gunner's mate of Her Majesty's ship "Queen."	Concussion of the brain.	Caused by an accidental fall he sustained from the main-yard upon deck whilst going through the customary exercise at the sails; he was instantly removed to the sick bay, where he died half an hour afterwards.	31st March 1851. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
108	Edmond Francis -	38	Gunner, R. A. - -	By drowning -	Deceased, whilst swimming yesterday, at about 7 o'clock p.m., near the New Mole at Migiarro, in Gozo, was drowned under a fit of cerebral apoplexy.	21st April 1851. Dr. Benedetto Bardon, Magistrate.
109	George Champ -	22	Private, 3d Buffs - -	By drowning -	Privates Annos Eastwood and William Foley, 3d Buffs, deposed that they and the deceased were together this morning, at about 5 o'clock, on the Mole of Fort Ricasoli, waiting for a boat to convey them all to Valletta; that they saw Champ plunge all of a sudden into the sea, leaving his cap and belt behind on shore; they, being no swimmers, went to the fort, and procured a good swimmer, Ephriam Crook, who hastened to give assistance, but unfortunately he did not succeed in tracing out Champ under water. The body of the deceased was dredged for by the marine police, and picked up this day at about 6 o'clock; no symptoms of external violence were observed on it.	10th June 1851. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
110	James Shuttleworth -	18	Apprentice of the English merchant vessel "Archipelago."	By drowning -	Caused by an accidental fall he sustained yesterday, at about half past eight o'clock p.m., from the main top yard into the sea, whilst in the act of furling the main sail. The cook of the vessel instantly plunged into the sea, to try to rescue him, but without effect. The body was dredged for this morning, and picked up at about eight o'clock.	20th August 1851. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
111	James Barker - -	35	Private, 3d Buffs - -	Suicide - -	Committed by discharging a loaded musket through his head, at about a few minutes past four o'clock, whilst placed on sentry at the entrance of the Governor's Palace in Valletta.	10th October 1851. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
112	James Finch - -	27	Private, 76th Regiment -	Fracture of the skull	Caused by an accidental fall he sustained at about seven o'clock this morning from the fortifications of Fort Ricasoli's Barracks, upon the rock underneath, height about 50 feet; he was instantly conveyed by Sergeant M. Clarke, and three privates of the 76th Regiment, to the Military Hospital at Vittoriosa, where he died at nine o'clock a.m. same day.	1st November 1851. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c. at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
113	Thomas Burke -	24	Private, 3d Buffs - -	Rupture of the aorta	He died suddenly in his regimental barracks at Floriana yesterday, at about a quarter-past three o'clock p.m.; he was in the act of wiping his knapsack when he dropped down, and expired immediately.	6th November 1851. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
114	George Lunt - -	34	Private, 76th Regiment -	By drowning -	At the post-mortem examination, Sergeant M. Hare, 76th Regiment, recognized the body, and stated that deceased had been attached as servant to Lieutenant Hill, of the 76th Regiment, who, having on the 3d instant, embarked for India to join the 24th Regiment, left Lunt behind. On the 2d instant he was found missing from barracks at Fort Manoel. Another evidence, Bernardo Polen, deposed, that on the 6th instant as he was going to fish behind Fort Ricasoli, discovered the body of the deceased lying on the rocks by the seaside, and reported the circumstance to the police, who took charge of the body. No symptoms of external violence existed on the body. No circumstantial evidence could be obtained as to how he came by his drowning.	7th and 8th Dec. 1851. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
115	George Oke - -	35	Quartermaster of Her Majesty's ship "Queen."	Asphyxy by suffocation.	Deceased went on shore on leave yesterday, at 2 o'clock p.m., and returned to the ship partially intoxicated a little before 6 o'clock. After dancing and enjoying the usual festivities of Christmas on board, it would appear he crept under his own mess table and fell asleep, where he was found dead by his messmates at about 8.30 p.m. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence on the body resulted.	26th December 1851. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
116	James Lewis - -	38	Master of the merchant English schooner "Dusty Miller."	Apoplexy - -	He died on board yesterday, off the Island of Pantalleria, at about 7 o'clock a.m. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence existed on the body.	7th January 1852. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
117	George Pryke - -	40	Wine and spirits shopkeeper at Senglea.	Chronic pneumonitis	Deceased was in the habit of drinking spirituous liquors, and had subjected himself to "delirium tremens," owing to which he was twice sent to the lunatic asylum. He was taken ill on the night of the 24th instant, and declined to have any medical assistance. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence were observed to exist on the body.	26th February 1852. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
118	Moses John Bristow -	25	Leading stoker of Her Majesty's ship "Fury."	By drowning -	Charles Andrews, stoker of Her Majesty's ship "Fury," deposed, that on the evening of the 19th instant he was in company with the deceased; that they were both in a state of intoxication from hard spirituous drinking, but deceased more so than witness was; that they were returning to the ship between 11 and 12 o'clock at night; that on arriving at the Customs Quay, deceased, who was ahead of witness, was warned to take care of himself lest he should get drowned. Witness, having entered a boat, looked round but could not see Bristow anywhere. When Bristow disappeared, there was nobody near him; witness and his boatmen then looked for him in the sea, but to no avail. His body was discovered floating in the Great Harbour this day, at 1 o'clock p.m.	25th April 1852. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.

119	James King - -	33	Gun-room steward of Her Majesty's ship "Caradoc."	Scirrhus of the stomach.	On the morning of the 29th July (instant) deceased complained of sickness of stomach, for which he received medical treatment, as certified by T. M. Cortillo, assistant surgeon of the "Caradoc." The irritability of stomach continued until the time of his death, which took place this morning, at about 3 o'clock, on board the "Caradoc."	31st July 1852. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
120	John Waller - -	22	Private, 3d Buffs - -	By drowning -	Deceased, and several other privates of the 3d Buffs, went to bathe together at Sa Maison's Creek yesterday, at about 8 o'clock p. m. He could not swim, and was somehow accidentally drowned. About half an hour after the accident, Sergeant John Cotter, of the 3d Buffs, succeeded, by the aid of a lantern, in discovering the body at the bottom of the sea; he dived for it, and picked it up, but life was extinct. No external symptoms of violence were to be seen on the body.	17th August 1852. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
121	William Pim - -	18	First class boy of Her Majesty's ship "Fury."	Concussion of the brain.	Caused by an accidental fall he sustained from the main topsail-yard upon deck, and died about 20 minutes after. The accident occurred at about 8 o'clock this morning, on board the "Fury."	2d September 1852. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
122	Richard Short - -	24	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Terrible."	Concussion of the brain.	Produced by an accidental fall he to-day suffered from the main topsail-yard below, which caused instant death. The body was removed from the ship to the Naval Hospital, where the post mortem examination took place.	9th September 1852. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
123	George A. Linch (an American).	26	Seaman of the English merchant schooner "Gibsey Queen."	Chronic affection of the lungs.	He was found dead yesterday, at about 6 o'clock a. m., on deck of the schooner "Gibsey Queen." At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence were traced to exist on the body.	3d October 1852. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
124	William Rodway -	50	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Bellerophon."	Concussion of the brain.	Caused by an accidental fall he sustained on the 6th instant, at about half-past 6 p. m., from the wall over the mine at St. Michael's Communication into the street below, about 10 courses high. He was instantly removed by the police to the Civil Hospital, where he died yesterday, at about 5 o'clock a. m.	8th November 1852. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
125	James Hicks - -	24	Private in the Royal Corps of Sappers and Miners.	Concussion of the brain.	Produced by an accidental fall he sustained yesterday, at about half-past 3 p. m, in Fort St. Elmo, from one of the ramparts of said fort into the yard below, height about 35 feet, whilst employed with others of his corps in transporting stones in a wheelbarrow, to be used for the repairs at the time going on in said fort. It appeared in evidence that no one was near him at the time he fell.	10th November 1852. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
126	James Longbottom -	32	Private, 3d Regiment -	Chronic affection of the heart.	He died suddenly yesterday, at about 8 o'clock p m, in St. Elmo's Barracks, where he was quartered. No symptoms of external violence existed on his body.	11th April 1853. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
127	John Horton - -	16	Boy on board Her Majesty's ship "Britannia."	Concussion of the brain.	Caused by a fall he sustained this morning, a few minutes after six o'clock, from the mizen topmast-head upon deck whilst undergoing the customary morning exercise of the boys going once over the mast-head. He died almost instantly.	24th April 1853. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
128	Emmanuel Clack -	26	Private of Her Majesty's ship "Vengeance."	By drowning -	His body was picked up this morning, at about six o'clock, near the Senglea Point. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence existed on his body. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how he came by his drowning.	9th May 1853. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c. at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
129	John Heather - -	31	Private, 3d Buffs - -	Pulmonary apoplexy	He was taken ill this morning (20th instant) all of a sudden at the officers' mess-house, Auberge de Bavaria. He was removed to the general Military Hospital immediately, where he died the same day, a little after 7 o'clock a. m.	21st July 1853. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
130	Alexander Specis Crawford.	75	Lieutenant on half-pay, 67th Regiment.	Suicide - -	Committed by stabbing himself with a penknife yesterday, at about half-past 6 o'clock p. m., in three vital parts of his left side; one of them in the left ventricle of the heart, which caused instant death, in his residence at the lodging-house of Mrs. Phœbe Gardner, in Strada Forni, No. 66. Deceased had been subject to a nervous complaint and palpitation of the heart, and was often heard to say that "he wished he was dead."	22d August 1853. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
131	Charles Beacher -	20	Cook of the English merchant schooner "Freak."	By drowning -	Four of the schooner's crew were bathing yesterday, at about 8 o'clock p. m., close by the side of the vessel, moored at the time near the Barriera Mole; no one of the party could swim well. Two of them, Thomas Wootton and Thomas Stonestreet, deposed, that after bathing they climbed up the vessel, and that some minutes after, having observed Beacher's clothes on deck near the prow, and not seeing him anywhere, they suspected he was drowned; they accordingly searched for him in the sea, but to no avail. This morning his body was dredged for by the police, and picked up at a short distance from the schooner. No symptoms of external violence were traced on his body.	31st August 1853. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
132	William Horn - -	28	Private, 49th Regiment -	By drowning -	He was on sentry this morning at the naval victualling yard, and at 4 o'clock a. m. he answered at the call "All is well" of the guardian of said yard, Saverio di Gabriele, who also deposed that the sentry in question was at the time standing near the edge of the Mole; a few minutes after 4 o'clock Sergeant Richard Holden, 49th Regiment, went to relieve him, but he was not on his post; then the sergeant and the guardian went in search of him for about three-quarters of an hour, and at last perceived him drowned near the Mole of his post; he was completely dressed, had the shako on his head, and the musket by his side in the sea. No symptoms of external violence existed on his body.	2d September 1853. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
133	Hugh Campbell -	24	Private, 3d Buffs - -	Concussion of the brain.	Deceased and other two comrades of his, Privates William Ward and William Roberts, 3d Buffs, being drunk, and causing disturbances, were yesterday, at about seven p.m., by the police given in charge of the military guard at Marina Gate, under the command of Sergeant William Amner, 49th Regiment. The deceased, whilst in custody therein, at about nine o'clock p.m., threw himself from the balcony of the guard-room over Marina Gate, down upon the bridge underneath, and died instantly.	13th September 1853. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.

	134	Peter Roberts - -	40	Private of Marines, Her Majesty's ship "Ceylon."	Pulmonary hæmorrhage.	He was taken ill on board the "Ceylon" yesterday, at about half-past 10 o'clock p.m., and was at the time trying to ascend the staircase at the ship's corridor. William Metherell, boatswain of the "Ceylon," seeing him spitting blood abundantly, went to support him. Deceased, however, did not utter a single word, and died in the arms of the boatswain. No symptoms of external violence were traced on his body.	19th November 1853. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
	135	John Johnstone -	26	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Agamemnon."	Fracture of the bones of the neck, and concussion of the brain.	Caused by an accidental fall he sustained at about half-past 1 o'clock p.m., from the ship's main yard into the sea. He was instantly picked up quite dead.	16th December 1853. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
	136	George Barr - -	26¼	Private, 41st Regiment -	Concussion of the brain, and extravasation of blood.	Caused by a fall he sustained from the top of Ponsonby's Bastion yesterday evening. Police constable Alessandro Zammit deposed, that being on duty yesterday evening near the railing of said bastion, saw a soldier enter therein at a resolute pace; it was at about half-past 6 p.m., and quite dark. Ten minutes after, not seeing the soldier come out again, the constable went in to ascertain where the soldier was, and not finding him any where within the inclosure, the constable reported the circumstance at the police station. Two constables went down into the ditch below, and found the soldier lying there quite dead. The body was conveyed to the General Military Hospital.	24th December 1853. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
	137	George Bennett -	19	Butcher, of A. P. screw steam ship "Emew."	Suicide, by hanging himself.	He destroyed himself by hanging, in the fore part of the lower deck of the "Emew," this morning shortly after six o'clock.	17th March 1854. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
E	138	John Ferrall - -	25	Private, 3d Buffs - -	By drowning -	Deceased and several men of the 3d Buffs were playing at tennis in Fort St. Elmo, on the 21st instant, and the tennis ball falling into the sea, Ferrall swam to fetch it; he was not a good swimmer, and the weather being rough at the time, he was by the force of the waves repeatedly knocked against the rocks. A rope was thrown in his way, but he being exhausted of strength could not catch it, and perished shortly after. His body was dragged for, and picked up this day, at about three o'clock, from the bottom of the sea.	29th March 1854. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
	139	James Billows - -	38	Private, 4th Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased was yesterday somewhat in liquor, and went at six p m. to bathe at Shima Bay, where several others of the 4th Regiment were likewise bathing; he was warned not to trust far off: was shortly after seen to be on the point of drowning. Two men of the 4th Regiment, George Buck and James Crampton, plunged into the sea, and went to his assistance. They brought him on shore, where he received immediate medical assistance, but to no avail, as life was extinct.	5th April 1854. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
	140	Samuel Land - -	19	Gunner, Royal Artillery -	By an accidental bursting of a gun.	The accident occurred this day at gun practice at St. Elmo, by which Samuel Land was killed, Gunner Isaac Clark very severely wounded, and three others, Daniel Cain, Jeremiah Lawrence, and Robert Hunter, slightly wounded.	5th May 1854. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
	141	Thomas Brind - -	31	Sergeant, 14th Regiment -	Asphyxy - -	Produced by carbonic acid gas he inhaled, from a quantity of charcoal he had left burning during last night, for the purpose of drying some clothes of his, in his unventilated small room, with door closed, in Fort Ricasoli.	19th May 1854. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c. at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
142	Daniel Dogherty -	19	Private, 68th Regiment -	By drowning -	He went yesterday to bathe, a little after 12 o'clock, at the Pietà Cove, near "Ses Maisons," and was accidentally drowned. His body was picked up half an hour after, and medical assistance procured, but to no effect, as life was extinct. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence were to be seen on the body.	15th June 1854. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
143	Robert Gardiner -	24	Private, 14th Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased went yesterday, p. m., in a boat to Fort Tignè, in company with private Owen Barry, 14th Regiment; there Gardiner undressed himself and began to swim. His companion Barry, who was at a distance of 15 yards, saw that Gardiner was on the point of drowning; Barry called for help, but neither he nor others succeeded in saving him, because he had sunk by the time they went up to him. At the post mortem examination no external symptoms of violence existed on the body.	7th July 1854. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
144	James Hutchinson -	24	Private of the 2d Regiment of Dragoons.	By drowning -	Deceased was a passenger on board the "Himalaya." He, at about a quarter past five o'clock this day, undressed himself and plunged into the sea from the water tank, at the time close by the side of the "Himalaya," and was accidentally drowned. His body was dragged for, and picked up from the bottom of the sea within half an hour after the occurrence, and prompt medical assistance procured, but to no avail; life was extinct.	4th August 1854. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
145	William Goodfellow -	32	Private, 62d Regiment -	By drowning -	On the 4th instant, the deceased, in company with private Uriah Pritchard, of the 62d Regiment, and other three soldiers of the 3d Buffs, were returning to the Great Harbour in a pleasure boat, at about eight a. m., at which time the "Himalaya" was just leaving the harbour in full steam, and unfortunately rode over their boat, smashing her to pieces. Four of the soldiers were luckily saved, but Goodfellow perished. The body was discovered floating yesterday, at half past 9 p.m. At the post mortem examination no marks of external violence were to be seen on the body.	9th August 1854. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
146	Thomas Gatemley -	25	Seamen of the merchant English ship "River Dale" - - -	By drowning -	The three deceased individuals, together with other eight seamen of the "River Dale," were returning to their ship on the 24th instant, at about 8 o'clock p.m., in a passage boat, and they, being somewhat in liquor, inadvertently moved from one side of the boat to the other, and upset her. Eight of them were saved by passage boats, and the other three unfortunately perished. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence were observed on their bodies.	26th, 27th and 28th September 1854. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
147	John Crowning -	22				
148	James Herring -	23				

149	James M'Donnall -	30	Private, 14th Regiment -	Fracture of the frontal bone, and extravasation of blood in the brain.	It appeared in evidence, that Private M'Donnall, on the 10th instant, between the hours of 9 and 10 p.m., being in a state of intoxication, was kept under arrest in Fort St. Elmo's guard-room, called St. Gregory, at the time under the charge of Sergeant James Cox, 14th Regiment. He there slept for about 2½ hours, after which he awoke, and spoke with Sergeant Cox, wishing to know the reason why he was kept there; and was told that it was on account of his being drunk. Next morning (11th instant), shortly after gun-fire, said M'Donnall was found lying quite dead on the drawbridge at St. Gregory's Sally Port, situated under the above-mentioned guard-room, from a window of which room it was concluded the deceased must have fallen.	12th December 1854. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
150	Francis George Elliott	23	Ordinary seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Sampson."	Cerebral apoplexy -	He was found quite dead this morning, at about half-past 5, in a bag-rack on board the "Sampson." Deceased was addicted to excessive spirituous drink. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence were observed to exist on the body.	26th December 1854. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
151	Charles Mosley -	20	Vice Corporal, 90th Regiment.	Chronic affection of the heart.	Was found dead this morning, at about 6 o'clock, on board the A. Transport, No. 183, "Gibraltar." At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence were to be seen on the body.	12th March 1855. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
152	William Shorland -	38	Carpenter of Her Majesty's ship "Vulcan."	Sudden death (pulmonary apoplexy).	He died at the house of a prostitute, at Senglea, Strada Sirena, No. 36, yesterday, at about 10 o'clock p.m. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence appeared on the body, and death was attributed to pulmonary apoplexy.	1st April 1855. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
E 2 153	Daniel Dawkins -	30	Private of the E. K. Regiment of Militia.	By suicide - -	Committed by cutting his throat with his own razor, this morning, a little after 4 o'clock, within the precincts of his regimental barracks at Floriana, and then fell into the ditch underneath.	8th May 1855. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
154	Robert Rearden -	25	Private, 21st Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased, in company with Privates George Robinson, 21st Regiment, and William Phelan, went yesterday for a walk to St. Julian, where they had some drink; after which they took the road to return to barracks. On their arriving at St. George's Bay, Rearden, who was at the time somewhat in liquor, undressed himself, although dissuaded by Robinson, and plunged into the sea, with an intention of crossing over to the other side of the bay by swimming. When he had swam to the middle of the bay, was observed by Robinson to be on the point of drowning; Robinson then got into a fishing-boat, and her two boatmen rowed off to his assistance: Rearden had sunk once, but on his re-appearing on the surface of the water was caught by one of the boatmen, and conveyed to the beach, where medical assistance was procured to no effect, as life was extinct.	23d May 1855. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
155	George Bee - -	24	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Gorgon."	By drowning -	Deceased threw himself yesterday, at about half-past 5 p.m., from the bowsprit of the "Gorgon" into the sea, with an intention of bathing, with other shipmates of his, and was accidentally drowned. At the post mortem examination no external symptoms of violence were seen on the body.	12th June 1855. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
156	Isaac Wilson - -	35	Seaman of the English merchant ship "Rhine."	Sudden death -	He was found dead this morning, at about 5 o'clock, in his berth on board the "Rhine." At the post mortem examination, his death was attributed to cerebral apoplexy, provoked by an organic disease of the heart.	25th July 1855. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c., at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
157	John Levrick - -	30	Seaman of the "Firefly" transport, No. 153.	By drowning -	From the depositions of John Hood and William Dawson, seamen of the "Firefly," it appeared that they saw Levrick the last time on board the "Firefly," on the 26th instant, at about 11 o'clock at night, when he, accosting Hood, offered him a glass of rum, which Hood declined drinking, not being used to it. No circumstantial evidence could be obtained as to how deceased came by his drowning; but Hood was of opinion that Levrick, being in liquor on said night, might have lain himself down on the ceiling of one of the stalls on deck, and fallen into the sea. The deceased could not swim. His absence from on board the "Firefly" was never reported to the police. His body was discovered this day, at about 3¾ p.m., floating in the Great Harbour.	31st July 1855. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
158	John Harris, stated to be an Englishman.	not stated.	Seaman of the American merchant ship "Kearsage."	By drowning -	It appeared in evidence that, at about half-past 2 o'clock this morning, the groans of a man apparently drowning were heard by a boatman, whose boat was moored behind the Senglea Mole. He instantly gave the alarm to another boatman, whose boat was moored nearer to the spot from whence the groaning proceeded. This man answered to the call, and two seamen, William Wilson and Donald Harris, chancing to pass by at the time, jumped into this man's boat, and rowing up to the spot took hold of the drowning man and brought him to the beach. Medical assistance was procured, but to no avail; life was extinct. At the post mortem examination no marks of external violence existed on the body.	7th August 1855. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
159	William Pomery -	21	Private, 21st Regiment -	Concussion of the brain.	It appeared in evidence that on the 12th instant, at about 11 o'clock at night, the deceased was in a state of intoxication, and was by the sentry at St. Francis Bastion, William Whaley, E. K. M. Regiment, lain down near the sentry box. He afterwards got up and ran away; was followed by a sergeant and three soldiers, and was lost sight of. His body was this morning, 13th instant, found lying on the road under St. Francis Bastion, height about 70 feet, from which he is supposed to have fallen.	13th and 14th August 1855. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
160	Peter Lord - -	32	Sergeant, 3d Buffs - -	Suicide - -	He destroyed himself by discharging a loaded musket through his mouth yesterday, between three and four o'clock p.m., at one of St. Nicholas Counterforts in Cotonera.	20th September 1855. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
161	Daniel Green - -	23	Seaman of the transport steamer "Emew."	Fracture of the frontal bone and concussion of the brain.	Deceased was seen the last time at about 12 o'clock at night (between the 4th and 5th instant) in an eating and drinking-shop, in a state of complete intoxication. His body was found this morning, at about six o'clock, lying under the Sirena Bastion, Senglea, height 25 courses. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how he came by his fall.	5th October 1855. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
162	Hugh Nolan - -	27	Labourer (one of the 300 labourers intended for the East).	By drowning -	He fell accidentally into the sea this morning, at about half-past two o'clock, at the landing-place, Marsamuscetto. He was picked up from the bottom 10 minutes after, and medical assistance procured, but to no effect; life was extinct. No symptoms of external violence appeared to exist on the body.	6th November 1855. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.

163	John Moore - -	25	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Industry."	Fracture of the frontal bone and concussion of tho brain.	The "Industry" was under repairs in the dock. The deceased on the 1st instant, at about two o'clock p. m., being in a state of intoxication, fell from the deck of that ship into the dock. He was removed to the Naval Hospital at Bighi, where he died one hour after his reception.	3d December 1855. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
164	Charles White - -	24	Private, 28th Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased, yesterday morning, at about nine o'clock, went in company with other four soldiers of the 28th Regiment, among whom were Privates John Jennings and John Maclachan, to bathe at St. George's Bay. The weather being rough, his companions declined bathing, with the exception of White, who, remarking that he had been a seaman all his life, and had repeatedly bathed in the ocean, undressed himself and plunged into the sea. He had not swam 20 yards off when he turned back towards the shore, but such was the violence of the waves that he could not succeed in gaining the shore. A Gozo boat passing at the time was hailed to, and her crew picked up White. Medical assistance was procured, but to no effect; life was extinct. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence were seen to exist on the body.	3d December 1855. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
165	Thomas Roberts -	27	Private, 23d Regiment -	Hypertrophy of the left ventricle of the heart.	He was found dead in his bed at Lower St. Elmo Barracks last night, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock. His body was immediately removed to the General Military Hospital. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence were seen to exist on the body.	27th December 1855. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
166	William Irwin - -	28	Private, 63d Regiment -	Suicide - -	Destroyed himself by cutting his throat with a razor in the General Military Hospital, yesterday at about 11½ o'clock p. m. Deceased was subject to "delirium tremens," and was placed under the charge of a sentry, whose vigilance, however, he eluded by procuring a razor belonging to a fellow patient, and committed suicide.	31st December 1855. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
167	John Jones - -	20	Seaman of the English barque "Sharp" of Newcastl e	By drowning -	It appeared in evidence, that on the 24th ultimo, the deceased, and other three fellow seamen of his, were returning to the ship in the ship's boat, and were all in a state of intoxication, at about nine o'clock p. m. On their attempting to climb up the ship together, they upset the boat, and three of them fell into the sea. Two of them were instantly saved, but Jones perished. At the post mortem examination no external symptoms of violence were observed on the body.	3d January 1856. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
168	George Thompson -	26	Seaman of the transport steamer, No. 172, "Peninsular."	By drowning -	Deceased was reported absent from the steamer since the 3d instant. The steamer left harbour and proceeded to England on the 9th instant. The body of the deceased was this morning discovered floating near the spot where the steamer had been moored, and was therefore supposed to be that of Thompson, although not identified in consequence of the steamer's departure, and there being no one in the island who knew deceased. At the post mortem examination no external symptoms of violence were seen on the body. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how he came to be drowned.	12th January 1856. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c., at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
169	James Clohesy -	29	Corporal, 47th Regiment -	Fracture of the frontal bone.	Caused by a fall he sustained yesterday, as it would seem, under a state of intoxication, from one of the Cavaliers Bastions facing St. George's powder magazine, No. 3, into the road underneath; height 43 feet. His body was observed this morning, at about nine o'clock, lying there, and was by request of Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry M'Nien removed to the Military Hospital at Vittoriosa. No symptoms of external violence were to be seen on the body, except those caused by the fall. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how the deceased came by his fall.	17th January 1856. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
170	John M'Garry - -	26	Private, 88th Regiment -	Wounds in the back and extravasation of blood in the lungs.	One of the evidences, George Frank Patten Urquhart, deposed as follows:—"I live at No. 81, Strada Ponente. Yesterday at about half-past eight o'clock p. m., I heard a noise in Strada Teatro; looked out from the balcony and saw a soldier that was running from Strada Teatro into Strada Ponente, and passed under my balcony. The soldier appeared to be drunk, and had the belt in his hand. There was no person to be seen in the street, and I did not observe that he was followed by any one. At this moment I saw six individuals of the middle class, I mean not *facchini*, coming up from the Marsamuscetto Bastion side, who, ascending the steps of Strada Vescovo, passed the gate of the palace of the Bishop of Gibraltar, and halted at the angle of said palace corner of Strada Ponente. The soldier accosted them, but I do not know whether any words passed between them, and I did not see any blows hit by either party. After a few seconds the individuals alluded to by me surrounded the soldier, and two of them, the strongest, collared him, if I do not mistake, and tripped him. Then the said two individuals, and other two of their party, knelt upon him, and began to strike blows at him; but I cannot say whether with their fists or with some instrument. Nor can I describe the position of the soldier they were hitting at, because he being in the middle of them, I could not clearly discern, although there was a bright moonlight. Whilst the said individuals were striking blows at the soldier, the other two kicked him, and one of these latter two, taking hold of the soldier's belt, struck him with it. Then all of them ran away and disappeared, some taking the way towards the bastions, and others along Strada Ponente. The soldier got up, and with a staggering pace crossed the street from one side to the other of Strada Vescovo and Strada Ponente, and fell down. He got up again, and walked to the spot where he had been beaten, and with difficulty picked up his cap, and proceeded up Strada Vescovo, always staggering, and then I lost sight of him." It also appeared in evidence, that yesterday, at about three-quarters past eight p. m., the soldier in question was conveyed by John Eustace, master at arms of Her Majesty's ship "Hannibal," and four soldiers of the 51st Regiment, to the guard-room on the Marsamuscetto Bastion, at the time under the charge of Sergeant Adam Redslie of the 7th Fusiliers, who saw that the said soldier was bleeding from two wounds he had received in the back. The soldier at the guard-room asked for some water to drink, but when it was brought to his mouth he could not drink it. Sergeant Redslie instantly sent for a sick bier, but before it was brought the soldier expired. The body was removed to the General Military Hospital. At the post mortem examination the cause of death was attributed to the wound he had received in the lungs, pulmonary veins, and to the consequent extravasation of blood.	19th January 1856. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

171	George Stones - -	20	Private, 44th Regiment -	Fracture of the frontal bone and concussion of the brain.	It appeared in evidence that the deceased, yesterday at about quarter-past nine p. m., fell from the upper passage, leading to Fort St. Elmo, into the street below (Strada Fontana), height 15 feet. No circumstantial proof was obtained as to how he came by his fall. At the post mortem examination no marks of external violence existed on the body, except the above-mentioned fracture caused by the fall.	2d March 1856. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
172	Augustus William Hamilton.	21	Ensign, 2d Battalion, 1st Royal Regiment.	Concussion of the brain.	Deceased, and other two officers of the 1st Royal Regiment, Ensign John Pyne and Lieutenant William Plasket, were in Ensign George Gilmour's tent together on the 24th instant, and Hamilton at about 11¼ p. m. took leave of them, saying that he had to go and inspect the guards. Whilst proceeding to the camp he accidentally fell from the counterscarp of the Cotonera into the ditch below, height about 21 feet, and became quite senseless from the shock. He was by order of Captain H. F. Bythesea, 1st Royals, removed to his tent, where he died at about half-past five a. m., on the 25th instant.	25th and 26th May 1856. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
173	John Leonard - -	none stated.	Private, 51st Regiment -	Cerebral apoplexy and disease of the heart.	He was found dead at about half-past six o'clock a. m., on the 26th instant, in his cell in Fort St. Elmo, wherein he was a prisoner. He was taken suddenly ill at six o'clock of said day, and died half an hour afterwards. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence were to be seen on the body.	26th and 27th May 1856. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
174	William Caghans -	23⅓	Gunner, Royal Artillery -	Rupture of the right kidney and consequent hæmorrhage.	He was yesterday morning employed, with other artillerymen, in removing shells and grenades from one of the ordnance stores, near Pinto's, on the Marina, in doing which the rope of a gyn got entangled with one of the shells, the weight of which capsized the gyn and struck Caghans in the chest. He was instantly removed to the military hospital in Valletta, where he died in the evening.	19th July 1856. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
175	John Carregan -	25	Private, 56th Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased had been missing from barracks since the 27th ultimo. The last time he was seen was on the above-mentioned date, at about eight o'clock p. m., in a drinking-shop at Senglea, when he was asked by Private Terence Kelly, of the 56th Regiment, to return to barracks, to which Carregan answered, that he would do so during the night. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how deceased came to be drowned. His body was discovered yesterday, at about four o'clock p. m., floating near the Senglea Point. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence were seen to exist on the body.	3d June 1856. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.
176	John M'Cann - -	23	Private, 47th Regiment -	By drowning -	On the 16th instant deceased, between five and six o'clock p. m., went to bathe at the Pietà Cove, near "Sa Maison," in company with Privates John Rankin, John Ryan, and John Mulcahy, of the 47th Regiment. M'Cann could not swim, and was by his comrades warned to keep close to the beach. All at once they heard a scream, and saw M'Cann was drowning. They tried to get at him to save him, but did not succeed. His body came up to the surface of the sea this morning, at about eight o'clock. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence existed on the body.	21st June 1856. Dr. G. Bat. Schembri, Magistrate.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
177	The body of an unknown man (a Mulatto).	20 (about)	Apparently a seaman, by his clothes.	By drowning -	It appeared in evidence that a man was bathing near "Sa Maison" Mole, in the Pietà Cove, yesterday, at about nine o'clock p.m., and was holding to a cable; all of a sudden he was seen to be drowning. Two men from the shore, and two dyngeys with English seamen, instantly went to give him assistance, but he had sunk, and they did not succeed in tracing him out. This morning his body was dragged for, and picked up from the bottom of the sea. The police having inquired on board all the ships in the harbour as to whether the drowned man belonged to any of them, they were answered in the negative.	16th August 1856. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
178	The body of an unknown man, apparently an Englishman.	not stated.	Unknown - - -	By drowning -	The body was discovered floating in Senglea Cove yesterday evening. The police made due researches on board all the ships in the harbour to know whether the drowned man belonged to any of them, but they all answered negatively. The two medical gentlemen who assisted at the inquest were of opinion that the man in question was drowned upwards of eight days ago. No marks of violence were to be seen on the body.	17th September 1856. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
179	William Boys - -	26	Seaman of H.M.S. "Hannibal."	By drowning -	He fell this morning, at about half-past two o'clock, from one of the portholes of the "Hibernia," whilst in a state of intoxication. The "Hannibal" being in the dock, undergoing repairs, her crew was transferred on board the "Hibernia." At the post mortem examination no marks of external violence existed on the body.	24th September 1856. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
180	George Fort - -	26	Gunner and driver, Royal Artillery.	By drowning -	His body was seen floating this morning, at about half-past six o'clock, in the Jews' Sally-port Cove. (He was in barracks yesterday at five o'clock p.m., but found missing at half-past nine). Several artillerymen tried to swim to his assistance, but were obliged to give up the attempt, from the violence of the waves, and return to the shore. The sea was so heavy that no boat could approach. Sergeant Michael Shaw and Drummer Thos. William, of the 28th Regiment, courageously plunged into the sea, swam up to the drowned man, and dragged him to the beach. When lain on the shore he was found to be quite dead. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how deceased came by his drowning.	23d October 1856. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
181	Wilson Miller - -	24	Private, 48th Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased had been absent from barracks since the 25th inst. without leave. At about half-past five o'clock p.m. of that day he was in company with Privates Patrick Murphy, James Tooley, and another soldier, all of the 48th Regiment, and drank a glass of spirits together at a wine and liquor shop in Valletta called "Sullivan." Two hours later he was seen conversing with other soldiers and artillerymen at the head of the steps leading to Marsamuscetto. He was there asked by Murphy whether he would like to go with him, to which Miller answered that it was not yet time to return to the camp. His body was discovered this morning at about seven o'clock floating near the landing-place at Fort Tignè. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how he perished. At the post mortem examination the body presented no symptoms of external violence.	29th October 1856. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

182	Peter Tighè - -	25	Private, 47th Regiment -	Apoplexy, probably produced from a chronic affection of the lungs, liver, &c.	Deceased on the 2d inst. was in company with other privates, among whom was Joseph Bennett, of the 28th Regiment, drinking spirits in a shop, Strada S. Calcedonio, Floriana, kept by Giovanni Shumaker. Tighè, after drinking, went to rest on a sofa in one of the rooms contiguous to said shop. In said room were other soldiers and sailors, who, after drinking, separated without taking notice of the soldier, who was laying on the sofa. At about a quarter past nine p. m. the shopkeeper went to rouse Private Tighè, in order that he might be in time to go to his barracks, but found him dead. The shopkeeper reported instantly the occurrence to the police. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence existed on the body.	3d and 4th November 1856. Dr. G. Batta Schembri, Magistrate.
183	John Farrow - -	32	Private, 48th Regiment -	Fracture of the frontal bone, and extravasation of blood in the brain.	At about six o'clock yesterday forenoon the body of deceased was discovered lying in the ditch beneath the chapel of St. Rocco, in Marsamuscetto Harbour; height, about 23 feet. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how he came by the fall. It was, however, conjectured that the deceased last night, whilst proceeding to his barracks, at Fort Manoel, by the Marsamuscetto steps, instead of going straight on to the mole to get into a boat, he turned to the left, which road leads to the spot where he was found dead.	3d and 4th November 1856. Dr. G. Batta Schembri, Magistrate.
184	George Collier - -	41	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Duke of Wellington."	Fracture of the skull and concussion of the brain.	Deceased on the 23d instant, at about a quarter past nine p. m., went into the shop of one Francesco Busuttil, in Strada Due Porte Senglea, and drank a glass of brandy. He returned to the shop at about 11 o'clock that same night, asking for a box of cigars, and there being none to be had, he went out, saying he was going on board. Next morning (24th instant) his body was found lying on the mole under the bastion of Senglea Point; height, about 32 courses. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how deceased came by his fall.	24th and 25th November 1856. Dr. G. Batta Schembri, Magistrate.
185	George Kingcome -	19	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Conqueror."	Concussion of the brain.	Fell accidentally from aloft the "Conqueror" upon deck, and died a few minutes after.	8th January 1857. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
186	James Fletcher -	27	Private, 47th Regiment -	Rupture of aneurism on the arch of the aorta.	Deceased was attached as groom to Colonel Lowey, at the Auberge de Castille. During the last four days he complained of a pain in his left shoulder. Yesterday morning, at about six o'clock, whilst in bed, he was taken by a fit of convulsion, and died almost instantly.	12th March 1857. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
187	Robert Bayley - -	17	First-class boy of Her Majesty's ship "Centurion."	Comminutive fracture of the skull and compression of the brain -	Bayley precipitated from aloft the "Centurion" this morning at a quarter to ten, and fell on Barrows on deck. They both died instantly. The occurrence was purely accidental.	26th March 1857. Dr. G. Batta Schembri, Magistrate.
	and					
188	Robert Barrows -	16	Second-class ditto - ditto	Ditto - as above -		
189	David Fettis - -	25	Private, 71st Regiment -	Syncope - -	Deceased was at the time undergoing the sentence of a district court martial in the Military Prison, St. Elmo, and was this morning, at nine o'clock, found dead in his cell. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence were seen to exist on the body.	26th March 1857. Dr. G. Batta Schembri, Magistrate.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
190	Henry King - -	24	Captain, 21st Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased and other four officers of the 21st Regiment, among whom were Major David Erskine and Lieut. Richard William Chas. Winsloe, went yesterday morning, at about half-past seven o'clock, to bathe, as usual, outside the Valletta Harbour, under Fort Ricasoli. Some of the party, observing that the weather was too rough, proposed they should go and bathe inside the harbour, but King insisted on bathing outside, saying that he had bathed there the previous day under heavier sea. They accordingly undressed themselves, and King plunged first into the water, and swam for a few minutes. Whilst returning to the beach he was dashed by the force of the waves upon the rocks, where he remained covered by the waters for a moment, and on the waves retiring, was dragged along with them into the sea. He was observed to swim again, but apparently exhausted. His four companions instantly, holding each other by the hand, and stretching their arms, formed a sort of chain of their lengths, and Erskine, who was the foremost, bid King to approach him, which he did, and Erskine seized him by the hand, but unfortunately another strong gush of the sea snatched him from his hold, and carried him to some distance. He was now seen lying on his back on the surface. Erskine swam to his assistance, and before he could reach him saw him sink twice; but on his reappearing on the surface the second time, Erskine caught him by the hair and beard, and succeeded in dragging him to the beach. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but to no avail; life was extinct.	29th March 1857. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
191	William Brown -	44	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Lynx."	Inflammation of the peritoneum and intestines (probably produced by external lesion).	It appeared in evidence that deceased, on the 5th inst., at about five o'clock p. m., was in company with Andrew Walker and Francis Hastings, seamen of the "Lynx," and drank together in three different wine and liquor shops on the Senglea bastion, when Brown got drunk. At about eight o'clock p. m. they came out of the shop, and went into the street. Walker had preceded his companions by about 20 yards, but Brown and Hastings stuck together. Brown being far gone in liquor, pushed, in his unsteady moves, against one of five soldiers (names and regiments unknown) who were passing by at the time, and the soldier in return gave him a box on the head, which knocked Brown down. Then the five soldiers, taking off their side belts, struck blows right and left at Brown whilst lying on the ground. The said soldiers also beat Hastings with their belts. The soldiers then, alluding to Brown, who lay on the ground, said, "Let the b—— stop there, or else we shall be too late for barracks." After the soldiers had gone away, about 14 sailors came up, whose attention was called to the state in which Brown stood, and four of them carried him to the police station on the said Senglea bastion. The soldiers above alluded to were afterwards seen enter into a boat, ap-	9th April 1857. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.

					parently taking their direction towards the Custom-house in Valletta. A party of the seamen, and one Henry Merrick, late steward on board the merchant ship "Odessa Packet, of London," (who was an eye-witness of the assault committed by the soldiers on Brown) tried to follow the soldiers, but could not succeed, because no boatman would take them in his boat on account of the sailors being drunk at the time.	
192	Andrew Smith - -	48	Quartermaster, Her Majesty's ship "Conqueror."	Cerebral apoplexy -	On the night of the 6th instant, two constables of police, passing along Strada Forni, saw a sailor lying in the street in a state of intoxication, and had him conveyed to the police station in Strada Fontana. There he was placed in the room allotted for the custody of drunken individuals, in which room were other three persons in like state of intoxication. Yesterday morning (7th instant), at about six o'clock, Police Sergeant Grassi, in charge of the station, thinking that sufficient time had elapsed for Smith to recover from his drunkenness, went to call him, and to his great surprise found him quite dead. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence existed on the body.	7th and 8th April 1857. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
193	Charles Edw. Jeffcock	23	Lieutenant, 31st Regiment	Discharge of a firearm through his head.	He was found dead in his tent this morning at the camp, St. George's Bay, at about seven o'clock. The body was lying in a pool of blood, with a revolver close to it. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to what had occasioned the sad occurrence. With the exception of the wound in the head caused by the discharge of the firearm, no other symptoms of external violence appeared to exist on the body.	7th April 1857. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
194	John Healey - -	23	Private of Her Majesty's ship "Hibernia."	Comminutive fracture of skull.	On the 21st instant, deceased and George Webb, a shipmate of his, went from the "Hibernia" to Valletta, where they amused themselves, and drank at several wine and liquor shops. At about two o'clock this morning (22d instant), they crossed over from Valletta to Senglea, and lay themselves down to rest on the mole. Three-quarters of an hour after, Webb arose from his slumber, and did not find his companion near him. They were both in liquor, but Healey more so than Webb. Webb walked about in search of Healey, and towards five o'clock a. m. a woman living on the bastion told him that a shipmate of his was lying dead under the bastion. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how he came to meet his end, but it was conjectured that he might have fallen accidentally from said bastion whilst in a state of intoxication.	23d April 1857. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
195	William Burke -	24	Gunner, Royal Artillery -	Suicide - -	He destroyed himself by discharging a loaded musket through his stomach, on the 24th instant, at two o'clock p. m., in barrack-room No. 11, St. Elmo. Gunner Thomas White, on hearing the explosion, went near him, and was tearing the clothes off Burke, which were on fire, when Burke exclaimed, "Good God, they have attached me to this company because I am a Roman Catholic." He was instantly removed to the Military Hospital, where he died on the 25th instant, at about one o'clock a. m.	26th June 1857. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
196	Edward Rolfe - -	29	Gunner and driver, Royal Artillery.	Rupture of the aorta	He died suddenly on the 18th instant, at half-past 11 o'clock a. m., in his barrack-room at Fort Tignè. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence existed on the body.	19th July 1857. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c. at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
197	George Dengeval -	29	Private, 71st Regiment -	Fracture of skull, and extravasation of blood in the brain.	On the 2d instant deceased went, in company with John Dunn, private 71st Regiment, from St. George's Camp to Casal Lia, where they drank spirituous liquors at two different shops, and thence to St. Antonio's Gardens, where they met a friend of theirs, with whom they remained till seven o'clock p.m., and again drank spirits. Dengeval and Dunn became quite drunk by that time. Dunn could not tell what became of his companion after they left St. Antonio's Gardens; he only remembered that he (Dunn) did not go to barracks that evening, and that at about four o'clock next morning he was roused by a Maltese, and found himself in the vicinity of St. George's Camp. Dengeval was next morning (3d instant) found by Police-constable Guiseppe Calleja lying among several stones, in an insensible state and bleeding at the head, under a rustic wall of a garden at Sliema, commonly called Mr. Hunter's Garden. The said wall was at the time crowned with a row of large flat stones called "chilep" (two and a half palms long, and jutting out over the road by one palm), loosely laid, and kept in balance by other loose stones placed over them, so as to prevent ill-intentioned persons from committing trespasses on the grounds, inasmuch as any person attempting to scale the wall must, of necessity, by pressing upon any of the said crowning stones, overturn it upon himself, thereby causing him to loose his hold and precipitate down together with the stones. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how Dengeval came by his death, but from all appearances it was conjectured that he must have attempted to climb up the garden wall, and that some of the stones above alluded to must have fallen upon his head and caused his death.	3d and 4th Aug. 1857. Dr. G. Batta Schembri, Magistrate.
198	The body of an unknown person.	-	- - - - - -	By drowning -	The body in question was discovered floating, quite naked, near "Wied Znuber," in the limits of Casal Zurrico, on the 2d instant, at about 4 p.m.; it was in a state of advanced putrefaction, and could not be identified. Two evidences, Edward Barnard and Edward Bird, stated that on the 25th ultimo, at about half-past two o'clock a.m., whilst the steamer "Wanderer," to which they belong, was in the offing of Gozo, bound from Cagliari to Malta, one Richard Chapell, servant to the captain of said ship, threw himself overboard quite naked. The "Wanderer" instantly stopped steam, and all possible diligence was used to trace him out; but to no avail, the man had already perished. Chapell, on the day preceding the 2d instant, had shown symptoms of mental derangement, and one of the crew had been ordered to watch over him.	4th September 1857. Dr. G. Batta Schembri, Magistrate.
199	James Bugess - -	not stated.	Private, 57th Regiment -	Aneurism of the heart.	Died almost instantly, in his regimental barrack-room at Floriana this morning, 19th September, at about two o'clock, before any medical assistance could be rendered to him. At the post mortem examination, with the exception of a very superficial excoriation near the angle of the right eye, no symptoms of external violence existed on the body.	19th September 1857. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

200	Edward Borke - -	24	Gunner, R.A. - - -	By drowning -	Deceased yesterday, 2d instant, at about half-past seven o'clock p.m., crossed over in a boat from Marsamuscetto to Fort Tignè, in company with William M'Farland, bombardier, R.A. After landing, and being at half way of the Fort, Borke told M'Farland that he intended to go back, and left him. M'Farland afterwards heard Borke calling to the boatman who had brought them over, as also the voice of the boatman in answer; M'Farland then entered the Fort, and did not see Borke since. Serjeant Jeremiah Gallop and Bombardier Thomas Ruddel, R.A., stated that a little before nine o'clock p.m. they, having observed on the Mole clothes bearing the name of Ed. Borke, and not seeing him anywhere, launched without loss of time the artillery boat, and succeeded in discovering the body of Borke at the bottom of the sea, at a distance of about 20 yards from the shore. One of the artillerymen dived for and picked up the body, and brought it on shore. Medical assistance was procured, but to no avail. At the post mortem examination the body presented no symptoms of external violence.	3d November 1857. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
201	Michael Monahan -	22	Private of Her Majesty's ship "Caradoc."	By drowning -	Private Edgar Baughan, of H.M.S. "Caradoc," stated that the deceased went on shore yesterday (10th instant), at about two o'clock p.m., with leave, to buy one pound of tobacco, and Monahan having no money, he (Baughan) gave him 18*d*. Witness did not see Monahan come back on board. Other two evidences, William Chapman and John Goff, of H.M.S. "Medina," deposed, that they being on guard on board said ship this morning (11th January), at about half-past four o'clock, heard the voice of a man calling for help, apparently at a distance of between 100 and 200 yards from their ship; and seeing a human body moving on the surface of the water, they instantly repaired to the spot in the ship's boat, but to no avail, as the unfortunate man had sunk before they could get at him. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how he came by his drowning. At the post mortem examination, with the exception of a slight excoriation on the nose, the body presented no external symptoms of violence.	11th January 1858. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
202	John Nichols - -	26	Private, 57th Regiment -	Asphyxy - -	The body of deceased was found this morning (18th January), at about half-past seven o'clock, lying with its face immersed in a pool of water near the camp of the 57th Regiment at St. George's Bay; it seemed that it had been in that position for about 30 minutes. Means to restore suspended animation were pursued by Assistant-surgeon Irwin of the 28th Regiment for one hour and a half, but without success; life was extinct. This sad occurrence appeared to have been purely accidental.	18th January 1858. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
203	Nichol Graham Graham.	74	Colonel on half-pay -	Chronic inflammation of the lungs.	He was found dead in his bed this day (1st March), at one o'clock p.m., at the lodging-house in Strada Forni, No. 177, kept by Angelo Stivala. At the post mortem examination the body presented no symptoms of external violence.	1st and 2d March 1858. Dr. G. Batta Schembri, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c. at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
204	Evan Evans - -	23	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Centurion."	Fracture of the humerus, and base of skull.	Fell accidentally from the main topsail yard of the "Centurion" upon deck, during general exercise of the men aloft, on the 22d instant, between 11 & 12 o'clock in the forenoon. Death was instantaneous.	23d March 1858. Dr. G. Batta Schembri, Magistrate.
205	John Luke - -	not stated.	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Centurion."	By drowning -	Went to bathe to-day (18th July) at half-past 2 o'clock p.m., with a shipmate of his, Thomas Wallis. Deceased could not swim, and Wallis being a good swimmer distanced himself off the shore, leaving Luke on the rocks in the act of washing his feet. On Wallis returning to the beach, not seeing Luke where he had left him, began calling him loudly by name to no effect, and then proceeding along the Mole, discovered his body lying at the bottom of the water at a distance of four yards from the shore. Wallis plunged into the sea, and picked up Luke from the bottom, whom he managed to keep up on the surface of the water until the arrival of a boat, by whose assistance he conveyed Luke on shore. Medical assistance was instantly procured, but to no avail; life was extinct.	18th July 1858. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
206	John Byrne - -	25	Private, 14th Regiment -	Concussion of the brain.	The body of deceased was found this morning (3d instant) lying in the space or ditch existing between the store of William Hearn, situated at the Barriera, No. 56, and the Bastion of the Inferior Barracca. In its pocket were found a silver sixpence, two pence, and two half-pence in copper. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how deceased came by his fall.	3d August 1858. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
207	John Burns - -	36	Private, 2d Regiment -	Syncope - -	Died suddenly yesterday (23d instant), at 7 o'clock a.m., in his regimental barrack-room, at Fort Ricasoli. At the post mortem examination no symptoms of external violence existed on the body.	24th August 1858. Dr. G. Batta Schembri, Magistrate.
208	John Herst - -	21	Private, 21st Regiment -	Suicide - -	Destroyed himself yesterday (7th instant) at about a quarter past 8 p.m., at the residence of Major General Horne, at Calcara, by discharging a loaded musket through his head. It appeared in evidence that he bore great affection to a girl, who was yesterday married to a serjeant of the 21st Regiment, which occurrence was supposed to have led him to commit the rash act.	8th October 1858. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
209	Richard Williams -	24	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Conqueror."	Fracture of the skull	Fell accidentally from the main futtock rigging of the "Conqueror," upon deck, yesterday (6th December), at 4 o'clock p.m. Death was instantaneous.	7th December 1858. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
210	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

210	John Cleary - -	27	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Marlborough."	Concussion of the brain.	Occasioned by a fall he sustained between the night of the 4th and 5th instant from the top of a wall adjoining the saluting battery into Strada St. Antonio below; height about 36 feet. John Pugh, private of the Rifle Brigade, deposed as follows:—"I was sentry on post No. 2, over the Marina guard gate, from midnight to 2 o'clock a.m. of the 5th instant. At about half-past 1 o'clock I saw an English seaman coming up from the direction of the aforesaid guard, running towards me, when I called out, Who comes there? The seaman not answering, I put myself in position, and pointed my musket at him; the seaman asked me whether I was going to shoot him, and I answered, No, you may go if you like; on which he went away, running up the steps in the direction of the Anglican Church. About ten minutes after I heard a sound resembling that of some heavy body fallen. The serjeant of the guard came to relieve me at 2 o'clock, and I reported the occurrence to him. At 6 o'clock a.m. (same day), I was again placed sentry at the same post, No. 2, and a quarter of an hour after I had been on my post, some one from the gallery of the Upper Barracca called my attention to the body of a man lying on the steps at the foot of the bastion; I looked out, and ascertained that the body was that of the seaman who had come on my post during my preceding guard as above stated, and it appeared to me to be lifeless. I then asked a civilian to go and report the case to the serjeant of the guard, who came and took cognizance of the fact." Charles Wiesenborn, serjeant of the guard in question, stated that at about half-past 1 o'clock of the 5th instant an English seaman, quite drunk, passed before the guard-house in the direction of post No. 2; that he, the serjeant, thinking that the seaman might easily fall over the bastions, told him that he had taken the wrong way, and a dangerous one. The seaman, in answer, returned bad language, and told the serjeant to mind his own duty. Serjeant Wiesenborn confirmed, in other respects, the deposition of Private John Pugh.	5th & 6th Jan. 1859. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
211	Thomas Wigley -	20	Serjeant of the Rifle Brigade.	Cerebral hemorrhage.	Died suddenly, on the afternoon of the 7th instant, after a few hours illness, as reported by Lieut. Col. Elrington, commanding 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade. At the post mortem examination, no symptoms of external violence were observed to exist on the surface of the body.	8th January 1859. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
212	Thomas Williams -	21	Private, 23d Regiment -	Fracture of the skull	Caused by a fall he sustained on the 4th instant, at about half-past 7 o'clock p.m., from the top of the bastion overlooking the drawbridge of St. Margaret's Gate. He was, by some privates of the main guard at Vittoriosa Gate, removed in an insensible state to the Vittoriosa Hospital, where he died the next morning.	6th & 7th Mar. 1859. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
213	William Screech -	37	Private of Her Majesty's ship "Medina."	By drowning -	His body was discovered this morning (23d instant) at about 5 o'clock, lying at the bottom of the sea with some bundle close by it. The body and parcel were dredged for, and conveyed to the police station. The bundle alluded to was a handkerchief containing two pair of shoes. Between the shirt and flannel on the body were found two bottles of spirits, and in one of its pockets 14 *s.* 2 *d.* in money, all which articles the magistrate ordered to be delivered to John Samson, head gunner of the "Medina," to be taken on board the said ship. At the post mortem examination the body presented no symptoms of external violence. John Samson stated that the deceased had left the ship on leave at 4 p.m. of the 22d instant, and was to have returned on board at 8 o'clock next morning.	23d April 1859. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c., at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
214	Thomas Bowden -	41	Boatswain's mate of Her Majesty's ship "Conqueror."	Fracture of the skull	Caused by an accidental fall he sustained yesterday (27th instant), at about 12 o'clock, noon, from the upper deck of the "Conqueror" to the hold, and died two hours after.	28th April 1859. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
215	Thomas Sandley -	23	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Medina."	By drowning -	Deceased, on the 24th April last, in the afternoon, went cruising in a sailing boat outside the harbour in company with his brother, George Michael Sandley, seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Conqueror." Their boat having somehow upset, Thomas unluckily perished; but George Michael, who had succeeded in taking hold of the boat's rigging, was saved through timely assistance. The body of the deceased was, on the 6th May, discovered floating near the mouth of the Great Harbour, and was conveyed to the marine police station. The "Conqueror" having left the island, the evidence of George Michael, who was at the time of the accident in the boat with his deceased brother, could not be produced at the magistrate's inquest held this day.	6th May 1859. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
216	Richard Cambray -	25	Private of Her Majesty's ship "Vigilant."	By drowning -	Deceased was seen the last time on the evening of the 5th instant (on which day he had left the ship on leave and went on shore), in a shop kept by Robert Stone in Strada Due Porte Senglea, near the rope-walk; he was in company with other three seamen of the "Vigilant," and two seamen and a corporal of marines of the "Princess Royal"; they played at skittles till about nine o'clock, p. m., and then sat at table and ate together; he left the shop at about half-past 10 p. m., and was hesitating whether he should go to Valletta or return on board his ship; he told the shopkeeper that two days before, he received 5 *l.*, which he nearly spent in the purchase of clothing, &c., and that he had only left 5 *s.* 8 *d.*, which he showed him. His body was discovered floating this morning (11th instant), near the Senglea Mole. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how he came by his drowning. At the post mortem examination, the body was found to be in a state of incipient decomposition, but it presented no symptoms of external violence.	11th May 1859. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
217	Edward Wilcox -	18	First class boy, Her Majesty's ship "Renown."	Fracture of the skull	Occasioned by a heavy runner block falling on his head accidentally this morning at about eight o'clock, whilst the crew were employed in staying the main-mast. He died two hours after on board the "Renown."	23d May 1859. Dr. G. Batta Schembri, Magistrate.
218	Samuel Wood - -	20	Private, 22d Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased, in company with Alfred Taylor, corporal-drummer of the 22d Regiment, went to bathe at St. George's Bay at about half-past five this morning. Taylor perceiving Wood in the act of drowning called for help. Serjeant Joseph Syms and Private Osborne repaired to the spot, and undressing themselves, plunged into the sea, and picked up Wood from the bottom and conveyed him on shore. Medical assistance was instantly procured, but to no avail; life was extinct.	9th June 1859. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

219	Henry Guard - -	35	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Victor Emmanuel."	By drowning -	Deceased yesterday, at about five, p. m. (13th instant), went on shore with leave, in company with James Oliver, petty officer of Her Majesty's ship "Victor Emmanuel." In the evening, Guard went to the opera-house with other seamen, and was in a state of intoxication; he, and other two fellow mates of his, Frederick Scott and James Oliver, crossed over by boat to Senglea Point between one and two o'clock of the next morning; his two companions on landing continued their way up that town, and Guard remained behind on the Mole near the Senglea Point. One of them, James Oliver, after some time, not seeing Guard appear, took a lantern and went down to the Mole and searched for him, but did not find him anywhere. The body of deceased was discovered floating near the Sirena Mole this morning, 14th instant. At the post-mortem examination it presented no symptoms of external violence.	14th July 1859. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
220	John Woollard -	26	Private and armourer, 15th Regiment.	By poisoning -	Occasioned by his having drank off, on the 12th instant, at about six o'clock, p. m., the contents of a bottle, since proved to be a strong solution of corrosive sublimate, which was used in his business for the purpose of browning the locks of guns. He was instantly conveyed to the military hospital at Vittoriosa, where he died on the 13th instant, at about six p. m. About four months ago, Wollard was reduced from the rank of sergeant to that of private on account of drunkenness.	15th July 1859. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
221	Gavin Batt - -	27	Second master of Her Majesty's ship "Conqueror."	Fracture of the skull and extravasation of blood in the brain.	Occasioned by an accidental fall he sustained from his horse yesterday, 14th instant, at about half-past 10, p. m., on the road between St. Julian and Sliema, whilst riding in company with Herbert Mackorth Dolben, midshipman of Her Majesty's ship "Conqueror." Batt was conveyed on board the "Conqueror," and thence to the naval hospital, where he died on the 15th instant, at about nine o'clock, p. m.	16th July 1859. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
222	William Walker -	none stated.	Sergeant-major, 23d Regiment.	Disease of the heart	Was taken ill whilst he was on the point of proceeding with the regiment to attend Divine Service this morning (7th instant), a little before nine o'clock. He was instantly conveyed to his regimental barrack-room, where he died an hour after.	7th August 1859. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
223	Edward Simson -	24	Purveyor to the forces -	Pulmonary apoplexy	He had been under medical care for a severe attack of gout, and was found dead in his bed at six o'clock this morning (14th instant), at his residence in Strada San Paolo, No. 323, Valetta. At the post-mortem examination, the body presented no symptoms of external violence.	14th August 1859. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
224	Laurence Connell -	none stated.	Private, 3d Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased went yesterday evening (19th instant), at about 8 o'clock, to bathe near the Mole of "Ses Maisons," in Marsamuscetto Harbour, in company with several other privates of the 3d Regiment, some of whom deposed, that they, being on the spot, saw a man on the point of drowning, but could not distinguish who he was. Pay Serjeant John Dwyer, of the 3d Regiment, instantly ordered four of the privates present to swim up in the direction pointed out to him, but the drowning man not having re-appeared on the surface, they did not succeed in tracing him out. His body was dredged for, and picked up from the bottom of the sea at about 11 o'clock that same evening.	20th August 1859. Charles Harper, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c., at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued.*

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
225	Charles R. Carter -	none stated.	Commander Royal Navy, on half pay.	Serous apoplexy -	Occasioned by a chronic inflammation of the arachnoides. He died suddenly on the road called "Ta Seigharu," in the limits of Casal Asciach, at about 3 o'clock, p. m., yesterday, 27th instant, whilst walking by himself. At the post-mortem examination, no symptoms of external violence were seen to exist on the body.	28th August 1859. Charles Harper, Magistrate.
226	Charles Bailey -	23	Private, Her Majesty's ship "Conqueror."	By drowning -	He went to bathe yesterday, 8th instant, at Sliema, at about half-past two o'clock, p. m., in company with Privates Samuel Alkes and Henry Parson, of Her Majesty's ship "Conqueror," who deposed, that they had warned Bailey not to distance himself from the shore, as he could not swim. However, notwithstanding their advice, Bailey ventured some way off, and being seen by his companions on the point of perishing, Parson, who could swim but a little, tried to go near him to give him assistance, but did not succeed in saving him. A civilian passing by at the time plunged into the sea, and brought up Bailey from the bottom. Medical assistance was instantly procured, but to no avail; life was extinct. At the post-mortem examination, no symptoms of external violence were seen to exist on the body.	9th September 1859. Dr. Paolo Vella, Magistrate.
227	Charles Hayward -	none stated.	1st Class Boy Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Victor Emmanuel."	Concussion of the brain, and injury of the spine.	Occasioned by an accidental fall James Murphy sustained yesterday, 9th instant, at about half-past three o'clock, p. m., from main-topmast rigging on to the 1st class boy, Charles Hayward, standing at the time on the accommodation ladder. Murphy died in the course of an hour, and Hayward in one hour and a half.	10th September 1859. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
	and					
228	James Murphy -	none stated.	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Victor Emmanuel."	Concussion of the brain.		
229	John Missen - -	19	Private, 15th Regiment	Asphyxy, from suffocation.	He was found dead in his bed in barracks this morning at about 6 o'clock (26th instant). He yesterday (Christmas) over-indulged himself with eating and drinking in company with other comrades of his within barracks. At the post-mortem examination, no symptoms of external violence were observed to exist on the body.	27th December 1859. Dr. Paolo Vella, Magistrate.
230	William Benton -	31	Private, 3d Regiment -	By drowning -	Deceased had been absent from barracks since the 27th ultimo. His body was discovered floating near the Senglea Mole yesterday (2d instant) at 9 o'clock, p. m. No circumstantial evidence was obtained as to how he came by his drowning. At the post-mortem examination the body presented no symptoms of external violence.	3d January 1860. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
231	Richard Goodyer -	20	Private, Rifle Brigade, 4th Battalion.	Suicide - -	Committed by throwing himself, yesterday (16th instant), at 1 o'clock, p. m., from the top of the hospital at Bighi, wherein he was a patient, thereby causing fracture of his skull. Death was instantaneous.	17th January 1860. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.

232	Thomas Rowett -	46	Seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Cressy."	By drowning -	Stephen Hambleton deposed, that on the 18th April last he was on guard, and acting as corporal on deck of the "Cressy." Saw Rowett pass him without saying a word, although witness had called him by name several times. Rowett had the appearance of being somewhat drunk. Witness went down between decks to note Rowett's name, and soon after heard it reported that Rowett had fallen overboard. Witness saw Rowett on the surface of the sea, near the ship, struggling to keep himself up, but after going twice under water, he did not reappear on the surface. Assistance was instantly tried to be given by the crew of the "Cressy," but to no avail. The body of Rowett was discovered floating in the Great Harbour this morning (1st May). At the post-mortem examination, the body was found to be in a state of advanced putrefaction, but it presented no symptoms of external violence.	1st May 1860. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
233	Thomas Ahorne -	22	Late Private, 3d Regiment	Suicide - -	Committed by hanging himself by the neck with the rope of his hammock, which he attached to the iron bar of his cell at the Corradino Prison, wherein he was a convict condemned to four years' imprisonment, with hard labour. He was found hung, and dead, this morning, at half-past six o'clock, when Warder Nicola Demarco went, as usual, to open the prisoners' cells. At the post-mortem examination, no symptoms of external violence, except those caused by the hanging, existed on the body.	14th May 1860. Dr. Paolo Vella, Magistrate.
234	John Shawbridge -	23	Private, 3d Regiment -	By drowning -	It appeared in evidence that the deceased, on the 3d instant, at about 11 o'clock, p. m., whilst in a state of intoxication, crossed over in a boat to Senglea, in company with William Satterford, seaman of Her Majesty's ship "Exmouth," and other four seamen of said ship. They all landed at the Senglea Point. The latter five individuals went straight forward on their way without minding the soldier at all. Shawbridge was the last to land, and it was conjectured that he, being in liquor, lost his way among the rocks, and fell into the sea. His body was discovered floating near the Sirena Mole on the 4th instant. In his pocket were found 3 *s.* 7½ *d.* in money. At the post-mortem examination, the body presented no symptoms of external violence.	4th & 6th June 1860. Dr. Paolo Vella, Magistrate.
235	George Marks - -	none stated.	Private, 2d Battalion, 3d Regiment.	Concussion of the brain.	Caused by a fall he sustained on the 30th ultimo, at about 10 o'clock p. m., from the top of St. Elmo's Bastion (near the pharo) on the rocks below. A man, who was fishing at the time in that neighbourhood, hastened to Marsamuscetto, and reported the occurrence to the police. Marks was removed in an insensible state to the General Military Hospital, where he died the next day. One of the evidences, private Charles Warwick, deposed that he was an intimate friend of the deceased, and had been brought up together from their childhood. That the deceased for the last two months had been complaining of an acute pain in the head, and often said that he did not know what to do with himself. Witness was of opinion that Marks' fall, far from being accidental, was the effect of momentary insanity.	1st August 1860. Dr. Salvatore Cecy, Magistrate.
236	Timothy Scully -	24	Private, 22d Regiment -	Rupture of the liver, and consequent hæmorrhage.	Occasioned by a heavy box containing muskets falling accidentally on his abdomen whilst he and Robert Shuttleworth, George Fox, and John Singleton were carrying it on their shoulders, on the 31st instant. Scully was instantly removed to the Military Hospital, where he died on the evening of the 1st August, at about 9 o'clock.	3d August 1860. Dr. Paolo Vella, Magistrate.

RETURN of Inquests of all Deaths, by Drowning and other Causes, of Soldiers and Sailors of British Ships, &c., at *Malta*, from 1 January 1840 to 31 December 1860—*continued*.

Number of Casualties.	Names of the Victims.	Age.	Occupation.	Cause of Death.	Summary of the Main Facts resulting in Evidence at each Inquest.	Names of the Magistrates Officiating at the Inquests.
237	William Penhey -	28	Sapper, Royal Engineers -	Congestion of blood in the brain, occasioned by organic affection of the heart.	Brought on by too great an abuse of spirituous drink. He was taken ill yesterday (20th instant) at about half-past 11 o'clock, a.m., in his regimental barracks at Floriana, and was immediately removed to the Military Hospital, where he died two hours after. At the post-mortem examination no symptoms of external violence existed on the body.	21st August 1860. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
238	Henry Burton - -	25	Private, 22d Regiment -	Pulmonary apoplexy	He was taken ill in his regimental barracks at Floriana yesterday (2d instant), and was instantly removed to the Military Hospital, where he died an hour after. Deceased was given to spirituous hard drinking. At the post-mortem examination his body presented no symptoms of external violence.	3d September 1860. Dr. Paolo Vella, Magistrate.
239	Edwin Graham -	28	Gunner, Royal Artillery -	Concussion of the brain.	Deceased threw himself from the top of the fortifications at Fort St. Angelo yesterday, 12th instant, at about three quarters past 9 o'clock, p.m., whilst labouring under a fit of temporary insanity. Death was instantaneous.	13th September 1860. Dr. Paolo Vella, Magistrate.
240	John Humphries -	21	Private, 22d Regiment -	By drowning -	It appeared in evidence that on the 28th October last Privates Nicholas Miller, Patrick Driscol, and Reuben Remmington, of the 22d Regiment, in company with the deceased, hired a small pleasure boat (without boatmen) from the Valletta Harbour, and proceeded in her to St. George's Bay, two of their party rowing at the time: that on their returning towards Valletta, and when at a distance of 1½ mile from the bay they, whilst changing hands at the oars, somehow upset the boat, and were all plunged into the sea. Driscol succeeded in swimming over to the shore, and gave the alarm. A boat was instantly despatched, and Miller and Remmington, who had managed to keep themselves afloat by swimming, were saved by her about 2½ hours after the accident; but, unfortunately, Humphries had perished before the arrival of the boat. His body was discovered floating in the Cala St. Marco, on the morning of the 3d instant. At the post-mortem examination it was found to be in a state of advanced putrefaction, but it presented no symptoms of external violence on its surface.	4th November 1860. Dr. Antonio Zammit, Magistrate.
241	Thomas Morgan -	18	Corporal, 23d Regiment -	By drowning -	On the 19th instant deceased went to bathe, whilst somewhat in liquor, at St. George's Bay. Several privates were present at the time, among whom private John Tawsend and drummer James Plumb, who deposed that they saw Morgan in the act of drowning, but the weather being boisterous at the time, no assistance could be given to him. His body was discovered floating in the aforesaid bay in the afternoon of the 24th instant. At the post-mortem examination no symptoms of external violence were traced to exist on the surface of the body.	24th November 1860. Dr. Paolo Vella, Magistrate.
242	Martin Kilderry -	21	Private, 2d Battalion, 3d Regiment.	Concussion of the brain.	Occasioned by an accidental fall he sustained yesterday, 12th instant, a little after 8 o'clock, p.m., while on sentry, from the roof of the dock-yard buildings. He was instantly removed to the Military Hospital at Vittoriosa, where he died the next morning (13th instant), at about 7 o'clock.	13th December 1860. Dr. Paolo Vella, Magistrate.
242	TOTAL CASES.					

SUMMARY of the foregoing DEATHS, classed under distinct Heads.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.			DEATHS FROM OTHER CAUSES.					TOTAL.
By purely Accidental Causes.	Deaths under Circumstances unknown, but free from Symptoms of Violence.	Drowned Bodies of Persons that could not be identified.	Deaths, natural and others, by the Visitation of God.	By purely Accidental Falls, and other Casualties.	Deaths by Falls, under Circumstances unknown, but free from Symptoms of Violence.	By Suicides.	Cases of Death committed with Violence, and the Perpetrators thereof undetected.	
68	22	5	53	48	19	24	3	242

RESUMÉ of the RESULTS of INQUESTS.

	DEATHS		TOTAL.
	By Drowning.	From other Causes.	
Cases where death was found to have occurred from natural and other purely accidental causes, namely :			
By drowning, purely accidental	68	- -	68
By sudden deaths, and other natural causes	- -	53	53
By purely accidental falls, and other casualties	- -	48	48
By suicides	- -	24	24
Making together	68	125	193
Drowned in a state of intoxication, and the bodies free from symptoms of violence - 13	22	- -	22
Ditto where the state of drunkenness did not result in evidence, but the bodies free from symptoms of violence - 9			
Drowned bodies that could not be identified, but supposed to have been seamen of ships not in the harbour	5	- -	5
Died by falls whilst under a state of intoxication, but the bodies presenting no symptoms of violence - 13	- -	19	19
Died by falls where the state of drunkenness did not result in evidence, but the bodies presenting no symptoms of violence - 6			
Deaths with violence, and the perpetrators thereof undetected	- -	3	3
TOTAL CASES	95	147	242

Police Office, Valletta,
17 April 1861.

W. Zimelli,
Superintendent of Police.

RETURNS of all the TRIALS for MURDER and MANSLAUGHTER at *Malta*, from 1st January 1840 to 31st December 1860; and, of all BODIES of SOLDIERS and SAILORS of BRITISH SHIPS, found Drowned at *Malta*, and of Deaths from other Causes, subject by Law to Magistrates' Inquests, from 1st January 1840 to 31st December 1860; &c.

(*Mr. Kinnaird.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
5 *August* 1861.

[*Price* 7*d.*]

535.

Under 8 *oz.*

PRISONERS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 14 May 1861;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS on the 1st day of May 1861, in Brixton, Chatham, Dartmoor, Fulham, Millbank, Parkhurst, Pentonville, Portland, Portsmouth, Woking, Perth, Mountjoy (Male), Mountjoy (Female), Philipstown, Smithfield, and Spike Island Prisons."

ENGLAND.

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS on the 1st of May 1861, in Brixton, Chatham, Dartmoor, Fulham, Millbank, Portsmouth, and Woking Prisons.

PRISONS.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Brixton	-	549	
Chatham	796	—	
Dartmoor	1,037	—	
Fulham	-	176	
Millbank	469	450	
Parkhurst	236	—	
Pentonville	391	—	
Portland	1,518	—	
Portsmouth	984	—	
Woking	459	—	
TOTAL	5,890	1,175	7,065

N. B.—There were at Wakefield and Leicester, in cells rented by the Government for convicts, the following Numbers on the 1st May 1861:

Wakefield	316
Leicester	97

but these were not asked for in the Return.

SCOTLAND.

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS on the 1st May 1861 in Perth (General) Prison.

Total Number - - - - - 592

These are classified as follows:

	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Sentenced to Transportation, or to Penal Servitude.		TOTAL.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1. In the Prison Proper	187	90	-	287	564
2. In the Department for Criminal Lunatics	17	11	-	-	28
			TOTAL		592

Edinburgh, 18 May 1861.

J. N. Burton, Manager.

IRELAND.

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS in each of the Prisons on the 1st of May 1861.

Name of Prison.	Number of Prisoners.
Mountjoy (Male)	213
Spike Island	503
Philipstown	158
Smithfield	56
Lusk (Agricultural Branch)	64
Mountjoy (Female)	406
TOTAL	1,400

Walter Crofton, Chairman.

278.

PRISONERS.

RETURN of the Number of PRISONERS in the CONVICT PRISONS in the UNITED KINGDOM on the 1st May 1861.

(*Mr. Childers.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 27 *May* 1861.

STAFFORDSHIRE MINING AND POTTERIES DISTRICTS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 16 April 1861;—*for*,

"RETURNS of the NAME, POPULATION, and RATEABLE VALUE of each TOWNSHIP, PARISH, or PLACE, comprised in the MINING DISTRICTS of the County of *Stafford*:"

"Of the AMOUNT levied on each TOWNSHIP, PARISH, or PLACE in the MINING DISTRICTS, and paid for COUNTY and POLICE PURPOSES, specifying each separately, and the Rate in the Pound for the year ending at the January Sessions 1861, inclusive:"

"Of the Number of CASES in such MINING DISTRICTS which have been sent for TRIAL and Tried at the Assizes, General and Adjourned Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said County, for the year 1860, and at the January Sessions 1861:"

"Like RETURN for the POTTERY DISTRICTS of the said County:"

"RETURNS of the Amount and Apportionment of the Money received from Government on account of the POLICE FORCE:"

"Of the Number of the POLICE FORCE employed in the MINING DISTRICT of the County of *Stafford*, specifying the Rank of each Man and Pay:"

"And, like RETURN for the POTTERY DISTRICT."

Clerk of the Peace's Office, Stafford, 17 June 1861.

W. HAND,
Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

MINING DISTRICT.

NAME of PARISH, TOWNSHIP, or PLACE.	Population according to Census of 1851.	Rateable Value.	Amount levied in the Year for County Rate.	Rate in the Pound.	Amount levied in the Year for Police Purposes.	Rate in the Pound.
		£.	£. s. d.	d.	£. s. d.	d.
Aldridge	1,173	4,809	57 12 1 3/4 1/8	2 3/4 1/8	77 12 10 3/4 1/8	3 3/4 1/8
Amblecote	2,053	8,267	99 – 7 1/2 1/8	ditto	133 9 6 1/2 1/8	ditto
Great Barr	1,001	7,876	94 6 11 1/2	ditto	127 3 3 1/2	ditto
Bentley	380	2,134	25 11 3 1/4	ditto	34 9 1 1/4	ditto
Bilston	23,527	45,438	544 7 2 1/4	ditto	733 13 8 1/4	ditto
Darlaston	10,590	17,937	210 17 4 3/4	ditto	285 12 1 3/4 1/8	ditto
Essington	644	3,616	43 6 4	ditto	58 7 8	ditto
Handsworth	7,047	31,547	377 18 1 1/2 1/8	ditto	509 7 – 1/2 1/8	ditto
Perry Barr	832	6,838	82 18 3 1/4	ditto	111 8 1 1/4	ditto
Harborne	2,350	8,943	107 2 7 1/8	ditto	144 7 10 1/8	ditto
Kingswinford	27,301	65,215	781 4 5 1/2	ditto	1,052 19 – 1/8	ditto
Pelsall	1,132	3,183	38 2 7 1/8	ditto	51 7 10 1/8	ditto
Rowley Regis	14,249	38,148	456 19 7 1/2	ditto	615 18 7 1/2	ditto
Rushall	1,946	5,097	61 1 1 3/4 1/8	ditto	82 5 10 3/4 1/8	ditto
Sedgley	29,447	47,930	574 3 2 3/4	ditto	773 17 4 3/4	ditto
Smethwick	8,379	33,247	398 5 5 1/8	ditto	536 16 – 1/8	ditto
Tipton	24,872	61,386	735 7 – 3/4	ditto	991 2 6 3/4	ditto
Wednesbury	14,281	32,319	387 3 1 1/8	ditto	521 16 4 1/8	ditto
Wednesfield	4,858	13,099	156 18 3 1/2 1/8	ditto	211 9 10 1/2 1/8	ditto
Westbromwich	34,591	80,000	958 6 8	ditto	1,291 13 4	ditto
Willenhall	11,951	21,558	258 4 11 1/4	ditto	348 1 5 1/4	ditto
TOTAL	213,584	538,587	6,448 17 5 1/2 1/8	2 3/4 1/8	8,692 19 8 1/2 1/8	3 3/4 1/8

MINING DISTRICT.

NUMBER of CASES which have been sent for TRIAL and TRIED at the Assizes, General and Adjourned Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said County for the Year 1860, and the January Sessions 1861.

January Sessions, 1860	18
January adjourned Sessions, 1860	36
Lent Assizes, 1860	24
April Sessions, 1860	9
July Sessions, 1860	19
Summer Assizes, 1860	27
October Sessions, 1860	18
Winter Assizes, 1860	10
January Sessions, 1861	31
TOTAL	192

Amount of money received from Government on account of the Police Force - £. 1,933. 4. 6.

MINING DISTRICT.

NUMBER of the POLICE FORCE employed in the MINING DISTRICT, specifying the Rank of each Man and Pay.

RANK AND CLASS.	Number.	Rate of Pay per Annum.	Total Pay.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Deputy Chief Constable	1	145 – –	145 – –
Superintendents:			
Second Class	2	109 4 –	218 8 –
Inspectors:			
First Class	3	80 – –	240 – –
Second	2	70 – –	140 – –
Sergeants:			
First Class	4	62 8 –	249 12 –
Second Class	4	59 16 –	239 4 –
Third Class	4	57 4 –	228 16 –
Constables:			
First Class	45	54 12 –	2,457 – –
Second Class	35	52 – –	1,820 – –
Third Class	29	49 8 –	1,432 12 –
TOTAL	129	– – –	7,170 12 –

Note.—The above is the authorised strength of the district, but it was seldom full.

POTTERY DISTRICT.

Name of Parish, Township, or Place.	Population according to Census of 1851.	Rateable Value.	Amount Levied in the Year for County Rate.	Rate in the Pound.	Amount Levied in the Year for Police Purposes.	Rate in the Pound.
		£.	£. s. d.	d.	£. s. d.	d.
That part of the township of Talk-o-th'-Hill which lies eastward of the ancient turnpike road leading from Red-street, by the Jammage, to the Red Bull Inn -	(no account)	3,306	39 12 – ¾	2 ¾ ⅛	79 4 1 ½	5 ¾
Burslem - - -	19,725	40,885	489 15 4 ¼ ⅛	ditto	979 10 8 ¾	ditto
Part of Caverswall -	- -	3,582	42 18 1 ¾	ditto	85 16 4 ½	ditto
Normicott - -	961	2,032	24 6 10	ditto	48 13 8	ditto
Norton-in-the-Moors	3,106	9,555	114 9 2 ½	ditto	228 18 5 ¼	ditto
Stoke-upon-Trent (except Seabridge)	57,809	124,792	1,494 17 1	ditto	2,989 16 2	ditto
Trentham (except Butterton, Clayton Griffith, and Hanchurch) - -	2,454	11,838	141 16 2 ¼	ditto	283 12 4 ½	ditto
Wolstanton (including Knutton) -	39,191	49,472	592 12 8	ditto	1,185 5 4	ditto
Total - - -	- -	245,462	2,940 7 6 ½ ⅛	2 ¾ ⅛	5,880 17 2 ½	5 ¾

POTTERY DISTRICT.

NUMBER of Cases which have been sent for Trial and Tried at the Assizes, General and Adjourned Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the said County for the Year 1860; and the January Sessions, 1861.

January Sessions, 1860 - - - - - - -	10
January Adjourned Sessions, 1860 - - - - - -	10
Lent Assizes, 1860 - - - - - - -	5
April Sessions, 1860 - - - - - - -	5
July Sessions, 1860 - - - - - - -	37
Summer Assizes, 1860 - - - - - - -	8
October Sessions, 1860 - - - - - - -	38
Winter Assizes, 1860 - - - - - - -	5
January Sessions, 1861 - - - - - - -	10
Total - - -	128

Amount of money received from Government on account of the Police Force - - - - - - - - - - - - - - £. 1,565. 4. 10.

POTTERY DISTRICT.

NUMBER of the POLICE FORCE employed in the POTTERY DISTRICT, specifying the Rank of each Man and Pay.

RANK AND CLASS.	Number.	Rate of Pay per Annum.	Total Pay.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Superintendents:			
First Class	1	145 – –	145 – –
Second Class	1	109 4 –	109 4 –
Third Class	2	99 10 –	199 – –
Inspectors:			
First Class	1	80 – –	80 – –
Second Class	1	70 – –	70 – –
Sergeants:			
First Class	2	62 8 –	124 16 –
Second Class	4	59 16 –	239 4 –
Third Class	5	57 4 –	286 – –
Constables:			
First Class	35	54 12 –	1,911 – –
Second Class	30	52 – –	1,560 – –
Third Class	22	49 8 –	1,086 16 –
TOTAL £.	104	– – –	5,811 – –

Note.—The above is the authorised strength of the district, but it was seldom full.

STAFFORDSHIRE MINING AND POTTERIES DISTRICTS.

RETURNS of the NAME, POPULATION, and RATEABLE VALUE of each TOWNSHIP, PARISH or PLACE comprised in the MINING and POTTERY DISTRICTS of the County of *Stafford*.

(*Mr. Ricardo.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 21 *June* 1861.

359.

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 21 August 1860;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust WEIGHTS, MEASURES, or BALANCES, for the Quarter ending the 24th day of June 1860; showing the Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy, together with the Amount of the Penalty and Costs Imposed; also, by whom such Informations were Laid, and to whom the said Penalties and Costs were Paid."

(*Mr. John Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
11 *April* 1861.

LIST.

	Page
ENGLAND:	
County of Bedford	3
„ Berks	6
„ Bucks	6
„ Cambridge	6
„ Chester	7
„ Cornwall	8
„ Derby	8
„ Devon	9
„ Dorset	12
„ Durham	12
„ Essex	13
„ Gloucester	13
„ Hertford	19
„ Kent	19
„ Lancaster	21
„ Leicester	25
„ Lincoln	26
„ Middlesex	26
„ Monmouth	31
„ Norfolk	31
„ Nottingham	32
„ Oxford	33
„ Salop	33
„ Somerset	35
„ Southampton	37
ENGLAND—*continued.*	
County of Stafford	37
„ Suffolk	41
„ Surrey	41
„ Sussex	44
„ Worcester	44
„ York, North Riding	46
„ York, West Riding	47
WALES:	
County of Brecon	48
„ Carnarvon	49
„ Denbigh	52
„ Flint	53
„ Glamorgan	54
SCOTLAND:	
Counties:	
Ayr	55
Edinburgh	55
Fife	56
Burghs:	
Edinburgh	56
Glasgow	60
Forfar	62

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust WEIGHTS, MEASURES, or BALANCES, for the Quarter ending the 24th day of June 1860; showing the Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy, together with the Amount of the Penalty and Costs imposed; also by whom such Informations were Laid, and to whom the said Penalties and Costs were Paid.

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND.							
BEDFORD:			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Ampthill Division	1	Unjust weighing machine	– 10 –	– 12 –	James Bates, superintendent of police.	County	Clerk to the justices.
	1	Light weights	1 – –	– 12 –			
	1	Unjust measures	3 – –	– 12 –			
	1	Light weights	– 10 –	– 12 –			
	1	Unjust measures	2 – –	– 12 –			
	1	- ditto	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	Unjust weighing machine	– 2 6	– 8 –			
	1	- ditto	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	- ditto	– 2 6	– 8 –			
	1	Light weights	– 2 6	– 8 –			
	1	- ditto	– 10 –	– 8 –			
	1	- ditto	– 10 –	– 8 –			
	1	Unjust measures	– 2 6	– 8 –			
	1	- ditto	– 2 6	– 8 –			
	1	- ditto	– 10 –	– 8 –			
	1	- ditto	– 2 6	– 8 –			
	1	- ditto	– 12 –	– 8 –			
	1	Unjust weighing machine	1 – –	– 8 –			
	1	Light weights	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	Unjust measures	– 7 6	– 12 –			
	20						
Bedford Borough	1	Weighing machine, 2 drachms against purchaser.	– 5 –	– 6 –	Richard Stennett, inspector of weights and measures.	Borough treasurer	Borough treasurer.
	1	Weighing machine, ½ drachm against purchaser.	– 5 –	– 6 –			
	1	Weighing machine, 8 drachms against purchaser.	1 – –	– 6 –			
	3						

RETURN of the Number of Persons convicted, in Great Britain, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c. —*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Nature and Number of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
BEDFORD—*continued.*							
Bedford Division - -	1	One 1 lb. weight and one ½ lb. weight, each 1 drachm deficient; one 1 lb. weight, one ¼ lb. weight, two ¼ lb. weights, one 2 oz. weight, and one 1 oz. weight, each nearly ½ drachm deficient.	– 5 –	– 9 6	Henry Ison Jebbett, inspector of weights and measures.	County treasurer - -	County treasurer.
	1	Weighing machine, 14 drachms against the purchaser.	2 – –	– 9 6			
	1	One 1 lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient; one ½ lb. weight, one ¼ lb. weight, one 2 oz. weight, and one 1 oz. weight, each nearly ½ drachm deficient.	– 5 –	– 9 6			
	3						
Biggleswade Division -	1	One quart pot, 2 oz. deficient; one pint pot, 1½ oz. deficient; one pint pot, 3 drachms deficient; one pint pot, 1 oz. deficient; and one pint pot, 1½ oz. deficient.	1 – –	– 8 6	Edwin Blunden, inspector of weights and measures.	One-half to the county, and the other half to the informer.	Clerk to the justices.
	1	One quart pot, 6 drachms deficient; one pint pot, 4 drachms deficient; one pint pot, 1 oz. deficient; and one pint pot, 1 oz. deficient.	– 11 6	– 8 6			
	1	A pair of scales, 1½ oz. deficient -	– 1 6	– 8 6			
	3						
Leighton Buzzard Division	1	Unjust measures - - - - -	– 6 –	– 12 –	William Ralph Young, inspector of weights and measures.	County - - -	Clerk to the justices.
	1	Light weights - - - - -	– 6 –	– 12 –			
	1	Unjust measures - - - - -	– 6 –	– 12 –			
	1	Light weights - - - - -	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	Unjust measures - - - - -	– 6 –	– 12 –			
	1	Light weights - - - - -	– 9 –	– 12 –			
	6						

Luton Division - -	1	¼ oz. weight, ½ drachm deficient; and scales, ½ oz. deficient.	1 14 -	- 6 -			
	1	7 lb. weight, ½ oz. deficient; and 4 lb. weight, ¼ oz. deficient.	- 4 -	- 6 -			
	1	Scales, ½ drachm deficient - -	- 4 -	- 6 -			
	1	1 lb. weight, 3½ drachms deficient -	- 4 -	- 6 -			
	1	4 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient; ½ lb. weight, 1½ drachm deficient; ¼ lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient; 2 oz. weight, ½ drachm deficient; and scales, 2 drachms deficient.	- 14 -	- 6 -			
	1	7 lb. weight, ½ oz. deficient; 2 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient; and scales, 6 drachms deficient.	- 4 -	- 6 -			
	1	½ lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient - -	- 2 -	- 6 -			
	1	½ lb. weight, 6 drachms deficient; and 1 oz. weight, ½ drachm deficient.	- 14 -	- 6 -			
	1	4 lb. weight, ¼ oz. deficient; 2 lb. weight, 6 drachms deficient; 1 lb. weight, 7 drachms deficient; ½ lb. weight, 5 drachms deficient; and ¼ lb. weight, 3 drachms deficient.	- 4 -	- 6 -	Samuel Pope, inspector of weights and measures.	County treasurer - -	Clerk of the petty sessions.
	1	Scales, 1 drachm deficient - - -	- 14 -	- 6 -			
	1	Scales, nearly 1 drachm deficient -	1 4 -	- 6 -			
	1	4 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient; 2 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient; 2 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient; 1 lb. weight, 1 drachm deficient; 1 lb. weight, 1½ drachm deficient; ½ lb. weight, 1 drachm deficient; ½ lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient; and 1 oz. weight, ½ drachm deficient.	- 10 -	- 6 -			
	1	Scales, 2 drachms deficient - - -	- 10 -	- 6 -			
	1	Scales, 10 drachms deficient; and scales, 4 drachms deficient.	- 10 -	- 6 -			
	1	Scales, 1 drachm deficient - - -	- 4 -	- 6 -			
	15						
Woburn Division - -	1	Unjust weighing machine - - -	1 - -	- 12 -			
	1	Unjust measures - - - -	- 5 -	- 12 -			
	1	Light weights - - - - -	- 5 -	- 12 -			
	1	Unjust measures - - - -	- 15 -	- 12 -	William Ralph Young, inspector of weights and measures.	County - - -	Clerk to the justices.
	1	Light weights - - - - -	- 15 -	- 12 -			
	1	Unjust weighing machine - - -	1 - -	- 12 -			
	1	Light weights - - - - -	- 1 -	- 12 -			
	7						

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued*.

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued*.			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
BERKS:							
Faringdon Division	1	Unjust 7 lb. weight, ½ oz. light	– 1 6	– 13 6	Joseph Burrett, police constable	One moiety to treasurer, in aid of county rate, and the other moiety to informant, in aid of police superannuation fund.	To informant.
	1	Unjust 56 lb. weight, ¾ lb. light	– 7 –	– 13 –	George Bennett, police constable		
	2						
Wantage Division	1	Unjust balance, ¼ oz. against the purchaser.	– – 6	– 11 6	Superintendent of police, who is inspector of weights and measures	One moiety to police superannuation fund, other moiety to county treasurer, in aid of general county rate.	Informer.
	1	– ditto	– – 6	– 11 6			
	2						
BUCKS:							
Buckingham Division	1	Unjust weighing machine; bricks used to balance it.	– 5 –	– 12 6	Thomas Dunham, inspector of police, on behalf of the inspector of weights and measures.	John Symington, inspector of weights and measures.	John Symington, inspector of weights and measures.
Second Division of the Hundred of Desborough.	1	1 drachm deficient	– 1 –	* – 12 6			
	1	Four measures, ½ gill each deficient	– 2 6	* – 12 6			
	1	Two measures, 1 gill each deficient	– 2 –	* – 12 6			
	1	1 drachm deficient	– 1 –	* – 12 6			
	1	Three measures, ½ gill each deficient	– 3 –	† – 14 6	Superintendent Charles Hodgkinson.	One moiety to treasurer of county, and one moiety to police fund.	* 10*s.* to clerk to justices; † 12*s.* to clerk to justices; and 2*s.* 6*d.* to police fund in each case.
	1	Two measures, ½ gill each deficient	– 2 –	† – 14 6			
	1	Three measures, ½ gill each deficient	– 3 –	* – 12 6			
	1	Two measures, 1 gill each deficient	– 2 –	* – 12 6			
	1	One measure, ½ gill deficient	– 1 –	* – 12 6			
	9						
CAMBRIDGE:							
Arrington and Melbourn Division.	1	One pair of scales, ¼ oz. deficient	– 2 6	– 11 6	George Linsdell, police constable	Half to county fund, and half to informer. The informer in each case being a member of the county police force, his share of the penalty has been paid in augmentation of the police fund.	Part to magistrates' clerk, and part to police fund.
	1	One pewter half-pint measure, six earthenware pint measures, and two earthenware half-pint measures, the whole about 1-16th of a pint deficient.	– 3 6	– 11 –	Philip Pallant, superintendent of police		
	1	One pewter pint measure and three earthenware pint measures, the whole about 1-16th of a pint deficient.	– 2 –	– 11 –			
	1	One earthenware quart measure and five earthenware pint measures, the whole about 1-13th of a pint deficient.	– 3 6	– 11 –			

	1	One pewter pint measure, one pewter half-pint measure, eleven earthenware pint measures, and one earthenware half-pint measure, the whole about 1-13th of a pint deficient.	– 8 –	– 11 –	Philip Pallant, superintendent of police -	Half to county fund, and half to informer. The informer in each case being a member of the county police force, his share of the penalty has been paid in augmentation of the police fund.	Part to magistrates' clerk, and part to police fund.
	1	Fourteen earthenware pint measures, the whole about 1 13th of a pint deficient.	– 8 –	– 11 –			
	6						
Linton Division - -	1	Two pairs of scales. The party pleaded guilty, and the extent and nature of the inaccuracy was not recorded; it was very slight.	– 5 –	– 12 6	Charles Yeo, inspector of weights and measures.	One moiety to county rate, the other to the police superannuation fund, pursuant to the police regulations, the informant being a superintendent of police.	Informant.
Hundred of Ely and South part of the Hundred of Witchford Division, Isle of Ely.	1	Four pint and one half-pint measures, each deficient about ½ gill.	– 7 6	– 12 6	William Eaton Santsbury, inspector of weights and measures.	One moiety to Isle treasurer, the other moiety to police fund.	Informant.
	1	Two pint measures, each deficient about 1 gill.	– 7 6	– 12 6			
	1	Four quart measures, each deficient about ½ gill.	– 2 6	– 12 6			
	3						
Hundred of Wisbech, Isle of Ely.	1	7 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; 3½ lb. weight, 6 drachms light; 2 lbs. weight, 3 drachms light; 1 lb. weight, 4 drachms light; and ½ lb. weight, 2 drachms light.	– 2 6	– 17 6	Thomas Stocking, superintendent of police, and inspector of weights and measures.	1 *s.* 3 *d.* to the Isle general rate, and 1 *s.* 3 *d.* to police superannuation fund.	8 *s.* to clerk to the justices; 2 *s.* to clerk of the peace; and 7 *s.* 6 *d.* to the Isle superintendent for police rate.
CHESTER:							
Broxton Division - -	1	Beam and scales unjust, ¼ oz. against the purchaser.	2 – –	– 9 6	Enock Young, inspector of weights, &c.	Moiety to informer, the other moiety to county treasurer.	Francis Parker, clerk to justices.
Hyde Division, Hundred of Macclesfield.	1	A pair of scales, 1¾ oz. against the purchaser.	– 10 –	– 11 6			
	1	A pair of scales, ¾ oz. against the purchaser.	– 5 –	– 11 6			
	1	A beam and scales, 6 drachms against the purchaser.	– 10 –	– 10 6			
	1	A beam and scales, ¾ oz. against the purchaser.	1 – –	– 10 6			
	1	Eight light weights - - - -	1 10 –	– 10 6	John Barker - -	One-half to the district inspector, and one-half to the county treasurer.	Clerk to magistrates.
	1	28 lb. weight, 4½ oz. light, and 56 lb. weight, 4 oz. light.	1 – –	– 11 6			
	2	1 lb. weight, 3 drachms light; ½ lb. weight, 3 drachms light; and ¼ lb. weight, 3 drachms light.	– 10 –	– 11 6			
	1	½ lb. weight, 7 drachms light - -	– 10 –	– 10 6			
	9						

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued*.

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*							
CHESTER—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Hundred of Nantwich -	1	Unjust scales, 3 lbs. - - - -	5 – –	– 11 6	George Hewitt - -	Half to informant, and remainder to county treasurer.	Clerk to justices.
	1	Two unjust weights, 3 oz. - - -	2 – –	– 11 6			
	1	Ten unjust weights, 14 drachms -	2 – –	– 10 6			
	3						
CORNWALL:							
Hundred of East, North Division.	1	Two 2 lb, ½ lb., and ¼ lb. weights, respectively light from 5 drachms downwards.	– 10 –	– 11 –	Henry Complin, superintendent of police, and inspector of weights and measures.	Half to the treasurer of the county towards the county rates; the other half to the informer.	Informer.
Hundred of East, South Division.	1	Two pewter pint measures, about a gill short each; and 1 earthenware pint jug, half a gill short.	– 10 –	– 9 –	John Brown Foott, serjeant of the county constabulary for Cornwall.	Half to informer, and half to the county treasurer.	3 *s.* 6 *d.* to the police, and 5 *s.* 6 *d.* to the clerk.
Hundred of Powder, South Division.	1	Unjust scales; the scale in which the goods were placed being ¼ lb. heavier than the scale in which the weights were placed.	– 11 –	– 9 –	Alfred Hipwood Jarrett, superintendent of county constabulary.	5 *s.* 6 *d.* to the police superannuation fund, and 5 *s.* 6 *d.* to the clerk of the peace towards the county rate.	3 *s.* 6 *d.* to the county police, and 5 *s.* 6 *d.* to magistrates' clerk.
Hundred of West Division -	1	Unjust balance, 1½ oz. against the purchaser.	– 15 –	– 8 6	Inspector of county constabulary.	Moiety to informer, and moiety to county treasurer.	5 *s.* to justices' clerk, and 3 *s.* 6 *d.* to police constable.
DERBY:							
Bakewell Division - -	1	7 lb. weight, 1¼ oz. light; 2 lb. weight, 5 drachms light; ½ lb. weight, 3 drachms light; and ¼ lb. weight, 1½ drachms light.	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	1	Balance, 3½ oz. light, and 4 lb. weight, 13 drachms light.	1 – –	– 10 6			
	1	14 lb. weight, ½ oz. light - - -	– 2 6	– 10 6			

	1	Two 7 lb. weights, ¾ oz. light; 2 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; 1 lb. weight, 1½ drachm light; 1 lb. weight, ½ drachm light; ½ lb. weight, 1 drachm light; ¼ lb. weight, ½ drachm light; 2 oz. weight, ¼ drachm light; 1 oz. weight, ½ drachm light; and balance, 3 lb. 9 oz. light.	1 – –	– 10 6	William Taylor Rust -	Half to police superannuation fund, and half to county rate.	Informant.
	1	56 lb. weight, 1½ oz. light; 56 lb. weight, 1 oz. light; 56 lb. weight, ½ oz. light; 28 lb. weight, 11½ oz. light; 56 lb. weight, 2 lbs. heavy; and 56 lb. weight, 3¾ oz. heavy.	1 – –	– 11 –			
	5						
Eckington Division - -	1	Unjust measures - - - -	– 5 6	– 9 6	Superintendent Robert Chawner.	Half to county rate, and half to police superannuation fund.	Superintendent Robert Chawner.
Repton Division - -	1	Unjust balance, ¾ oz. deficient - -	– 5 –	– 11 6	Edward Weakes Lawson, the inspector.	County treasurer - -	Complainant.
	1	Unjust balance, 1 lb. deficient - -	– 5 –	– 11 6			
	1	Withdrawn on payment of costs -	- - -	– 7 6			
	3						
Smalley Division - -	1	4 lb. weight, 3 drachms deficient -	– 2 6	– 9 6	John Hudson, inspector	County treasurer - -	The prosecutor.
Wirksworth Division -	1	Incorrect and unjust beam and scales; one of such scales in which goods were weighed to purchasers was 2 oz. heavier than the other.	- - -	– 7 6	Henry Burton, superintendent of police.	—	
DEVON:							
Axminster Division - -	1	Using a quart measure deficient by 1 gill.	– 9 –	– 11 –	Samuel Restorick, inspector of weights and measures.	Half to informer, and half to county treasurer.	Informer.
Crediton Division - -	1	1 lb. weight, ½ oz. deficient - -	– 5 –	– 9 –	Samuel Backwell, inspector of weights and measures.	Half to county treasurer, and half to informant.	Clerk to justices, 5*s* 6*d*.; Constable, 3*s*. 6*d*.
Ermington and Plympton Division.	1	7 lb. weight, ½ oz. light; 4 lb. weight, ½ oz. light; 2 lb. weight, 2 drachms light; 1 lb. weight, 2 drachms light; ½ lb. weight, 1 drachm light.	– 5 –	– 5 6			
	1	Beam and scales, ½ lb. light - -	– 5 –	– 5 6	John Cumming, inspector of weights and measures.	One moiety to informer; other moiety to overseers of the poor, in aid of county rate.	Informer.
	1	7 lb. weight, ½ oz. light; 2 lb. weight, ½ oz. light.	– 2 6	– 5 6			
	1	7 lb. weight, 1 oz. light; 2 lb. weight, ½ oz. light.	– – 6	– 5 6			
	1	¼ lb. weight, 1 drachm light - -	– – 6	– 5 6			

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued*.

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties. £. s. d.	Amount of Costs. £. s. d.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*							
DEVON—*continued.*							
Ermington and Plympton Division—*continued.*	1	4 lb. weight, 3 drachms light; 1 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; ½ lb. weight, ½ drachm light; ¼ lb. weight, ½ drachm light, and 1 oz. weight, 1 drachm light.	– 2 6	– 5 6	John Cumming, inspector of weights and measures.	One moiety to informer; other moiety to overseers of poor, in aid of county rate.	Informer.
	1	7 lb. weight, ¼ oz. light; 4 lb. weight, 11 drachms light; 2 lb. weight, 4 drachms light; 1 lb. weight, 5 drachms light; and ½ lb. weight, 4 drachms light.	– 2 6	– 5 6			
	1	2 oz. weight, ½ drachm light - -	– – 6	– 5 6			
	1	4 oz. weight, 1¼ drachm light; and 1 oz. weight, ½ drachm light.	– – 6	– 5 6			
	1	1 lb. weight, 4 drachms light; ½ lb. weight, 4 drachms light; 4 oz. weight, 2 drachms light; and 2 oz. weight, 2 drachms light.	– 2 6	– 5 6			
	10						
Honiton Division - -	1	4 lb. weight, deficient 1 oz. 2 drachms, not stamped; 2 lb. weight, deficient 7 drachms, not stamped; 1 lb. weight, deficient 3 drachms, stamped; and ½ lb. weight, deficient 6½ drachms, not stamped.	– 5 –	– 9 –	Charles Dore, inspector of weights and measures.	Treasurer of county, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Superannuation Fund, 2*s.* 6*d.*	Police fees, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Magistrates' clerk's fees, 6*s.* 6*d.*
	1	2 lb. weight, deficient 4 drachms, unstamped; 1 lb. weight, deficient 2 drachms, stamped; and ½ lb. weight, deficient 2 drachms, stamped.	– 2 6	– 9 –	- - ditto - -	Treasurer of county, 1*s.* 3*d.*; Superannuation Fund, 1*s.* 3*d.*	Police fees, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Magistrates' clerk's fees, 6*s.* 6*d.*
	2						
Lifton Hundred - -	1	2 lb., two 1 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb., 2 oz. and 1 oz. weights respectively light, from 2 drachms downwards.	– 7 –	– 10 –	John Madge, inspector of weights and measures.	Half to the treasurer of the county, towards the county rates, and half to the informer.	Informer.
	1	Two 1 lb., two ½ lb., ¼ lb., 2 oz. and one 1 oz. weights respectively light, from 3½ drachms downwards.	– 7 –	– 10 –			
	1	2 lb., two 1 lb., ½ lb. and ¼ lb. weights respectively light, from 1½ drachm downwards.	– 7 –	– 10 –			

	1	1 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb. and ⅛ oz. weights respectively light, from ½ drachm downwards.	– 4 –	– 10 –			
	1	2 oz. weight light - - - - -	– 1 –	– 10 –			
	5						
Stanborough and Coleridge Division.	1	2 lb. weight, 2 drachms light; 7 lb. weight, 7 drachms light; and 14 lb. weight, 4 drachms light.	– 1 –	– 8 6	James Jerritt, inspector of weights and measures.	Half paid to inspector, for himself and constable, and other half to county treasurer.	3 *s.* 9 *d.* to the inspector, and the remaining 4 *s.* 9 *d.* to the clerk of the division, in each case.
	1	½ lb. weight, 1 drachm light; and ¼ lb. weight, 1 drachm light.	– 1 –	– 8 6			
	1	1 oz. weight, unstamped - - -	– 1 –	– 8 6			
	1	Weighing machine, 3 drachms incorrect	– 1 –	– 8 6			
	1	Weighing machine, 8 drachms incorrect	– 1 –	– 8 6			
	1	2 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; and 1 lb. weight, 1 drachm light.	– 1 –	– 8 6			
	1	Weighing machine, 7 drachms incorrect, and weighing machine, 3 oz. incorrect.	– 1 –	– 8 6			
	1	1 lb. weight, 6 drachms light; 14 lb. weight, 4 drachms light; and two 28 lb. weights, one 4 drachms light, and the other 6 drachms light.	– 1 –	– 8 6			
	1	Weighing machine, 3 drachms incorrect, and weighing machine, 2½ oz. incorrect.	– 1 –	– 8 6			
	1	2 lb. weight, 1 drachm light - -	– 1 –	– 8 6			
	1	Weighing machine, 4 drachms incorrect	– 1 –	– 8 6			
	11						
Tavistock Division - -	1	A false scale, 6½ lbs. incorrect - -	– 5 –	– 7 6	Mark Merritt, inspector and examiner of weights and measures.	One moiety to the informer, and the other moiety to the county treasurer.	To the informer, who paid same to the parties for whom the allowance was made.
	1	2 oz. weight, nearly 1½ drachm deficient; and 1 oz. weight, 1 drachm deficient.	– 5 –	– 5 6			
	2						
Teignmouth Division -	25	- - - - - - - -	6 9 6	9 14 10	Edward Croydon, examiner of weights, balances, and measures.	Treasurer of the county	The portion thereof for the service and return of summonses, paid to the treasurer of the county, on account of police fund; the residue to the complainant in these cases, for his expenses therein.

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
DORSET:							
Bridport Borough	1	7 lb. weight, 3 drachms deficient; 7 lb. weight, 3 drachms deficient; and 4 lb. weight, 2⅓ drachms deficient.	– – 6	– 9 6	Police	Moiety to informer, and moiety to county treasurer.	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to police, and 7 *s.* to clerks to justices.
	1	½ lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient; and 1 lb. weight, 1 drachm deficient.	– – 6	– 9 6			
	1	7 lb. weight, 3½ drachms deficient; 4 lb. weight, 3½ drachms deficient; and 2 lb. weight, 3½ drachms deficient.	– – 6	– 9 6			
	3						
Cerne Division	1	2 light weights	Case dismissed	– – –	James Blake, superintendent of police.		
Sherborne Division	1	1 lb. weight, 9 drachms short	– 3 6	– 4 –	Superintendent Edward Lewis.	One-half to informer, remainder to county treasurer.	County treasurer.
Sturminster Division	1	1 quart, 16 drachms deficient; and 1 pint, 6 drachms deficient.	– – 6	– 8 –	Superintendent of police, the inspector of weights and measures.	One moiety to the informer, and the other moiety to the county treasurer, in aid of the county rate.	County treasurer; the clerk to the justices paid a salary in lieu of taking fees.
	1	1 quart, 20 drachms deficient	– – 6	– 8 –			
	1	1 quart, 20 drachms deficient	– – 6	– 8 –			
	3						
Wareham Division	1	2 lb. weight, 3½ drachms deficient; 1 lb. weight, 3 drachms deficient; ½ lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient; and 2 oz. weight, ½ drachm deficient.	– – 6	– 11 –	Thomas Eeles, inspector of weights and measures.	One-half to informer, and one-half to county treasurer, in aid of county rates.	7 *s.* to justices' clerk, and 4 *s.* to police constable.
	1	One pint measure, 1½ oz. deficient	– – 6	– 11 6	- ditto	- ditto	7 *s.* to justices' clerk, and 4 *s.* 6 *d.* to police constable.
	2						
DURHAM:							
Bishop Auckland, North West Division of Darlington Ward.	1	56 lb. weight, 2 oz. light; and 28 lb. weight, 1 oz. light.	– – 6	– 9 –	William Brown, superintendent of police.	W. and W. D. Trotter, clerks to the magistrates.	W. and W. D. Trotter, clerks to the magistrates.
	1	Two 1 lb. weights, each ¼ oz. light; and two ½ lb. weights, each ⅛ oz light.	– 2 6	– 8 6			
	1	1 lb. weight, and ½ lb. weight, each ¼ oz. light.	3 – –	– 9 –			
	1	14 lb. weight, 3 oz. light; two 7 lb. weights, 3 oz. light; and 4 lb. weight, 1 oz. light.	3 – –	– 11 6			

	1	Three 28 lb. weights, 3 oz. light; and 14 lb. weight, 1 oz. light.	1 – –	– 8 6	William Brown, superintendent of police.	W. and W. D. Trotter, clerks to the magistrates.	W. and W. D. Trotter, clerks to the magistrates.
	5						
ESSEX:							
Farnham Division - -	1	Weights not stamped - - -	– 1 –	– 12 6	Inspector - - -	One-half to county, and one-half to police.	One-half to county, and one-half to police.
	1	Four half-pint cups, ½ gill deficient in the whole.	– – 6	– 9 –			
	2						
Rochford Division - -	1	2 lb. weight, deficient 1 drachm; 1 lb. weight, deficient ½ drachm; ½ lb. weight, deficient ½ drachm; and ¼ lb. weight, deficient ½ drachm.	– 2 6	– 8 –	Hugh Ackers, inspector of weights and measures.	Moiety to county treasurer, remainder to informer.	Informer.
GLOUCESTER:							
Berkeley, Dursley, and Wotton-under-Edge Division (Dursley portion).	1	½ lb. weight, 1 drachm short; ¼ lb. weight, ½ drachm short; 2 oz. weight, ½ drachm short; and 1 oz. weight, not stamped.	– 7 –	– 9 –	James Phillpotts, sergeant of police - - -		
	1	½ lb. weight, 1 drachm short; ¼ lb. weight, ½ drachm short; and 2 oz. weight, ½ drachm short.	– 5 –	– 8 –	James Bick, superintendent of police - -		
	1	7 lb. weight, 6 drachms short - -	– 2 6	– 8 –			
	1	56 lb. weight, 3 drachms over; 56 lb. weight, 2 drachms over; 28 lb. weight, 1 drachm over; and ½ lb. weight, 1 drachm short.	– 7 –	– 8 –		County treasurer - -	Clerk to the justices.
	1	7 lb. weight, 10 drachms over - -	– 1 –	– 8 –			
	1	56 lb. weight, 1 oz. over; 56 lb. weight, not stamped; 28 lb. weight, not stamped, 4 drachms short; two 7 lb. weights, each 3 drachms over; 4 lb. weight, 3 drachms over; 2 lb. weight, not stamped, 1 drachm over; 2 lb. weight, 1 drachm over; and 1 lb. weight, ½ drachm short.	– 10 –	– 8 –	James Phillpotts, sergeant of police - - -		
	1	28 lbs. weight, 1 oz. 4 drachms over; 7 lb. weight, 4 drachms over; two 4 lb. weights, each 4 drachms over; 2 lb. weight, 2 drachms over; 2 lb. weight, not stamped, 1 drachm over; 2 lb. weight, 1½ drachm over; four 1 lb. weights, each 1 drachm over; ½ lb. weight, ½ drachm over; ¼ lb. weight, ¼ drachm over; and 2 oz. weight, not stamped, and overweight.	– 10 –	– 8 –			

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*							
GLOUCESTER—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Berkeley, &c. Division—*continued.*	1	56 lb. weight, 10 drachms short; and 2 lb. weight, 2 drachms short.	– 2 6	– 8 –	James Phillpotts, sergeant of police.	County treasurer - -	Clerk to the justices.
	1	2 lb. weight, 4 drachms short; 1 lb. weight, 1½ drachms short; and ½ lb. weight, 2 drachms short.	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	Three 56 lb. weights, not stamped, each 2 oz. over.	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	One pair of unjust scales - - -	– 2 –	– 8 –			
	1	7 lb. weight, 12 drachms short; 7 lb. weight, 4 drachms over; two ½ lb. weights, each ½ drachm short; two ¼ lb. weights, not stamped, each ½ drachm short; ¼ lb. weight, light; 2 oz. weight, light, not stamped; 2 oz. weight, light; 1 oz. weight, not stamped, and overweight; and one pair of unjust scales.	1 – –	– 16 –			
	12						
Chipping Campden Division	1	4 lb. iron weight, 1 drachm light; 2 lb. iron weight, ½ drachm light; 1 lb. iron weight, ½ drachm light; ⅓ lb. iron weight, nearly ½ drachm light; 1 oz. brass weight, ½ drachm light; one beam and scales, 4 oz. from customer; and one beam and scales, 2 oz. from customer.	– 11 –	– 9 –	George Seyes, inspector of weights and measures.	County treasurer - -	W. H. Griffiths, clerk to the justices.
	1	2 lb. iron weight, ½ drachm light; 1 lb. iron weight, ½ drachm light; ½ lb. iron weight, ½ drachm light; ¼ lb. iron weight, ¼ drachm light; and 2 oz. iron weight, ½ drachm light.	– 6 –	– 9 –			
	1	28 lb. iron weight, 4 oz. light; two 28 lb. iron weights, each 2½ oz. light; 14 lb. iron weight, 1½ oz. light; 4 lb. iron weight, 6 drachms light; 2 lb. iron weight, 2 drachms light; 2 lb. brass weight, 1½ drachms light; and 1 lb. iron weight, 2 drachms heavy.	– 3 6	– 9 –			

1	14 lb. iron weight, ½ oz. light - -	- 3 6	- 9 -				
1	4 lb. iron weight, 3 drachms light; 4 lb. iron weight, 2½ drachms light; 2 lb. iron weight, 2 drachms light; 2 lb. iron weight, 1 drachm light; 1 lb. iron weight, 1 drachm light; ½ lb. iron weight, 1 drachm light; ¼ lb. iron weight, ½ drachm light; 2 oz. iron weight, ¼ drachm light; and 1 oz. iron weight, ¼ drachm light.	- 11 -	- 9 -				
1	1 lb. iron weight, 3 drachms light; and ½ lb. iron weight, ½ drachm light.	- 6 -	- 9 -				
1	56 lb. iron weight, 3 oz. light; 4 lb. iron weight, 2½ oz. light; 2 lb. iron weight, 2 drachms light; 1 lb. iron weight, 1 drachm light; 1 lb. iron weight, 1½ drachms light; ½ lb. iron weight, ½ drachms light; 1 lb. brass weight, 2 drachms light; ½ lb. brass weight, ½ drachm light; ¼ lb. brass weight, ½ drachm light; 2 oz. brass weight, ¼ drachm light; and 1 oz. brass weight, ¼ drachm light.	- 11 -	- 9 -				
1	⅛ lb. brass weight, ½ drachm light; ½ lb. brass weight, ¼ drachm light; 2 oz. brass weight, ½ drachm light; and 1 oz. brass weight, ¼ drachm light.	- 3 6	- 9 -	George Seyes, inspector of weights and measures.	County treasurer - -	W. H. Griffiths, clerk to the justices.	
1	Beam and scales, 2 oz. out of balance -	- 3 6	- 9 -				
1	1 lb. iron weight, 1 drachm light -	- 3 6	- 9 -				
1	4 lb. iron weight, 6½ drachms light; 2 lb. iron weight, 1½ drachms light; ½ lb. iron weight, 1 drachm light; and beam and scales, ¼ lb. out of balance.	- 6 -	- 9 -				
1	1 lb. iron weight, 2 drachms light; and ½ lb. iron weight, 1½ drachms light.	- 3 6	- 9 -				
1	½ lb. brass weight, 2½ drachms light -	- 3 6	- 9 -				
1	2 lb. iron weight, 2 drachms light; 1 lb. iron weight, 1 drachm light; ½ lb. iron weight, ½ drachm light; ¼ lb. iron weight, ½ drachm light; 2 oz. iron weight, ½ drachm light; and 1 oz. iron weight, ½ drachm light.	- 6 -	- 9 -				
1	Two 56 lb. iron weights, each 3¾ oz. light; and 28 lb. iron weight, 2 oz. light.	- 3 6	- 9 -				

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
GLOUCESTER—*continued.*							
Chipping Campden Division—*continued.*	1	Two 4 lb. iron weights, each 2 drachms light; 2 lb. iron weight, 1½ drachms light; 1 lb. iron weight, 1 drachm light; ½ lb. iron weight, ½ drachm light; ¼ lb. iron weight, ½ drachm light, and 2 oz. iron weight, ½ drachm light.	– 6 –	– 9 –			
	1	4 lb. iron weight, 2½ drachms light; two 1 lb. iron weights, each 2 drachms light; ½ lb. iron weight, 1 drachm light, and 2 oz. brass weight, ½ drachm light.	– 6 –	– 9 –			
	1	Beam and scales, ¾ cwt. out of balance	– 3 6	– 9 –			
	1	56 lb. iron weight, 2 ½ oz. light; 56 lb. iron weight, 2 oz. light; 28 lb. iron weight, 2 oz. light; 14 lb. iron weight, 1½ oz. light; 7 lb. iron weight, 6 drachms light; 4 lb. iron weight, 4 drachms light; 4 lb. iron weight, 3½ drachms light; two 1 lb. iron weights, each 2 drachms light; ½ lb. iron weight, 1 drachm light; 14 lb. brass weight, ½ oz. light; two 4 lb. brass weights, each 2½ drachms light; 2 lb. brass weight, 2 drachms light; two 2 lb. brass weights, each 1½ drachms light; 1 lb. brass weight, 2 drachms light; ½ lb. brass weight, 1 drachm light; two ½ lb. brass weights, each ½ drachm light; three ¼ lb. brass weights, each ½ drachm light.	– 11 –	– 9 –	George Seyes, inspector of weights and measures.	County treasurer - -	W. H. Griffiths, clerk to the justices.
	1	56 lb. iron weight, 5 oz. light; 7 lb. iron weight, 4 oz. light.	– 12 –	– 9 –			
	1	2 lb. iron weight, 3 drachms light; 1 lb. iron weight, 1 drachm light; ½ lb. iron weight, 1 drachm light.	– 3 6	– 9 –			
	1	Two 2 lb. iron weights, each 2 drachms light; two 1 lb. iron weights, each 1½ drachms light; ½ lb. iron weight, 1 drachm light.	– 3 6	– 9 –			

	1	2 lb. iron weight, 3½ drachms light -	– 12 –	– 9 –			
	1	Two 1 lb. brass weights, each 1 drachm light; ¼ lb. brass weight, ½ drachm light.	– 3 6	– 9 –	George Seyes, inspector of weights and measures.	County treasurer - -	W. H. Griffiths, clerk to the justices.
	1	4 lb. brass weight, 2½ drachms light; ¼ lb. brass weight, 1 drachm light.	– 3 6	– 9 –			
	1	1 lb. iron weight, 3½ drachms light -	– 3 6	– 9 –			
	26						
Stow Division - - -	1	8 light weights, and 1 deficient measure and unjust scales.	1 – –	– 9 6			
	1	2 light weights - - - -	– 5 –	– 9 6			
	1	6 light weights - - - -	– 10 –	– 9 6			
	1	5 light weights - - - -	– 10 –	– 9 6			
	1	1 light weight - - - -	– 1 –	– 9 6			
	1	5 light weights and unjust scales -	– 5 –	– 9 6			
	1	6 light weights - - - -	– 10 –	– 9 6			
	1	3 light weights - - - -	– 10 –	– 9 6			
	1	7 light weights - - - -	– 10 –	– 9 6			
	1	4 light weights - - - -	1 – –	– 9 6			
	1	16 light weights - - - -	4 10 6	– 9 6	George Seyes, inspector of weights and measures.	County treasurer - -	Clerk to the justices.
	1	13 light weights - - - -	1 – –	– 9 6			
	1	7 light weights - - - -	1 – –	– 9 6			
	1	14 light weights - - - -	2 – –	– 9 6			
	1	5 light weights - - - -	– 5 –	– 9 6			
	1	Unjust beam and scales - - -	1 – –	– 9 6			
	1	2 light weights - - - -	– 1 –	– 11 2			
	1	1 light weight - - - - -	– 1 –	– 11 2			
	1	2 light weights - - - -	– 1 –	– 11 2			
	1	- ditto - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 9 6			
	1	1 light weight, and unjust beam and scales.	1 – –	– 9 6			
	1	13 light weights - - - -	1 – –	– 9 6			
	1	9 light weights - - - -	– 10 –	– 9 6			
	23						
Tetbury Division - -	1	Having in his possession unjust weights	1 – –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	2 – –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 10 –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	1 – –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 8 –	George Wood, sergeant of police.	James Bick, inspector of weights and measures, to be by him paid over to the treasurer of the county, to be applied in aid of the county rate.	J. T. Paul, clerk to the magistrates.
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	1 pair of unjust scales - - -	1 – –	– 8 –			
	1	Having in his possession unjust weights	– 5 –	– 8 –			

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties. £. s. d.	Amount of Costs. £. s. d.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*							
GLOUCESTER—*continued.*							
Tetbury Division—*continued*	1	Having in his possession unjust weights	– 5 –	– 8 –	George Wood, sergeant of police.	James Bick, inspector of weights and measures, to be by him paid over to the treasurer of the county, to be applied in aid of the county rate.	J. T. Paul, clerk to the magistrates.
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 10 –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 1 –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	2 – –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 10 –	– 8 –			
	1	Selling one loaf of bread without weight	– 1 –	– 7 –	- ditto - - -	Treasurer of the county, to be applied in aid of county rate.	- ditto.
	1	- - - ditto - - - - -	– 1 –	– 7 –			
	1	Selling two loaves of bread without weight.	– 1 –	– 7 –			
	26						
Winchcomb Division -	1	One 56 lbs., two 7 lbs., one 2 lbs., one 1 lb., one ½ lb., one ¼ lb., two 2 oz., one 1 oz., one ½ oz., and two ¼ oz. weights: — Short, 1½ oz. in 56 lbs. weight, 1 drachm in 1 lb. weight, and all the others short.	1 – –	– 9 –	George Seys, inspector of weights and measures for the division of Stow.	One moiety to police fund, the other to treasurer of county stock, for county rate.	Henry Plumbe, clerk to petty sessions.
	1	Two 56 lbs., one 7 lbs., one 2 lbs., two 1 lb., and one ½ lb. weights: — Short, 1 drachm in 56 lbs. weight, 3 oz. in other 56 lbs. weight, ¼ oz. in 1 lb. weight, ½ drachm in other 1 lb. weight, and ½ drachm in 2 lbs. weight.	1 – –	– 9 –			
	1	One 4 lbs., one 2 lbs., two 1 lb., one ½ lb., and one ¼ lb.: — Short, ½ drachm in 2 lbs. weight, and 7 drachms in 4 lbs. weight.	– 10 –	– 9 –			
	1	One 7 lbs., one 1 lb., and one 2 oz. weight: — Short, 3 drachms in 7 lbs. weight, and ½ drachm in 1 lb. weight.	– 5 –	– 9 –			

	1	One 7 lbs., one 1 lb., one ½ lb., one ¼ lb., one 2 oz., and one 1 oz. weight:—Short, 1 drachm in 1 lb. weight, 1 drachm in ½ lb. weight; all the others short.	– 10 – *N.B.*—The weights were forfeited in each case.	– 9 –			
	5						
HERTFORD:							
Watford Division of the Liberty of St. Alban.	Eleven persons convicted; nine for false measures, and two for false balances. No weights. It is impossible to define the extent and nature of each inaccuracy. They are tried with the standard measures, &c., at the petty sessions, in the presence of the defendant, but no record is kept of the exact inaccuracy. In the above cases, one was fined 3 *l.* (being his third conviction), two were fined 2 *l.* each (second conviction), one 25 *s.*, three 20 *s.* each, and four 10 *s.* each. Costs in each case, 16 *s.* 6 *d.* The informations were laid by the inspector of weights and measures for the district, who is also a superintendent of the rural police; half the fines are paid to the informer, the same being paid over by him to the police superannuation fund. The costs are paid to the clerk to the justices, who pays the court for the service of the summons, and for the attendance of witnesses. The residue he retains for his own benefit.						
KENT:							
Aylesford Lathe, North Division.	1	½ cwt. (iron), light or deficient, 3 oz. 8 drachms; and ¼ cwt. (iron), light or deficient, 4 oz.	1 – –	– 12 –	Joseph Flenley, inspector of weights and measures.	One moiety to the informant, and the other moiety to the treasurer of the county.	Informant.
	1	½ cwt. (iron), light or deficient, 1 oz. 12 drachms; ¼ cwt. (iron), light or deficient, 1 oz. 4 drachms; ¼ cwt. (iron), light or deficient, 1 oz. 12 drachms; 14 lbs. weight (iron), light or deficient, 1 oz.; 7 lb. weight (iron), light or deficient, 8 drachms; 4 lbs. weight (iron), light or deficient, 8 drachms; 4 lb. weight (iron), light or deficient, 12 drachms; three ½ lb. weights (iron), light or deficient, 1 drachm each; ½ lb. weight (iron), light or deficient, 2 drachms; ¼ lb. weight (iron), light or deficient, 1 drachm; ⅛ lb. weight (iron), light or deficient, ½ drachm; ¼ lb. weight (iron), light or deficient, 1½ drachm; 2 oz. weight (iron), light or deficient, ½ drachm; two 1 oz. weights (iron), together, light or deficient, 2 drachms; ½ lb. weight (brass), light or deficient, 1 drachm; ⅛ lb. weight (brass), light or deficient, ½ drachm; ¼ lb. weight (brass), light or deficient, ½ drachm; 2 oz. weight (brass), light or deficient, 1 drachm; three 2 oz. weights (brass), together, light or deficient, 1½ drachms; 1 oz. weight (brass), light or deficient, ½ drachm; 1 oz. weight (brass), light or deficient, ⅛ drachm; and one pair of butter scales, incorrect against buyer, 8 drachms.	3 *l.*, and forfeiture of weights in each case.	– 14 6			
	2						

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
KENT—*continued.*							
Aylesford, Lower South, Tonbridge Division.	1	4 oz. weight, 1 drachm light; 2 oz. weight, 1 drachm light; two 1 oz. weights, one 1 drachm light, one ½ drachm light; and ½ oz. weight, 10 grains light.	– 10 –	– 16 4			
	1	4 lb. weight, 1½ drachms light; two 2 lb. weights, one 2 drachms light, one 1 drachm light; two 1 lb. weights, each 1 drachm light; two 8 oz. weights, one 1 drachm light, one ½ drachm light; three 4 oz. weights, each ½ drachm light; 2 oz. weight, ½ drachm light; and three 1 oz. weights, two 6 grains light, one ½ drachm light.	2 – –	– 16 4	Thomas Goddard - -	To Sydney Alleyne, the clerk to justices, who paid half of fine to informant, and retains the oer half for county treasurer.	
	1	Six 56 lb. weights, from 3 oz. to 10½ oz. light; and 28 lb. weight, 3 oz. light.	– 10 –	– 16 4			
	3						
Aylesford, Lower South, Tonbridge Wells Division.	1	Using unjust measures - - -	– 1 –	– 11 6	John Stringer, the inspector.	Half to informer, and remainder to county treasurer.	Justices' clerks, 10*s.*; constable, 1*s.* 6*d.*
	1	Using unauthorised measures, not being properly stamped.	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	Justices' clerks, 9*s.*; constable, 1*s.* 6*d.*
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 13 –	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	Justices' clerks, 11*s.*; constable, 2*s.*
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6	- - ditto - -	- - ditto - -	Justices' clerks, 9*s.*; constable, 1*s.* 6*d.*
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	18						

LANCASTER:							
Amounderness Division -	1	Unjust scales - - - - - -	– 10 –	– 10 –	Robert Greene, inspector of weights, measures and balances.	County treasurer - -	Informer.
Ashton-under-Lyne Division	1	Unequal balance or pair of scales, ½ oz. against the purchaser.	– 5 –	– 12 –	Thomas Ludlam, superintendent of police and inspector of weights and measures.	Henry Hall, clerk to the justices, who paid the penalties over to the county treasurer, and out of the costs paid the constable's and clerk of the peace's fees.	
	1	Unequal balance or pair of scales, ¾ oz. against the purchaser.	– 10 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - - -	– 15 –	– 12 –			
	3						
Blackburn Hundred, Lower Division.	1	Flour scales, ¾ oz. against the purchaser	– 2 6	– 10 –	Inspector of weights, &c.	County treasurer - -	Clerk to justices and police.
Blackburn Borough - -	1	2 lb. weight, 3½ drachms light; 1 lb. weight, 2 drachms light; and 4 oz. weight, 3 drachms light; long wear and tear.	1 – –	– 8 –	Henry Higgs, inspector	- - ditto - -	Borough treasurer.
	1	Balance, 1½ oz. deficient; very old and damaged.	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	Balance, 1 oz. deficient; lead attached to scale.	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	20 lb. weight, 1½ oz. light, long use; 4 lb. weight, 2 oz. light, made light originally.	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	4						
Bolton Division - -	1	6 lb. weight deficient - - -	1 – –	– 10 –	John Robinson Scott, inspector of weights and measures.	- - ditto - -	8 *s.* to clerks to justices, 2 *s.* to county police, in each case.
	1	Five weights deficient, and three weights over weight.	1 – –	– 10 –			
	1	Incorrect scales - - - -	1 – –	– 10 –			
	1	- ditto - - - - -	1 – –	– 10 –			
	1	Five half-pint measures deficient -	– 5 –	– 10 –			
	1	Incorrect scales - - - -	– 2 6	– 10 –			
	1	Three weights deficient - - -	– 10 –	– 10 –			
	7						
Kirkdale Division - -	1	2 lb. weight, 1 oz. against purchaser; 1 lb. weight, 2 drachms against purchaser.	– 2 6	– 8 –	John Etherington, inspector of weights and measures.	- - ditto - -	Clerks to magistrates.
	1	Pair of scales, 2 oz. against purchaser	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	½ oz. weight, 1 drachm deficient - -	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	Pair of scales, 6 drachms deficient -	– 10 –	– 8 –			
	4						

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*							
LANCASTER—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Kirkham Division - -	1	1 lb. weight, 3½ drachms light, and unstamped; ½ lb. weight, 3 drachms light, and unstamped.	- 2 6	- 9 -			
	1	14 lb. weight, 5 oz. light; two 14 lb. weights, two 7 lb. weights, two 4 lb. weights, and two 2 lb. weights, all unstamped.	- 2 6	- 9 -	Inspector of weights and measures.	Clerks to justices, for county rate.	Clerk to justices, and police.
	1	Scale-beam, 1½ oz. against purchaser; scale-beam, 3 lbs. against purchaser; and ½ lb. weight, 4 drachms light, and unstamped.	- 10 -	- 10 -			
	3						
Leyland Division - -	1	Pair of scales, 1⅛ oz. out of balance; and 7 lb. weight, 2 oz. light.	- 12 *s.* 6 *d.* -		Mr. John Beetham, superintendent of police, and inspector of weights and measures.	The penalties and costs are paid to the clerk, and by him applied according to law.	
	1	Pair of scales, 1¼ oz. out of balance; pair of scales, 1 oz. out of balance; pair of scales, 2 drachms out of balance; and pair of scales, 1½ drachm out of balance.	- 1 *l.* 10 *s.* -				
	2						
Liverpool Borough - -	1	Illegal weight, 3½ lbs. light, viz., a stone, 3½ lbs. short of 28 lbs.	- 10 -	- 4 6			
	1	Scale, 3 lbs. against purchaser, stone placed on selling scale.	- 10 -	- 4 6			
	1	Scale, 2 lbs. against purchaser, chain placed in chains of selling scale.	2 - -	- 4 6			
	1	Scale, 1 lb. against purchaser, two pieces of iron in chains of selling scale.	- 10 -	- 4 6			
	1	Butter scale, ¼ oz. against purchaser, farthing under stay of selling plate.	- 5 -	- 4 6			
	1	Butter and bacon scale, 6 drachms against purchaser, bit of bacon pasted under selling scale.	- 5 -	- 4 6			
	1	Scale, 3¾ lbs. against purchaser, out of balance.	- 10 -	- 4 6			

1	Small machine, ¼ oz. against purchaser, copper coin on stay under selling plate.	1 – –	– 4 6			
1	Scale, 2 lbs. against purchaser, out of balance.	– 5 –	– 4 6			
2	56 lb. weight, 10 oz. light; 56 lb. weight, 7 oz. light; three 56 lb. weights, 6 oz. light each; 56 lb. weight, 5 oz. light; and seven 56 lb. weights, 4 oz. light, each.	– 10 –	– 4 6			
1	Scale, 1 oz. against purchaser, 1 oz. weight on stay of selling plate.	– 10 –	– 4 6			
1	Scale, 6 drachms against purchaser, fat and paper pasted under selling plate.	– 5 –	– 4 6	John Edwards, chief inspector.	Borough fund - -	Borough fund.
1	Scale, 1 oz. against purchaser, out of balance.	– 2 6	– 2 6			
1	2 lb. weight, 2½ oz. light; and 1 lb. weight, ½ oz. light.	– 1 –	– 1 –			
1	Scale, 1½ oz. against purchaser; another scale, 10 drachms against purchaser, both out of balance.	– 2 6	– 2 6			
1	2 lb. weight, 1¾ oz. light; 1 lb. weight, 2 drachms light.	– 5 –	– 4 6			
1	Machine, 2 oz. against purchaser, iron under selling scale, 1 oz. heavy when removed.	– 5 –	– 4 6			
1	¼ lb. weight, ½ oz. light; 2 oz. weight, 5 drachms light.	– 10 –	– 4 6			
1	Scale, ¼ oz. against purchaser, butter pasted under selling plate.	– 5 –	– 4 6			
1	Scale, ½ lb. against purchaser, out of balance.	– 5 –	– 4 6			
1	56 lb. weight, 2 lbs. light; 56 lb. weight, 10 oz. light.	1 – –	– 4 6			
1	Butter and bacon scale, 4 drachms against purchaser, tea-lead on stay of selling plate.	– 5 –	– 4 6			
1	Potato scale, 2 oz. against purchaser, lead on handle of selling scope.	– 10 –	– 4 6			
1	Bacon scale, 11 drachms against purchaser, copper coin on stay of selling plate; butter scale, ¼ oz. against purchaser, out of balance.	– 10 –	– 4 6			
1	Neglecting and refusing to produce his weights for examination, when requested to do so by inspector, in his shop, where goods are kept and exposed for sale.	– 5 –	– 4 6			
26						

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*							
LANCASTER—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Lonsdale, North, Division -	1	4 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; two 2 lb. weights, each 1 drachm light; 1 lb. weight, and ½ lb. weight, 3 pennyweights light each; balance, 1¼ lb. against the purchaser.	1 3 3	– 16 9	William Cooper, inspector of weights and measures.	Treasurer of the county	William Cooper, the informant.
Lonsdale, South of the Sands, Division.	1	4 lb. weight, 2 drachms light; 2 lb. weight, 1½ drachm light; and 1 lb. weight, 1½ drachm light.	– 5 –	– 11 –	James Clegg, inspector of weights and measures.	The treasurer of the county.	To the clerk to the justices.
	1	7 lb. weight, ¼ oz. light; 4 lb. weight, 2 drachms light; 2 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; 1 lb. weight, 2 drachms light; and 1 lb. weight, 1½ drachm light.	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	2						
Ormskirk Division - -	1	2 lb. weight, 1½ drachms light - -	– 2 6	– 13 –	Superintendent William Martin.	Half to informer, half to county treasurer.	Clerk to justices and police.
	1	Two 4 lb. weights, one 5 drachms light, one 2½ drachms light; two 2 lb. weights, one 2 drachms light, one ½ oz. light; 1 lb. weight, 1½ drachms light; two ½ lb. weights, one 2½ drachms light, one 1¼ drachm light; and 1 oz. weight, 1 drachm light.	– 10 –	– 11 –			
	1	2 lb. weight, 3 drachms light - -	– – 6	– 7 6			
	3						
Prescot Division - -	1	4 lb. weight, ¼ oz. light - - -	– 2 6	– 10 –	John Etherington, one of the inspectors of weights and measures for the hundred of West Derby.	Treasurer of the county	Magistrates' clerks, police, and clerks of the peace.
	1	Seven weights, varying from 2 to 12 drachms light.	– 1 –	– 10 –			
	1	Pair of scales, 4 drachms against purchaser.	– 2 6	– 10 –			
	1	Pair of scales, 6 drachms against purchaser.	– 2 6	– 10 –			
	1	Four weights, varying from ½ to 4 drachms light.	– 10 –	– 10 –			
	5						

Salford Borough	1	2 lb. weight, 1 oz. light	1 – –	– 8 6	John Whitehead, inspector of weights and measures.	County treasurer	Clerk to the justices.
	1	Illegal weighing machine (a quantity of butter was concealed under the scale, so as to make it weigh against the purchaser).	5 – –	– 8 6			
	2						
Stalybridge Borough	1	Four weights slightly incorrect	– 5 –	– 10 –	James Ashton, examiner of weights and measures.	Treasurer of the county	Costs not yet paid by defendant.
	1	An inaccurate weighing machine	– 5 –	– 11 –	ditto	ditto	7*s.* to magistrates' clerk; 2*s.* to clerk of peace; and 2*s.* constable's fees.
	2						
LEICESTER:							
Leicester Borough	1	Coal scale, 3 lbs. against purchaser	– 5 6	– 4 6	William Baines, inspector.	Borough treasurer, on account of borough fund.	Borough treasurer, on account of borough fund.
	1	Coal scale, 4 lbs. against purchaser	– 6 6	– 3 6			
	1	Coal scale, 3 lbs. against purchaser	– 6 6	– 3 6			
	1	Flour scale, 1½ oz. against purchaser	– 3 –	– 4 6			
	4						
Lutterworth Division	1	7 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient; 2 lb. weight, 3⅓ drachms deficient; and 2 lb. weight, 2½ drachms deficient.	– 2 6	– 9 6	John Deakins, inspector of weights and measures.	1*s.* 3*d.* to informant, and 1*s.* 3*d.* to county rate.	6*s.* 6*d.* to magistrates' clerk, and 3*s.* to constable.
	1	2 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient	– 2 6	– 9 –	ditto	ditto	6*s.* 6*d.* to magistrates' clerk, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to constable in each case.
	1	Pair of scales, 2 drachms deficient	– 2 6	– 9 –			
	3						
Melton Mowbray Division	1	Beam and scales, 2 oz. against purchaser	1 – 6		John Platts, one of the inspectors of weights and measures for the county.	One moiety of penalty to treasurer of county, and the other moiety and costs to the said John Platts.	
	1	Beam and scales, 1¼ oz. against purchaser	– 19 –				
	1	Beam and scales, 1¼ oz. against purchaser	1 – –				
	1	Beam and scales, 6 oz. against purchaser	1 8 6				
	1	Beam and scales, 1 oz. against purchaser	– 18 6				
	1	Beam and scales, 6½ oz. against purchaser	1 – –				
	1	Coal scales, 17 lb. against purchaser	5 10 –				
	1	Beam and scales, 2 oz. against purchaser	– 19 6				
	1	Two 56 lb. weights, one 4 oz. light, and one 3½ oz. light.	– 14 6				
	9						

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
LINCOLN:							
Walshcroft Wapentake -	1	Pair of steelyards, 5½ oz. in 14 lbs. overweight.	– – 6	– 11 6			
	1	Quart measure, 8 drachms deficient; quart measure, 16 drachms deficient; quart measure, 4½ drachms deficient; quart measure, over measure; and pint measure, 16½ drachms deficient.	– 18 6	– 11 6			
	1	Pint measure, 10 drachms deficient; pint measure, 7 drachms deficient; pint measure, 8 drachms deficient; pint measure, 16 drachms deficient; 2 lb. weight, ½ a drachm deficient, and unstamped; and beam and scales, 10½ oz. deficient in balance.	– 7 –	– 13 –	John Thorsby, inspector of weights, &c.	One moiety to informer, and other moiety to county treasurer.	Clerk to magistrates and police.
	1	56 lb. weight, 1 oz. deficient; 28 lb. weight, 11¾ oz. deficient, and unstamped; and 14 lb. weight, ¾ oz. deficient, and unstamped.	– 10 –	– 13 –			
	4						
MIDDLESEX:							
Brentford Division - -	1	Quart measure, 1½ oz. short; and ½ lb. weight, ½ drachm light.	– 2 –	– 8 –			
	1	Seven ½ pint measures, 1 oz. short each; two ½ pint measures, ½ oz. short each; and two ½ pint measures, ¼ oz. short each.	– 2 –	– 8 –			
	1	Quart measure, 1¼ oz. short; three pint measures, ½ oz. short each; 7 lb. weight, 1⅓ drachm light; 2 lb. weight, 2⅔ drachms light; and 1 lb. and ¼ lb. weights, ½ drachm light each.	1 – –	– 8 –	James Gregg - -	Half to complainant, and half to receiver of police.	
	1	7 lb. weight, 3⅓ drachms light; 4 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; and 1 lb. and ⅓ lb. weights, ⅓ drachm light each.	1 12 –	– 8 –			
	1	2 lb. weight, 6½ drachms light; 1 lb. weight, ½ drachm light; two ½ lb. weights, ½ drachm light each; and ¼ lb. weight, ½ drachm light.	2 – –	– 8 –			

1	Quart measure, 1 oz. short; two pint measures, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. short each; three pint measures, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. short each.	1 2 –	– 8 –		
1	7 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; 4 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; 2 lb. weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm light; 1 lb. weight, 1 drachm light.	– 12 –	– 8 –		
1	4 lb. weight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachm light - -	– 2 –	– 8 –		
1	7 lb. weight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachm light; 7 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; 4 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; 4 lb. weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm light; 2 lb. weight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachm light; 1 lb. weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm light; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. weight, $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm light; two $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. weights, $\frac{1}{8}$ drachm light each; 2 oz. weight, $\frac{1}{4}$ drachm light; and 1 oz. weight, $\frac{1}{8}$ drachm light.	1 12 –	– 8 –		
1	4 lb. weight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachm light; 1 lb. weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm light; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm light; and pint measure, $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. short.	– 10 –	– 8 –	James Gregg - -	Half to complainant, and half to receiver of police.
1	1 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. weights light, and not according to standard; two quart measures, $1\frac{1}{2}$ gill short; and pint measure, 1 oz. short.	– 10 –	– 8 –		
1	4 lb. weight, 2 drachms light; two 2 lb. weights, 1 drachm light each; 1 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; two $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. weights, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm light each; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. weight, 1 drachm light; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm light.	1 12 –	– 8 –		
1	4 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; 2 lb. weight, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm light.	– 2 –	– 8 –		
1	2 lb. weight, 2 drachms light; two 2 lb. weights, 1 drachm light each.	– 7 –	– 8 –		
1	2 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; and two 1 lb. weights, $\frac{1}{2}$ drachm light each.	– 1 –	– 8 –		
1	Two unjust balances; coal machine, $\frac{1}{4}$ against purchaser; coal machine, 3 lbs. against purchaser.	3 12 –	– 8 –		
16					

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties. £. s. d.	Amount of Costs. £. s. d.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*							
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*							
City of Westminster (Court of Burgesses).	1	Coal scale, 4 lbs. deficient; and small scale, ½ oz. deficient, with a paper book underneath as shifting balance.	1 – –	- - -			
	1	Pair of scales, ¼ oz. deficient, and shifting balance; pair of scales, ¾ oz. deficient; and a coal scale, 7 oz. deficient against the purchaser.	1 10 –	- - -			
	1	Bread scale, 1 oz. deficient against the purchaser, caused by pieces of tin as shifting balance.	– 5 –	- - -			
	1	Counter scale, ¼ oz. deficient against the purchaser.	– 2 6	- - -			
	1	Counter scale, 1 oz. deficient against the purchaser.	2 – –	- - -			
	1	Pair of scales, 1 oz. deficient against the purchaser; and two pair of scales, ½ oz. each deficient against the purchaser.	– 5 –	- - -	Annoyance juries - -	By the Act of the 29th Geo. 2, the High Bailiff is entitled to, and receives for his own use, one moiety or half part of the amerciaments recovered, and the other moiety is applied by the Court of Burgesses towards the necessary charges and expenses attending the execution of the said Act.	
	1	Two measuring pots deficient - -	– 7 6	- - -			
	1	Beam scale, 2 drachms deficient against the purchaser.	– 2 6	- - -			
	1	Yard measure, correct in length, but wrongly stamped.	– 1 –	- - -			
	1	Counter scale, with a brass ball as shifting balance.	– 2 6	- - -			
	1	Beam scale, 3 drachms against the purchaser.	– 5 –	- - -			
	1	Counter scale, with pieces of chain weighing 14 oz. as shifting balance.	– 2 6	- - -			
	1	Small snuff scale, ½ drachm deficient against the purchaser.	– 2 6	- - -			
	1	Three milk measures, correct in measure, but wrongly stamped.	– 3 –	- - -			
	1	Counter scale, 2 drachms against the purchaser, and two weights wrongly stamped.	– 2 6	- - -			
	1	Counter scale, 3 drachms deficient against the purchaser.	– 7 6	- - -			

1	Coal scale, 2 oz. deficient against the purchaser.	– 1 –	- - -			
1	Two weights deficient; two yard measures, correct in length, but unstamped; and six yard measures on the counter, being only indicated by brass nails.	– 10 –	- - -			
1	Four pots deficient; five pots wrongly stamped; and a half-pint pot refused production of.	1 – –	- - -			
1	Counter scale, 1 oz. incorrect; and a weight scale in a very suspicious state.	– 5 –	- - -			
1	Counter scale, 3 drachms deficient, caused by a piece of fat under the scale.	– 2 6	- - -			
1	Pair of scales, 6 grains incorrect -	– 10 –	- - -			
1	Counter scale, 18 grains incorrect in weight; and six weights, correct in weight, but unstamped.	1 10 –	- - -			
1	Counter scale, 2 drachms against the purchaser; and a machine scale, 1½ oz. against the purchaser.	– 10 –	- - -			
1	Counter scale, 4 drachms against the purchaser.	– 2 6	- - -	Annoyance juries - -	By the Act of the 29th Geo. 2, the High Bailiff is entitled to, and receives for his own use, one moiety or half part of the amerciaments recovered, and the other moiety is applied by the Court of Burgesses towards the necessary charges and expenses attending the execution of the said Act.	
1	Counter scale, ¾ oz. deficient against the purchaser.	– 2 6	- - -			
1	Counter scale, 2 drachms deficient, caused by a piece of paper under the scale.	– 5 –	- - -			
1	Seven weights, correct in weight, but unstamped.	– 1 –	- - -			
1	Four weights and one vinegar measure, correct in weight and measure, but wrongly stamped.	– 2 6	- - -			
1	Counter scale, ¾ oz. deficient against the purchaser, and with three weights attached to the weight scale as shifting balance.	1 – –	- - -			
1	Seven plated pots, correct in measure, but wrongly stamped.	– 2 6	- - -			
1	Four pots, correct in measure, but wrongly stamped.	– 1 –	- - -			
1	Counter scale, ¼ oz. against themselves	– 1 –	- - -			
1	Counter scale, 3 drachms (barely) against the purchaser.	– 1 –	- - -			
1	Eight china weights, correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	– 1 –	- - -			

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*							
MIDDLESEX—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
City of Westminster (Court of Burgesses)—*continued.*	1	Counter scale, in a very imperfect state, and two weights deficient.	– 5 –	- - -			
	1	Four weights, correct in weight, but unstamped.	– 4 –	- - -			
	1	Counter scale, ¼ oz. deficient against the purchaser.	– 2 6	- - -			
	1	Snuff scale, very incorrect - - -	– 5 –	- - -			
	1	Counter scale, 4 drachms deficient against the purchaser, with a brass ball as shifting balance.	– 10 –	- - -			
	1	Counter scale against herself; and a set of weights, correct in weight, but wrongly stamped.	– 2 6	- - -			
	1	Counter scale, 3 drachms against the purchaser.	– 2 6	- - -			
	1	Several weights, correct in weight, but unstamped.	– 2 6	- - -			
	1	Counter scale, 6 drachms deficient against the purchaser, and eight weights wrongly stamped.	– 7 6	- - -	Annoyance juries - -	By the Act of the 29th Geo. 2, the High Bailiff is entitled to, and receives for his own use, one moiety or half part of the amerciaments recovered, and the other moiety is applied by the Court of Burgesses towards the necessary charges and expenses attending the execution of the said Act.	
	1	Counter scale, ¼ oz. deficient; milk measure unstamped; and two vinegar measures wrongly stamped.	– 2 6	- - -			
	1	Counter scale, 3 drachms deficient against the purchaser.	– 5 –	- - -			
	1	Beam scale, ½ oz. against the purchaser, and in a very imperfect state.	– 10 –	- - -			
	1	Counter scale, 5 drachms deficient against the purchaser.	– 10 –	- - -			
	1	Counter scale, 4 drachms deficient against the purchaser.	– 5 –	- - -			
	1	Counter scale, 3 drachms deficient against the purchaser.	– 2 6	- - -			
	1	Two pair of counter scales, 2 drachms each deficient against the purchaser.	– 5 –	- - -			
	51						

St. Marylebone - -	1	Balance, ½ oz. defective - - -	– 10 –	- - -			
	1	Two balances defective; one 4 drachms, the other 6 drachms.	– 10 –	- - -			
	1	One weight, 1 oz. and 2 drachms short	– 10 –	- - -			
	1	Two balances, each ¼ oz. defective, and seven defective weights.	– 10 –	- - -			
	1	Five defective weights - - -	– 10 –	- - -			
	1	Balance, ¼ oz. deficient - - -	– 10 –	- - -	Inspectors appointed under Local Act.	To the vestry of St. Marylebone, according to the Local Act.	—
	1	Balance, ½ oz. deficient - - -	– 10 –	- - -			
	1	Balance, 14 drachms deficient (three offences).	2 – –	- - -			
	1	Balance, 5 drachms deficient (two offences).	1 – –	- - -			
	1	Five defective weights - - -	– 10 –	- - -			
	1	One quart measure, one pint and half-pint measures deficient.	– 10 –	- - -			
	11						
St. Pancras - - -	1	Deficient balance - - - - -	– 2 6				
	1	Balance defective, ¼ oz. against purchaser	– 10 –				
	1	Balance defective, 2 drachms - -	– 5 –				
	1	Balance defective, ½ oz. - - -	– 10 –				
	1	Coal scale, 1 lb. against purchaser -	– 5 –				
	1	A piece of lead on scale - - -	– 10 –		The penalties are imposed by the Inspectors of Balances, Weights, and Measures, appointed under the St. Pancras Local Act, 59 Geo. 3, cap. 39 ("An Act for establishing a Select Vestry in the Parish of St. Pancras, in the County of Middlesex, and for other Purposes relating thereto"), and are applied in aid of the poor rate.		
	1	Scale, ¾ oz. against seller - - -	– 10 –				
	1	Two defective weights and measures -	– 10 –				
	1	Unstamped measures - - -	– 5 –				
	1	Unjust balance - - - - -	– 10 –				
	10						
MONMOUTH:							
Bedwellty Division - -	1	2 oz. light weight - - - -	– 10 –	1 2 4	William Jones, police constable.	Half to treasurer of county, and other half to superannuation fund.	Magistrates' clerk, 18*s.* 10*d.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.* to treasurer of county.
NORFOLK:							
Clackclose Hundred and Half Hundred.	1	Balance, ½ oz. deficient; weights, 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb., each weight ½ drachm deficient.	1 – –	– 11 –	William Watson, superintendent of police.	10*s.* to county fund, and 10*s.* to superannuation fund.	—
Hundred of Freebridge Lynn	1	Using a pair of scales and beam, 1 oz. against purchaser.	– 1 –	– 15 –	William Rose, superintendent of police, and inspector of weights and measures.	County treasurer - -	Clerk to justices.
	1	Using a pair of scales and beam, 2 drachms against purchaser (second offence).	1 – –	– 15			
	2						

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties. £. s. d.	Amount of Costs. £. s. d.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*							
NORFOLK—*continued.*							
Holt Division	1	Not stated	– 12 –		Inspector of police	One moiety to the county rate, and the remainder to the police superannuation fund.	
	1	ditto	– 15 –				
	1	ditto	– 15 –				
	1	ditto	– 15 –				
	4						
Smithdon Division	1	Scales, ¼ oz. against purchaser	1 5 –	– 12 –	William Rose, superintendent of police.	County treasurer, to be applied half to county rates, and half to police superannuation fund.	Informant.
	1	Scales, 1 oz. against purchaser	– 5 –	– 12 –	ditto	ditto	ditto.
	2						
South Greenhoe Hundred	1	False balance; bad case	1 – –	– 10 6	George Lambley	One moiety to county rate, other moiety to superannuation police fund.	Informer.
	1	False weights; very light	1 10 –	– 12 6			
	1	False balance; very bad	– – 6	– 9 6			
	3						
Taverham Hundred	1	4 lb. weight, ¼ oz. light	– – 6	– 12 –	Bernard Andrews	County rate	Not stated.
NOTTINGHAM:							
Nottingham Division	1	Balance	1 – –		The police superintendent for the time being.	One moiety of penalty to the treasurer of the south division of the county of Nottingham, the other moiety to the treasurer of the police superannuation fund. The costs are deducted from the penalty, and paid to the officer of the court for the fees of the proceedings.	
	1	Two weights	– 10 –				
	1	ditto	– 10 –				
	1	Balance	– 10 –				
	1	Two weights	– 10 –				
	1	ditto	– 10 –				
	1	Four measures	– 10 –				
	1	One measure	– 7 6				
	1	Two weights	– 10 –				
	1	ditto	– 10 –				
	1	One weight	– 10 –				

The convicting justices are always satisfied there is an inaccuracy, but the precise extent has not been

	1	One weight -	thought necessary	– 7 6			
	1	- ditto - -	to be recorded -	– 7 6			
	1	- ditto - -	- - - -	– 7 6			
	1	- ditto - -	- - - -	– 7 6	- - ditto - -	- - - - ditto.	
	1	- ditto - -	- - - -	– 7 6			
	1	Balance - -	- - - -	– 10 –			
	1	Two measures -	- - - -	– 10 –			
	18						
OXFORD:							
Bampton, East, Division -	1	Scales, 3 oz. against purchaser - -	– 10 –	– 16 6	Francis Knock, inspector of weights and measures.	5 *s.* to county rate; 5 *s.* to informant.	15 *s.* to clerks; 1 *s.* 6 *d.* to police.
	1	½ cwt., 1½ oz. deficient - - -	– 1 –	– 16 6	- - ditto - -	6 *d.* to county rate; 6 *d.* to informant.	15 *s.* to clerks; 1 *s.* 6 *d.* to police.
	1	Scales, 4 drachms against purchaser -	1 – –	– 17 –	- - ditto - -	10 *s.* to county rate; 10 *s.* to informant.	15 *s.* to clerks; 2 *s.* to police.
	3						
Henley Division - -	1	Pint beer measure, ¾ of half-gill deficient.	– 2 6	– 13 6	Joshua Burton, inspector of police, and also inspector of weights and measures.	Half paid to police fund, and half paid in aid of county rate.	3 *s.* 6 *d.* to police; 10 *s.* to magistrates' clerk.
North Wootton Division -	1	Unjust steelyards - - - -	– 2 –	– 13 –	John Thorogood, inspector in county police force, and inspector of weights and measures.	1 *s.* to county treasurer; 1 *s.* to informer.	3 *s.* to police; 10 *s.* to clerks.
SALOP:							
Cleobury Mortimer Division	1	Scales, 2 lbs. against purchaser - -	– 10 –	– 8 –			
	1	One quart and 1 pint, each small -	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	Scales, 2 lbs. against purchaser - -	– 5 –	– 6 4			
	1	One quart, half-gill small - - -	– 2 6	– 6 –			
	1	Small scales, 3 drachms light - -	– 2 6	– 7 4			
	1	One quart and 2 half-pints, each small	– 5 –	– 7 4			
	1	One 3 quart and 1 pint, both small -	– 5 –	– 6 –			
	1	14 lb. weight, 6 drachms light; and scales, 4½ lbs. light.	– 10 –	– 6 –	George Smallman, sergeant of police.	One moiety to informer, and the other moiety to county treasurer.	
	1	Small scales, 1 drachm light - -	2 – –	– 6 –			
	1	Two yards, both short and unstamped -	– 5 –	– 6 –			
	1	2 lb. weight and two 1 lb. weights, each light and unstamped.	– 10 –	– 6 –			
	1	Machine, 4 lbs. against purchaser -	– 10 –	– 7 4			
	1	Three quarts and 5 half-pints, all small	– 10 –	– 6 –			
	13						

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*							
SALOP—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Newport Division of the Hundred of Bradford.	1	1 oz. against buyer - - - -	1 – –	– 6 –	William Beeston, police constable, on behalf of the inspector.	Half in each case to the informer, and the other half to the county treasurer.	4 *s.* in each case belong to the justices' clerk, and the rest is paid to the police.
	1	¾ oz. against buyer - - - -	– 10 –	– 6 –			
	1	½ oz. against buyer - - - -	– 10 –	– 6 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 6 4			
	1	¾ oz. against buyer - - - -	– 5 –	– 5 10			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 5 10			
	1	½ oz. against buyer - - - -	– 10 –	– 6 8			
	7						
Shiffnal Division of the Hundred of Brimstree.	1	Scales, ½ oz. against purchaser, weighted with lead.	– 10 –	– 6 4			
	1	Pint measure, ½ gill small - - -	– 1 –	– 6 4			
	1	7 lb. weight, 1 oz. 2½ drachms light; scales incorrect.	1 – –	– 11 4			
	1	¼ oz. weight (a farthing), 1½ drachms light.	– 5 –	– 6 4			
	1	Salter's spring scale, unjust against purchaser.	– 1 –	– 6 8			
	1	Second offence, same scale, after warning.	1 10 –	– 6 –			
	1	1 lb. weight, 5 drachms light, and unstamped; scales, 1¼ oz. against purchaser.	1 – –	– 7 –	John Richardson, superintendent of the constabulary police force.	One-half to county rate, and the other half to informer.	Not stated.
	1	Machine for weighing coal and iron, first trial, 56 lbs.; second, 168 lbs. against purchasers.	1 – –	– 6 4			
	1	1 lb. weight, a drachm light; ½ lb. weight, a drachm light; and ¼ lb. weight, 2½ drachms heavy.	– 5 –	– 6 4			
	1	14 lb. weight, light and unstamped; and 2 lb. weight, 3½ drachms light.	– 2 6	– 6 4			
	1	1 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb., and 2 oz. weights, each ½ drachm light.	– 1 –	– 6 –			
	1	Two ½ gallon measures, one ½ pint and gill, and one ¼ pint short; three quart measures, one ¾ gill, and two ½ gill short; two quart cups, 1 gill small, and one near a gill small.	3 – 4	– 7 –			

	1	4 lb. weight, 1½ drachm light, and unstamped.	– 10 –	– 6 8	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	- ditto.
	13						
Upper Munslow Division -	1	False weighing machine, 1¾ oz. defective against purchaser.	– 10 –	– 8 8	Edward Evans, inspector	One-half to county rate, the other half to informer.	4 *s.* to clerk; 4 *s.* 8 *d.* to police.
	1	Unjust ¼ peck measure; it had been stamped, but had been cut or pared down ½ pint deficient.	– 1 –	– 8 4	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	4 *s.* to clerk; 4 *s.* 4 *d.* to police.
	1	Unjust measures, 2 quarts and 3 pints, each too small.	– 2 6	– 8 –	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	4 *s.* to clerk; 4 *s.* to police.
	1	Unjust measures, three ½ pints, each ¼ gill defective against purchaser.	1 – –	– 6 4	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	4 *s.* to clerk; 2 *s.* 4 *d.* to police.
	4						
Wem Division - - -	1	Scales, 1⅓ drachm against buyer -	– 13 8	– 6 4	Francis Whittaker, inspector of weights and measures.	6 *s.* 10 *d.* for county rate; the remainder not stated.	Not stated.
E 2 SOMERSET:							
Dunster Division - -	1	Four 56 lb., one 28 lb., one 14 lb., one 7 lb., two 4 lb., one 1 lb., and one 4 oz. weights, too light; one 4 lb., one 2 lb., and one 4 oz. weights, unstamped.	– 5 –	– 15 –	Mr. Samuel Medlicott, inspector of weights and measures.	Mr. James Warden, clerk to the magistrates, to be by him paid and applied according to the statute.	
	1	Six quart measures deficient - -	– 2 6	– 7 6			
	2						
Ilminster Division - -	1	1 lb. weight, 12 drachms deficient; 4 oz. weight, 1 drachm deficient; 2 oz. weight, ½ drachm deficient.	– 10 –	– 5 –	Robert Everitt, superintendent of police, and inspector of weights and measures.	Not stated - - -	Not stated.
	1	Beam and scales, 1 oz. wrong - -	– 7 6	– 5 –			
	1	56 lb. weight, 8 oz. deficient; 28 lbs. weight, 6 oz. deficient; 28 lb. weight, 4 oz. deficient.	– 1 –	– 5 6			
	1	Beam and scales, ¼ oz. wrong - -	– 10 –	– 6 6			
	4						

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
SOMERSET—*continued.*							
Kilmersdon Division - -	1	Incorrect weighing machine - -	– 2 6	– 5 6	George William Summers, inspector of weights and measures.	Treasurer of the county; one moiety towards the county rates, and the other moiety to the police fund.	Charles Napper, clerk of the petty sessional division. (*a*) 6*d.* of the costs for service on defendant at Paulton. (*b*) 5*s.* of the costs for service on defendant at Bath.
	1	Incorrect beam and scales - - -	1 14 6	– 5 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 2 6	– 5 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	1 14 6	– 5 6			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	2 – –	– 5 6			
	1	Seven incorrect weights, and one not stamped.	– 3 –	– 5 6			
	1	Three incorrect weights, and one not stamped.	– 2 6	– 5 6			
	1	14 lb. weight, unjust - - - -	– 4 6	– 5 6			
	1	½ oz. weight, unjust, and not stamped -	– 4 6	– 5 6			
	1	Three unjust weights, unstamped -	– 4 6	– 5 6			
	1	Six light weights - - - -	– 14 6	– 5 6			
	1	Four unjust weights - - - -	– 1 –	– 6 6(*a*)	Stephen Sheppard, sergeant of police.		
	1	Unjust steelyard - - - -	– 1 –	– 5 6			
	1	Three unjust weights, and three unstamped weights.	– 1 –	– 10 6(*b*)			
	1	Unjust beam and scales, and two unjust weights.	– 4 6	– 5 6			
	15						
Somerton Division - -	1	Unjust weights - - - -	– 1 –	– 7 6	Charles Smith, inspector of weights and measures.	One half to the informer; the other half not stated.	Not stated.
	1	- ditto - - - - - -	– 2 6	– 7 6			
	1	Unjust weighing machine - - -	– 2 6	– 7 6			
	1	Unjust weights - - - -	– 10 –	– 7 6			
	1	Unjust scales - - - - -	– 1 –	– 7 6			
	1	Unjust weights - - - -	– 2 6	– 7 6			
	6						
Wincanton Division - -	1	4 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; 2 lb. weight, 1½ drachm light; 1 lb. weight, 2 drachms light; 2 oz. weight, 2½ drachms light, and ½ oz. weight, ½ drachm light, the four latter not stamped; weights forfeited.	– 10 –	– 5 6	James Emson, inspector of weights, &c.	Moiety to county treasurer, and moiety to county constabulary superannuation fund.	Clerks to justices.
	1	3 lb. weight, ½ oz. light; 1 lb. weight, 1½ drachms light; 1 lb. weight, ½ drachm light, and three ¼ lb. weights not stamped; weights forfeited.	– 10 –	– 5 6			
	2						

Yeovil Division - -	1	7 lb., 1 lb., ¼ lb., 2 oz., and ½ oz. weights; four earthenware quart cups and one pint cup, all unjust.	1 – –	– 8 6	Charles Smith, superintendent of county police, and inspector of weights and measures.	Henry Messiter, esq., treasurer of the county.	Three clerks of the division.
	1	Unjust beam and scales - - - -	– 5 –	– 8 6			
	1	Two earthenware quart cups, unjust -	1 – –	– 7 6			
	1	Five earthenware quart cups, and 2 pint cups, unjust.	1 – –	– 7 6			
	1	2 lb. weight, unjust - - - - -	– 5 –	– 7 6			
	5						
SOUTHAMPTON:							
Romsey Division - -	1	7 lb. iron weight, 2 drachms light -	– 1 –	– 9 –	Richard Earle, police constable.	One moiety to the informer, the other to the treasurer of the county.	4*s.* to police for service of summons and mileage, and 5*s.* to the magistrates' clerks for fees.
Winchester Division - -	1	Using one quart pewter measure and nine earthenware quart measures for selling beer by retail, each of which measures were half a gill deficient.	– 10 6	– 7 6	Samuel Robert Everitt, superintendent of the constabulary force.	Half to the informer; the remaining half to the treasurer of the county.	Informer.
STAFFORD:							
Bilston Division - -	1	Weights—not stated - - - - -	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 10 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 10 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 10 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 2 6	– 12 –	William Tullett, inspector	William Tullett, inspector	William Tullett, inspector.
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 10 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	1 10 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– – 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto - - - - -	– 5 –	– 12 –			

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued*.

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
ENGLAND—*continued*.							
STAFFORD—*continued*.							
Bilston Division—*continued*	1	Weights—not stated	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto	– 15 –	– 12 –			
	1	Measures—not stated	– 15 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto	– 7 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto	– 12 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto	– 7 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto	– 12 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto	1 10 –	– 12 –			
	1	- - ditto	– 7 6	– 12 –			
	1	Balances—¾ lb. out of balance	1 – –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 2 lb. 12 oz. out of balance	– 2 6	– 12 –	William Tullett, inspector	William Tullett, inspector	William Tullett, inspector.
	1	Ditto - 1 oz. out of balance	– 7 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 1 lb. out of balance	– 10 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 90 lb. out of balance	– 10 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ½ oz. out of balance	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ¼ oz. out of balance	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ½ lb. out of balance	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 2 oz. out of balance	– 7 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 2 oz. out of balance	– 7 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 10 lbs. 8 oz. out of balance	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 2 oz. out of balance	– 10 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ½ oz. out of balance	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 2 lb. 4 oz. out of balance	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 8½ lbs. out of balance	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ½ oz. out of balance	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 1½ lb. out of balance	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ½ oz. out of balance	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 12 oz. out of balance	– 10 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 6 oz. out of balance	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 1 lb. out of balance	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 4 oz. out of balance	– 5 –	– 12 –			

	1	Balances—8 oz. out of balance	– 5 –	– 12 –	William Tullett, inspector	William Tullett, inspector	William Tullett, inspector.
	1	Ditto - ½ oz. out of balance	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 1½ lb. out of balance	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 1 lb. out of balance	1 – –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ¾ oz. out of balance	– 10 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ½ oz. out of balance	Dismissed	– –			
	1	Ditto - 1 lb. out of balance	– 1 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 2 oz. out of balance	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 6 oz. out of balance	– – 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ¾ oz. out of balance	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ½ oz. out of balance	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 2 oz. out of balance	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ¼ oz. out of balance	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ½ oz. out of balance	– 10 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ¼ oz. out of balance	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - 8¾ oz. out of balance	– 5 –	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ½ oz. out of balance	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ¼ oz. out of balance	– 2 6	– 12 –			
	1	Ditto - ½ oz. out of balance	– 1 –	– 12 –			
	80						
Burton-upon-Trent Division	1	Steelyards, ¼ lb. against himself	– 1 –	– 9 6	Robert Ivey Baker, inspector of police.	The clerk to the magistrates, who paid over the fines to the county treasurer.	
	1	Scales, 2 drachms against purchaser	– 1 –	– 9 6			
	2						
Cheadle Division	1	Weighing machine, 6 oz. out of balance, against purchaser.	– 2 6	– 10 6	All informations laid by Samuel Danks, inspector for District A. of the county.	All paid to the clerk to the magistrates, and by him paid over to Messrs. Stevenson & Salt, the county treasurers, as to the penalties; and as to the costs, to the witnesses, police officers, and clerk.	
	1	Pair of steelyards, unjust	– 10 6	– 10 6			
	1	4 lb. weight and 4 oz. weight, unjust	– – 6	– 10 6			
	1	Pair of scales, 1¾ lbs. out of balance, against purchaser.	– 2 6	– 10 6			
	1	Pair of scales, 1 oz. out of balance, against purchaser.	– 2 6	– –			
	1	2 lb. and 4 oz. weights, unjust	– 2 6	– 10 6			
	1	Pair of scales, 1½ drachms out of balance, against purchaser.	– 2 6	– 10 6			
	1	1 lb., ½ lb., 4 oz., 2 oz., and 1 oz. weights, all unjust.	– 2 6	– 10 6			
	1	Pair of scales, 14 lbs. out of balance against purchaser.	– 10 6	– 10 6			
	1	28 lb. weight, unjust	– 10 6	– 10 6			
	1	Pair of scales, ¾ oz. out of balance, against purchaser.	– – 6	– 10 6			
	1	Pair of scales, 2 oz. out of balance, against purchaser.	1 –	– 10 6			

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued*.

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*							
STAFFORD—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Cheadle Division—*continued*	1	Quart measure, unjust - - -	– 2 6	– 10 6	All informations laid by Samuel Danks, inspector for District A. of the county.	All paid to the clerk to the magistrates, and by him paid over to Messrs. Stevenson & Salt, the county treasurers, as to the penalties; and as to the costs, to the witnesses, police officers, and clerk.	
	1	3 pint measures, unjust - - -	– 2 6	– 10 6			
	1	2 quart and 2 pint measures, unjust -	– 2 6	– 10 6			
	1	Quart measure, unjust - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6			
	1	2 quart and 1 pint measures, unjust -	– 2 6	– 10 6			
	1	Quart measure, unjust - - -	– 2 6	– 10 6			
	18						
Wolverhampton, Division of Seisdon North.	1	Not known; no account taken by the magistrates.	– 5 –	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 1 –	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 2 6	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 2 6	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 2 6	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 2 6	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 2 6	– 13 –	Mr. William Tullett, inspector of weights and measures.	The treasurers of the county of Stafford.	The clerk to the magistrates, before whom the parties were convicted.
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 2 6	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 2 6	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 15 –	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	1 – –	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 2 6	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 2 6	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 13 –			
	1	- - - ditto - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 13 –			
	24						

SUFFOLK:						
Bungay Division	1	¼ lb.	– 1 –	– 7 6	H. T. Hardinge, inspector of weights.	One moiety paid to county treasurer, the other to the informant.	Clerk to the justices.
	1	1 oz.	– 1 –	– 7 6			
	1	½ oz.	– 1 –	– 7 6			
	3						
Hundred of Hartismere	1	½ pint pewter measure, not stamped	– 10 6	– 9 6	William Balls, acting for and on behalf of George Weston Jukes, inspector of weights and measures.	Half to police superannuation fund, and half to county rate.	Justices' clerk.
	1	Beam and scale, ½ oz. deficient	– 5 6	– 9 6			
	2						
Samford Division	1	Having possession of a machine consisting of a beam and two scales, the scale used for the goods weighing 2½ oz. heavier than the scale for the weights.	– 5 –	– 8 –	George Coleman, county police constable at Ipswich.	Half to police fund, and half to county rate.	Justices' clerk.
SURREY:							
Dorking Division	1	2 lb. weight, 1½ oz. deficient; 2 lb. weight, 1 oz. 5 drachms deficient; and ¼ lb. weight, ½ oz. deficient.	2 – –	– 12 –	John Page, inspector of weights, &c.	Half to informer, and half to treasurer of the county.	Half to informer, and half to treasurer of the county.
	1	7 lb. weight, ¼ oz. deficient; 4 lb. weight, 2 oz. deficient; 2 lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient; and 1 lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient.	– 5 –	– 12 6			
	2						
Godstone Division	1	7 lb. weight, 2½ drachms deficient; 2 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient; two 1 lb. weights, each 1 drachm deficient; two ½ lb. weights, each 1 oz. deficient.	1 – –	– 17 –	Alfred Henry Bungard, superintendent of police and inspector of weights and measures.	Moiety to superannuation fund for Surrey county constabulary; remaining moiety to county rate.	Clerk to justices, and to fund in aid of police rate.

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*							
SURREY—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Kingston District - -	1	½ lb. weight, ½ drachm light - -	– 1 –	– 12 6			
	1	14 lb. weight, ¼ oz. light; 4 lb. weight, 2½ drachms light; 2 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; 2 lb. weight, ½ drachm light; and weighing machine, ¼ lb. against purchaser.	– 10 –	– 12 6			
	1	2 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; and 1 lb. weight, 1 drachm light.	1 – –	– 12 6	William Cook, inspector of weights, &c, Cobham, Surrey.	The clerk to the justices; and half the fine paid to the informer, and half to the county treasurer. Costs retained.	
	1	Weighing machine, ¼ oz. against purchaser; 14 lb. weight, ¼ oz. light; and 2 lb. weight, slightly light.	– 2 6	– 12 6			
	1	2 quart measures, 3 oz. short, each; and 3 pint measures, ½ gill short each.	– 2 6	– 12 6			
	5						
Newington Division - -	1	One weight - - - - -	– 10 –	No costs were imposed.			
	1	Two weights - - - - - -	– 5 –	- ditto -			
	1	- ditto - - - - - -	– 10 –	- ditto -			
	1	One measure - - - - -	1 – –	- ditto -			
	1	- ditto - - - - - -	– 10 –	- ditto -			
	1	- ditto - - - - - -	1 – –	- ditto -			
	1	Four measures - - - - -	1 – –	- ditto -			
	1	One measure - -	No record is kept of the nature of the inaccuracy in the measures, &c.	1 – –	- ditto -	John Cresswell Wade, the inspector of the division.	One moiety to the inspector of the division, the other moiety to the treasurer of the county.	
	1	Two measures - -		– 10 –	- ditto -			
	1	One measure - -		– 10 –	- ditto -			
	1	- ditto - - -		– 10 –	- ditto -			
	1	- ditto - - -		1 – –	- ditto -			
	1	Four measures - -		1 – –	- ditto -			
	1	One balance - -		– 10 –	- ditto -			
	1	- ditto - - -		1 – –	- ditto -			
	1	- ditto - - - - - -		2 – –	- ditto -			
	1	- ditto - - - - - -		1 – –	- ditto -			
	1	- ditto - - - - - -		1 – –	- ditto -			
	1	- ditto - - - - - -		– 10 –	- ditto -			
	1	- ditto - - - - - -		– 10 –	- ditto -			
	1	Nine weights - - - - -		3 – –	- ditto -			
	1	Two weights - - - - -		– 10 –	- ditto -			
	1	One weight - - - - -		– 5 –	- ditto -			

	1	Two weights	No record is kept of the nature of the inaccuracy in the measures, &c.	– 15 –	ditto	John Cresswell Wade, the inspector of the division.	One moiety to the inspector of the division, the other moiety to the treasurer of the county.
	1	ditto		– 10 –	ditto		
	1	One measure		– 10 –	ditto		
	1	Three measures		1 – –	ditto		
	1	One measure		– 10 –	ditto		
	1	Three measures		2 5 –	ditto		
	1	ditto		2 5 –	ditto		
	1	One measure		– 10 –	ditto		
	1	ditto		– 5 –	ditto		
	1	Three measures		1 – –	ditto		
	1	Two measures		– 10 –	ditto		
	1	One measure		– 10 –	ditto		
	1	One balance		– 10 –	ditto		
	1	ditto		1 – –	ditto		
	1	ditto		– 5 –	ditto		
	1	ditto		1 – –	ditto		
	1	ditto		– 10 –	ditto		
	1	ditto		– 10 –	ditto		
	1	ditto		1 – –	ditto		
	1	ditto		– 10 –	ditto		
	1	ditto		– 5 –	ditto		
	1	ditto		– 10 –	ditto		
	1	ditto		– 10 –	ditto		
	1	ditto		2 – –	ditto		
	1	ditto		– 10 –	ditto		
	48						
Richmond Division	1	28 lb. weight, 1½ oz. deficient, and unjust.		1 – –	– 14 6	John Cook, inspector of weights, &c.	Moiety to informant, other moiety to the receiver of the metropolitan police.
Wandsworth Division	1	¼ oz. deficiency in a weighing machine		– 5 –	– 2 –	John Dart, inspector of weights and measures for the Croydon district.	One moiety paid to the informer, the remainder to the receiver of the police courts.
	1	1 drachm deficiency in each of 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. weights.		– 5 –	– 2 –		
	1	From 3 oz. to ½ oz. deficiency in each of 7 quart and 7 pint measures.		– 10 –	– 2 –		
	1	½ oz. deficiency in a weighing machine		– 5 –	– 2 –		
	1	From 3 oz. deficiency in each of 7 quart and 5 pint measures.		1 – –	– 2 –		
	1	½ oz. deficiency in a weighing machine		– 10 –	– 2 –		
	1	¼ oz. deficiency in a weighing machine		– 5 –	– 2 –		
	1	3 oz. deficiency in a weighing machine		– 2 6	– 2 –		
	1	¼ oz. deficiency in a weighing machine		– 2 6	– 2 –		
	1	¼ lb. deficiency in a weighing machine		– 5 –	– 2 –		
	1	2 drachms deficiency in 4 lb. weight		– 10 –	– 2 –		
	1	½ oz. deficiency in balance scales		1 – –	– 2 –		
	12						

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued*.

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties. £. s. d.	Amount of Costs. £. s. d.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*							
SUSSEX:							
Chichester, Rape of, Upper Division.	1	½ oz. weight, ½ drachm deficient; 1 oz. weight, nearly 1 drachm deficient; ½ lb. weight, 1½ drachm deficient; and 4 lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient.	– 10 –	– 14 –	Henry Pratt, inspector of weights and measures.	One moiety to informer, the other moiety to the county.	Informer.
	1	4 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient; 2 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient, and 1 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient.	– 10 –	– 13 6			
	2						
Cuckfield Division - -	1	7 lb. weight, 8 drachms short; 4 lb. weight, 2 drachms short; 2 lb. weight, 2 drachms short; 2 lb. weight, 7 drachms short; 1 lb. weight, 3 drachms short; and 2 oz. weight, 1½ drachm short.	– 10 –	– 18 –	Richard Payne, inspector, &c.	Half to informer, half to county treasurer.	Magistrates' clerk and constable.
East Grinstead Division -	1	2 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient; 1 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient; ½ lb. weight, 1½ drachm deficient; and ¼ lb. weight, 1 drachm deficient.	– 2 6	– 13 –	Richard Payne, inspector of weights and measures.	Half to informant, and half to county treasurer.	10 *s.* 6 *d.* to justices' clerk, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to police constable.
	1	Pair of scales, unjust by 2 drachms against purchaser.	– 2 6	– 13 –			
	2						
WORCESTER:							
Dudley Division - -	1	Balance, 1 oz. defective - - -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
		½ lb. weight, 12½ drachms defective -	– 1 –	– 12 6			
	1	Balance, 1 drachm defective - -	– 2 6	– 13 6			
	1	Two balances, 2 drachms defective -	– 5 –	– 13 6			
	1	Balance, ¼ oz. defective - - -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
	1	Two balances, one 6 drachms and one 4 drachms defective.	– 2 6	– 13 6			
		2 oz. weight and ½ oz. weight, unstamped.	– 2 6	– 13 6	Henry Burton, inspector of weights and measures.	Chief constable, in aid of the county rate.	Informant.
	1	½ lb. weight, unstamped - - -	– 2 6	– 13 6			
	1	Balance, 5 drachms defective - -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
	1	½ lb. weight, 1 oz. defective - -	– 2 6	– 13 6			
		Balance, 1 oz. defective - - -	– 2 6	– 13 6			
	1	¼ lb. weight, 1½ drachm defective -	– 5 –	– 13 6			
	1	1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. weights, unstamped	– 2 6	– 13 6			

1	Balance, 1½ oz. defective - - -	– 5 –	– 12 6			
1	Three balances, one 12 drachms, one 14 drachms, and one 2 drachms defective.	4 – –	– 13 6			
1	Balance, 1 drachm defective - -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
1	Balance, ½ oz. defective - - -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
1	Balance, 1½ drachm defective - -	– 2 6	– 13 6			
1	Balance, 3 drachms defective - -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
1	Two balances, one 6 drachms and one 4 drachms defective.	– 5 –	– 13 6			
1	Balance, 12 drachms defective - -	– 5 –	– 13 6			
1	1 oz. weight, 1½ drachm defective -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
1	Balance, 6 drachms defective - -	– 2 6	– 13 6			
1	Balance, ¼ oz. defective - - -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
1	Balance, 3½ oz. defective - - -	– 2 6	– 13 6			
1	Balance, 1½ oz. defective - - -	– 2 6	– 13 6			
1	Balance, ¾ oz. defective - - -	– 10 –	– 13 6			
1	Two balances, one ¼ oz. and one 1 oz. defective.	1 – –	– 13 6			
1	Balance, 2½ drachms defective - -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
1	Balance, 3½ oz. defective - - -	– 10 –	– 13 6			
1	Two 2 oz. weights, one 1½ drachm and and one 2 drachms defective.	– 2 6	– 13 6			
1	Balance, ½ oz. defective - - -	– 5 –	– 13 6	Henry Burton, inspector of weights and measures.	Chief constable, in aid of the county rate.	Informant.
1	Balance, 1½ drachm defective - -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
1	Two balances, one 6 drachms and one ½ oz. defective.	– 10 –	– 12 6			
1	Balance, 14 drachms defective - -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
1	Balance, ½ oz. defective - - -	– 1 –	– 13 6			
1	Balance, ¾ oz. defective - - -	– 1 –	– 13 6			
1	Balance, 2 drachms defective - -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
1	Two balances, one ½ oz. and one ½ drachm defective.	– 2 6	– 12 6			
1	Balance, 1 drachm defective - -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
1	Balance, ½ drachm defective - -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
1	Balance, ¼ oz. defective - - -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
1	Balance, 5 oz. defective - - -	– 2 6	– 13 6			
1	Balance, 2 oz. defective - - -	– 5 –	– 13 6			
1	Balance, 2 drachms defective - -	– 2 6	– 13 6			
1	Balance, 1½ oz. defective - - -	– 5 –	– 13 6			
1	Two balances, one 10 drachms and one 3 drachms defective.	– 5 –	– 12 6			
1	Two balances, one ¼ oz. and one 2 drachms defective.	– 5 –	– 12 6			
1	Two balances, one 10 drachms and one 2 drachms defective.	– 2 6	– 13 6			
1	Balance, 5 drachms defective - -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
47						

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
WORCESTER—*continued.*							
Hundred House Division -	1	2 quart and 8 pint measures, deficient -	– 10 –	– 12 6			
	1	4 quart and 4 half pint measures, deficient.	– 10 –	– 12 6			
	1	1 quart and 2 pint measures, deficient -	1 – –	– 12 6	P. C. Campbell - -		
	1	2 pint measures, deficient - - -	– 5 –	– 12 6			
	1	1 quart and 1 pint measure, deficient -	– 10 –	– 12 6			
	1	1 quart, 1 pint, and 1 half pint measures, deficient.	1 – –	– 12 6		Police superannuation fund.	3 *s.* to constable; and 9 *s.* 6 *d.* justices' clerk's fees, in each case.
	1	2 quart and 1 pint measures, deficient -	– 10 –	– 12 6			
	1	2 quart measures, deficient - -	– 10 –	– 12 6	P. C. Spilsbury - -		
	1	2 pint measures, deficient - - -	– 10 –	– 12 6			
	1	6 pint measures, deficient - - -	– 10 –	– 12 6			
	10						
Worcester Division - -	1	Not stated - - - - -	– – 6	– 9 6			
	1	- ditto - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 9 6			
	1	½ gill deficient - - - - -	– 5 –	– 11 6			
	1	Not stated - - - - -	– 2 6	– 9 6			
	1	- ditto - - - - - -	1 – –	– 9 6	James Phillips, superintendent of police, and inspector of weights and measures.	Informer, for police superannuation fund.	Justices' clerk, and constable.
	1	- ditto - - - - - -	– 10 –	– 10 6			
	1	1 gill deficient - - - - -	– 5 –	– 11 6			
	1	Not stated - - - - -	– 2 6	– 9 6			
	1	1¼ oz. deficient - - - -	– 2 6	– 10 6			
	1	Not stated - - - - -	– 2 6	– 11 6			
	1	2 lb. deficient - - - - -	– 2 6	– 11 6			
	1	Not stated - - - - -	– 5 –	– 9 6			
	12						
YORK, NORTH RIDING:							
Malton Division - -	1	Not stated - - - - - -	– 5 –	– 8 –			
	1	- ditto - - - - - -	– 11 –	– 9 –			
	1	- ditto - - - - - -	2 – –	– 10 –	William James Smith, superintendent of police.	One-half to county rate, residue to the superannuation fund.	Prosecutor, in repayment of fees and expenses.
	1	- ditto - - - - - -	– 11 6	– 8 6			
	1	- ditto - - - - - -	1 11 6	– 8 6			
	5						

Richmond Division - -	1	Three 56 lb. weights, one 12 drachms heavy, one 1 oz. 7 drachms heavy, and one ½ oz. light.	– 5 –	– 11 9	Thomas Mole, inspector of weights and measures.	One-half to county rate, and the other half to superannuation fund.	Not stated.
	1	Unjust beam, 2 oz. 13 drachms against buyer.	1 15 –	11 9			
	1	Quart measure, too small - - -	– 5 –	– 10 9			
	1	Unjust beam, 2 oz. 6 drachms against buyer.	– 10 –	– 10 9			
	1	4-stone weight, light by 1 oz. 6 drachms; and 7 lb. weight, light by 4 drachms.	– 10 –	– 12 6			
	5						
YORK, West Riding:							
Claro Division, Knaresborough.	1	7 lb. weight, 5 oz. light; and 1 lb. weight, ¼ oz. light.	– 12 6	– 9 –	Robert Wirell, inspector of weights and measures.	Mr. Wirell, for the county treasurer.	Magistrates' clerk, and police constable.
Keighley Division - -	1	4 oz. weight, and 2 oz. weight - -	– 10 –	– 12 –	William Anderton, inspector of weights.	William Anderton, inspector of weights -	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to prosecutor's witnesses; 4 *s.* 6 *d.* constable's costs; and 5 *s.* magistrates' clerk's costs.
	1	16 oz. weight, and 8 oz. weight - -	1 – –	– 11 –			
	1	Quart measure - - - - -	– 7 6	– 11 –			
	1	16 oz. weight - - - - -	– 7 6	– 11 –	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to prosecutor's witnesses; 3 *s.* 6 *d.* constable's costs; and 5 *s.* magistrates' clerk's costs, in each case.
	1	Balance - - - - - -	– 10 –	– 11 –			
	1	Balance - - - - - -	– 10 –	– 11 –			
	1	Yard measure - - - - -	– 5 –	– 13 –	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to prosecutor's witnesses; 5 *s.* 6 *d.* constable's costs; and 5 *s.* magistrates' clerk's costs.
	1	8 oz. weight - - - - -	– 7 6	– 11 –	- ditto - - -	- ditto - - -	2 *s.* 6 *d.* to prosecutor's witnesses; 3 *s.* 6 *d.* constable's costs; and 5 *s.* magistrates' clerk's costs, in each case.
	1	Balance - - - - - -	– 10 –	– 11 –			
	9						
Skyrack Division - -	1	Having possession of one 7 lb. weight, 4 drachms too heavy; and one 4 lb. weight, 10 drachms too heavy.	– 5 –	– 12 –	Christopher Copeland, inspector of weights and measures.	Christopher Copeland, the complainant, to be accounted for by him to the county rate.	Magistrates' clerk, 5 *s.*; police, 5 *s.*; and a witness called by the complainant, 2 *s.*
Upper Agbrigg Division, Huddersfield.	1	Flour scales, 1¼ oz. bad - - -	– 10 –	– 7 –	Richard Henry Kaye, inspector of weights and measures.	R. H. Kaye, inspector, to be by him paid over to the treasurer of the West Riding of Yorkshire.	Magistrates' clerks, and constable.
	1	Flour scales, 1 oz. bad - - -	– 5 –	– 7 –			
	1	Flour scales, 1 oz. bad - - -	– 7 6	– 7 –			
	1	2 lb. weight, 4 drachms short - -	– 5 –	– 7 –			
	1	Meat scale, 1 oz. bad - - -	– 5 –	– 7 –			
	1	1 lb. weight, 1½ drachm short - -	– 2 –	– 7 –			
	1	Flour scale, 1½ oz. short - - -	- - -	- - -			
	7						

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued*.

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties. £. s. d.	Amount of Costs. £. s. d.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
ENGLAND—*continued.*							
YORK, West Riding—*continued.*							
Upper Agbrigg Division, Saddleworth.	1	4 oz. weight, 1½ drachm light	– 1 –	– 10 –	Richard H. Kaye, inspector of weights and measures.	Richard H. Kaye, inspector, to be paid by him to the treasurer of the West Riding.	Clerk to the justices.
	1	4 oz. weight, unstamped	– 1 –	– 10 –			
	1	Pint measure, 1–7th short	1 – –	– 10 –			
	1	- ditto	1 – –	– 10 –			
	1	- ditto	1 – –	– 9 –			
	1	Two 1 lb. weights, 1½ drachm light	– 2 6	– 9 6			
	1	½ lb. weight, 2 drachms light	– 2 6	– 10 –			
	1	Pint measure, 1–7th short	1 – –	– 10 6			
	1	- ditto	1 – –	– 10 6			
	1	1 lb. weight, ½ oz. light; and 8 oz. weight, 2 drachms light.	1 – –	– 10 –			
	1	½ lb. weight, unstamped	– 10 –	– 10 –			
	1	1 lb. weight, 3 drachms light	– 2 6	– 10 –			
	12						
WALES:							
BRECON:							
Hundreds of Defynnock, Penkelly and Merthyr.	1	False and unequal balance	– 5 –	– 8 6	Not stated	Not stated	Not stated.
	1	- ditto	– 2 6	– 8 6			
	1	- ditto	– 2 6	– 8 –			
	1	- ditto	– 2 6	– 8 –			
	1	- ditto	– 2 6	– 8 6			
	1	- ditto	– 2 6	– 8 6			
	1	- ditto	– 5 –	– 8 6			
	1	Yard measure, ½ inch short	– 2 6	– 8 6			
	1	Three unjust weights, 14 lb., 7 lb. and 4 lb., too light by several ounces.	– 2 6	– 9 6			
	1	14 lb. weight, 2 oz. short	– 5 –	– 9 6			
	1	14 lb. weight, 1 lb. weight, and ½ lb. weight, too light, several ounces.	– 2 6	– 8 6			
	1	4 lb. weight, and 2 lb. weight, light by 2 oz.	– 2 6	– 7 6			
	1	Three 56 lb. weights, one 14 lb. weight, and one 7 lb. weight, light by 8 oz.	– 7 6	– 8 6			
	1	14 lb. weight, 7 lb. weight, and 1 lb. weight, light by 2 oz.	– 5 –	– 8 6			

	1	Two 7 lb. weights, light by 5 oz. -	– 5 –	– 8 6				
	1	56 lb. weight, light by 3 oz. - -	– 5 –	– 9 –				
	1	14 lb. weight, light by 2 oz. - -	– 5 –	– 7 6				
	1	7 lb. weight, light by 3 oz. - -	– 2 6	– 8 6				
	1	2 lb. weight, light by 1 oz. - -	– 5 –	– 8 6				
	19							
CARNARVON:								
Bangor Division - -	1	One scale, 1 oz. against the purchaser; another, 4 drachms against the purchaser; another, 6 drachms against the owner; another, 1½ drachms against the purchaser; a weighing-machine, which took 4 oz. to move either way; ½ lb. weight, ½ drachm light; 2 oz. weight, and 1 oz. weight, both too light, and unstamped.	- - -	– 8 –				
	1	One scale, 2½ lb. against the purchaser; 7 lb. weight, 4 lb. weight, 2 lb. weight, and 1 lb. weight, all incorrect, and unstamped; the 2 lb. weight 2½ drachms light.	1 – –	– 12 6				
	1	One scale, 2½ drachms against the owner; 1 lb. weight, ½ lb. weight, 2 oz. weight, and ½ oz. weight, all ½ drachm light; and all, except the 1 lb. weight, unstamped.	– 5 –	– 12 6				
	1	One scale, 6 drachms against the owner; one scale, 1 oz. against the purchaser; a weighing-machine, taking 1 lb. to move it; and two ½ oz. weights, both light, and unstamped.	– 5 –	– 12 6	John Jones - -	One-half to police; one-half to county treasurer.	Not stated.	
	1	One pair of scales, 1½ drachm against the purchaser; using piece of lead for a ½ oz. weight, nearly correct.	- - -	– 8 –				
	1	3 lb. weight, 8 drachms light; scales, 1⅓ oz. against the purchaser; an incorrect weighing-machine.	– 1 –	– 12 6				
	1	One pair of scales, 2 drachms against the purchaser; another, 3 lbs. against the purchaser; 14 lb. weight, 6 drachms short; 4 lb. weight, 5 drachms light; ¼ lb. weight, ½ drachm light, and unstamped; and 2 oz. weight, ½ drachm light.	1 – –	– 12 6				
	1	One scale, 6 oz. against the purchaser	- - -	– 8 –				

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
WALES—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
CARNARVON—*continued.*							
Bangor Division—*continued*	1	Small scales, 1 drachm against the purchaser; large scales, 1½ oz. against the purchaser; weighing-machine, incorrect; and 1 oz. weight, too light, and not stamped.	– 1 –	– 12 6			
	1	14 lb. weight, 1 oz. 10 drachms light; 4 lb. weight, 14 drachms light; 2 lb. weight, 7½ drachms light; 1 lb. weight, 1½ drachms light; ½ lb. weight, 1 drachm light; ¼ lb. weight and 2 oz. weight, too light; scales, one side 2¾ oz. heavier than the other.	– 10 –	– 12 6			
	1	A lead weight, illegal metal; a coal weighing-machine incorrect.	– 10 –	– 12 6	John Jones - - -	One-half to police; one-half to county treasurer.	Not stated.
	1	Scales, 5½ oz. against the purchaser -	– 2 6	– 12 6			
	1	¼ lb. weight, 1 drachm light; ½ lb. weight, ½ drachm light; ¼ oz. weight, ⅓ drachm light; and 2 oz. weight, 1⅓ drachm light.	– 5 –	– 10 –			
	1	Pair of scales, 14 lb. heavier on one side than the other; against this a stone 5 lb. weight was put on the other side, leaving 9 lb. wrong.	2 – –	– 10 –			
	1	Pair of scales, 5 oz. heavier on one side than the other; a 7 lb. weight, 10 drachms light.	– 5 –	– 10 –			
	1	Pair of scales, 2 drachms against the purchaser; 2 lb. weight, 4½ drachms light; 1 lb. weight, 4⅓ drachms light; 1 lb. weight, 1⅓ drachms light; ½ lb. weight, ½ drachm light; ½ lb. weight, ½ drachm light; ½ lb. weight, 1 drachm light; ¼ lb. weight, ⅓ drachm light; 2 oz. weight, 1 oz. weight, ¼ oz. weight, and ¼ oz. weight, all too light.	– 5 –	– 12 6			
	16						

Conway District - -	1	1 lb. weight, 15½ drachms light - -	- - 13 *s.* 6 *d.* - -	John Evans - -	Half to county treasurer, and half to informer.	
	1	30 lb. weight, ½ oz. light, and unstamped.	- - 13 *s.* - -			
	2					
Nant-Conway District -	1	½ lb. weight, 1 drachm light - -	- - 8 *s.* - -			
	1	¼ oz. weight, 3½ drachms light; pair of flour scales, 10 drachms against the purchaser.	- - 8 *s.* - -			
	1	1 lb. weight, ¼ oz. light; ¼ lb. weight, three drachms light; ½ lb. weight, 2½ drachms light; and 2 oz. weight, 1 drachm light.	- - 8 *s.* - -			
	1	2 lb. weight, 1½ drachms light; 1 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; ½ lb. weight, 1 drachm light; ¼ lb. weight, ½ drachm too heavy; 1 lb. weight, 1½ drachms light; and ½ lb. weight, 1 drachm light.	- - 8 *s.* - -			
	1	14 lb. weight, 6 drachms light; 7 lb. weight, ¼ oz. light; 2 lb. weight, 2 drachms light; 2 lb. weight, 8½ drachms light; 1 lb. weight, 6 drachms light; 1 lb. weight, 1½ drachms light; ½ lb. weight, ½ drachm light; and ½ lb. weight, 2 drachms light.	- - 8 *s.* - -	- - ditto - -	- - - - ditto.	
	1	10 lb. weight, 1 oz. 2 drachms light; 5 lb. weight, 2 drachms light; and 1 lb. weight, 2 drachms light.	- - 8 *s.* - -			
	1	56 lb. weight, 2¼ oz. light; 56 lb. weight, 1¼ oz. light; 56 lb. weight, ½ oz. heavy; 28 lb. weight, ½ oz. light; and 7 lb. weight, ¼ oz. light.	- - 8 *s.* - -			
	1	30 lb. weight, 1½ oz. light; and 4 lb. weight, 4 drachms light.	- - 8 *s.* - -			
	1	2 oz. weight, ½ drachm light; 1 oz. weight, 1 drachm light; and ½ oz. weight, unstamped.	- - 8 *s.* - -			
	1	10 lb. weight, 1 oz. 10 drachms light; and 4 lb. weight, 1 oz. light.	- - 8 *s.* - -			
	1	7 lb. weight, 2½ oz. light; and 2 lb. weight, ¾ oz. light.	- - 8 *s.* - -			
	11					

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
WALES—*continued.*							
CARNARVON—*continued.*							
Pwllheli Division - -	2	In both instances several small weights were too light, and against the purchaser.	- - 1*l.* 2*s.* - -		John Walters, inspector of weights, &c.	The fine and part costs to the informer, which was afterwards, it is believed, paid over to the county rate, and the balance to the justices' clerk.	
DENBIGH:							
Isaled Division - - -	1	6 lb. weight, 2 oz. 10 drachms light -	– 10 –	– 10 6			
	1	3 lb. weight, 1½ oz. light - - -	– 2 6	– 10 6			
	1	60 lb. weight, the ring loose, 1 oz. light; 15 lb. weight, ½ oz. heavy; 14 lb. weight, 1 oz. light; 2 lb. lead weight, 2 oz. light; and 1 lb. iron weight, 3 drachms light, and not stamped.	– 10 –	– 10 6	Edward Pugh, inspector of weights and measures.	Treasurer of county, in aid of county rate. *N. B.*—The inspector of weights and measures, and who is also superintendent of police, is allowed 7*s.* 6*d.* per day while engaged in inspecting weights and measures, which accounts for the whole of the penalties being paid to the treasurer.	John Parry Jones, clerk to the justices.
	1	3 lb. weight, 10 drachms light; ½ lb. weight, 2 drachms light; and 2 oz. weight, 1½ drachm light.	– 1 –	– 10 6			
	4						
Isdulas Division - -	1	¼ lb. weight, 1½ drachm light - - -	1 – –	– 10 6			
	1	Brass 1 lb. weight, not stamped; and 12 lb. weight, 6 drachms light.	1 – –	– 10 6			
	1	Flour scales, ¼ lb. against purchaser; 7 lb. lead weight.	2 – –	– 10 6			
	1	Flour scales, ¾ lb. against purchaser; and ¼ lb. weight, 6 drachms light.	2 – –	– 10 6			
	1	4 lb. weight, ¾ oz. short - - -	1 – –	– 11 6			
	1	Flour scales with false beam - -	1 – –	– 10 6			
	1	3 lb. weight, 3 drachms light; and ½ lb. weight, 1½ drachms light.	2 – –	– 10 6			
	1	Flour scale, 1½ oz. against purchaser; another scale, ¼ oz. against purchaser.	1 – –	– 10 6			
	1	½ lb. weight, 2 drachms short; and 8 lb. weight, 6½ oz. light.	2 – –	– 14 6			

	1	3 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; 2 lb. weight, ¼ lb. light; 2 lb. weight, 3 drachms light; and 1 lb. weight, ½ drachm light.	2 – –	– 10 –	Edward Pugh - -	Half to county rate, and half to informer.	Clerks to justices.
	1	7 lb. weight, 1¾ oz. light; and 4 lb. weight, 2 drachms short.	1 – –	– 11 –			
	1	Flour scale, 17 oz. against purchaser; and 2 lb. weight, 3 oz. light.	1 – –	– 10 –			
	1	Flour scale, 3 oz. against purchaser -	1 – –	– 11 –			
	1	Flour scale, 1 lb. 13 oz. light; and 4 lb. weight, 1 oz. 2 drachms light.	1 – –	– 10 –			
	1	Coal scales, balanced by a stone 15 lbs. weight.	1 – –	– 10 –			
	1	Coal scales, balanced by a stone 2½ lbs. weight.	– 5 –	– 10 –			
	1	Coal scales, balanced by a stone 3 lbs. weight.	– 5 –	– 11 –			
	17						
Uwchaled Division, Hundred of Isaled.	1	6 lb. weight, 6 drachms light - -	– 2 6	– 10 6			
	1	3 lb. iron weight, 2 drachms light; and scale, 1½ oz. against the purchaser.	1 11 –	– 10 6			
	1	2 lb. weight, 1 oz. light - - -	– 5 –	– 10 6	Edward Pugh, inspector of weights and measures.	Treasurer of county, in aid of county rate.	John Parry Jones, clerk to the justices.
	1	3 lb. weight, 6 drachms light; 1 lb. weight not stamped, and 3 drachms light.	1 – –	– 10 6		*N. B.*—The inspector of weights and measures, and who is also superintendent of police, is allowed by the county 7 *s.* 6 *d.* per day while engaged in inspecting weights and measures, which accounts for the whole of the penalties being paid to the treasurer.	
	1	5 lb. weight, 2 drachms light; 3 lb. weight, 2 drachms light, and not stamped; ¼ lb. weight, ¼ oz. heavy; and ¼ lb. lead weight, ½ drachm light.	1 12 –	– 10 6			
	5						
Yale Division - - -	The division of Yale has been abolished, and the parishes therein comprised have been annexed to the respective divisions of Ruthin and Llangollen.						
FLINT:							
Prestatyn Division -	1	14 lb. weight, 7 oz. 9 drachms heavy; 1 lb. weight, 4 drachms light; 1 lb. weight, 1 drachm light; and flour scale, 1 oz. light.	1 – –	– 8 –	Rees Davies - -	Half to informer, and half to county rate.	County.

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

Counties, Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
WALES—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
GLAMORGAN:							
Hundred of Dynaspowis -	1.	Flour scales, 7½ oz. short against purchaser.	– 1 –	– 9 9			
	1	Counter scales, 1 oz. 1 drachm against purchaser.	– 1 –	– 9 9			
	1	4 lb. weight, 4 drachms short; and two 2 lb. weights, 9 drachms short against purchaser.	– 1 –	– 9 9			
	1	Small counter scales, ½ oz. against purchaser.	– 1 –	– 9 9			
	1	Flour scales, 10 oz. against purchaser	– 1 –	– 9 9			
	1	Two 1 lb. weights, ½ drachm against purchaser.	– 1 –	– 9 9			
	1	Counter scales, 4 drachms against purchaser; 4 lb. weight, 1½ drachm short against purchaser; and two 2 lb. weights, ½ drachm short against purchaser.	– 1 –	– 9 9	Richard Sadler, superintendent of police.	Moiety to informer, 6*d.* in each case.	
	1	1 lb. weight, unstamped; ½ lb. weight, 2 drachms short against purchaser; ¼ lb. weight, 2 oz. short against purchaser; 2 oz. weight, ½ drachm short against purchaser; 1 oz. weight, ½ oz. short against purchaser; ½ oz. weight, ½ drachm short against purchaser; 1 lb. weight, 3 drachms short against purchaser.	– 1 –	– 9 9			
	1	Pair of fish scales, unstamped and incorrect, 14 drachms short against purchaser.	– 1 –	– 9 9			
	1	Three 2 lb. weights, 1 oz. ½ drachm short; and two 1 lb. weights, 2 oz. short.	– 1 –	– 9 9			
	1	Flour scales, 3 oz. short against purchaser.	– 1 –	– 9 9			
	1	Counter scales, ½ lb. short against purchaser.	– 1 –	– 9 9			
	12						

SCOTLAND:

AYR (County) - - -	1	7 lb. weight, 9 drachms deficient - 4 lb. weight, 7 ditto - ditto - - 3½ lb. weight, 7 ditto - ditto - - 2 lb. weight, 6½ ditto - ditto - - 1 lb. weight, 6 ditto - ditto - - Two ½ lb. weights, each 3½ drachms deficient - - - - -	1 1 –	1 15 –			
	1	2 lb. weight, 8½ drachms deficient - 1 lb. weight, 6½ ditto - ditto - -	– 10 6	1 10 –	Procurator fiscal of the Justice of Peace Court.	To the procurator fiscal, to be applied in conformity with the Act 5 & 6 Will. 4, c. 63, s. 37.	
	1	7 lb. weight, 11 ditto - ditto - - 7 lb. weight, 9½ ditto - ditto - - 3½ lb. weight, 10 ditto - ditto - - 1 lb. weight, 8 ditto - ditto - - 1 lb. weight, 4 ditto - ditto - -	1 1 –	2 – –			
	3						
EDINBURGH (County) -	1	Beam and scale, 1 drachm off the balance; and without the moveable balance, 2 oz. and 9 drachms deficient.	– 1 6	– 4 –			
	1	7 lb. weight, 5 drachms deficient - 2 lb. weight, 3½ ditto - ditto - - 2 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient, and unstamped - - - - - ½ lb. weight, 1 drachm deficient, and unstamped - - - - - ½ lb. weight, 1 drachm deficient - ¼ lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto - -	– 1 6	– 4 –	Alfred John List, chief constable of police and procurator fiscal of Justice of Peace Court.	To prosecutor, by whom accounted for to finance committee.	
	1	4 lb. weight, 1 ditto - ditto - - 2 lb. weight, 4 drachms deficient, and unstamped - - - - - 2 lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient - 1 lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient, and unstamped - - - - - ½ lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient, and unstamped - - - - -	– 1 6	– 4 –			
	1	4 lb. weight, 1 oz. and 2 drachms deficient, and unstamped - - - 3 lb. weight, 3½ drachms deficient, and unstamped - - - - - 1 lb. weight, 1 drachm deficient, and unstamped - - - - - ½ lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient, and unstamped - - - - -	– 1 6	– 4 –			
	4						

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND BURGHS.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
SCOTLAND—*continued.*							
FIFE (COUNTY) - - -	1	Unstamped weights - - - -	– 10 –	– 7 –	Inspector of weights and measures.	County and other officials, to be applied in terms of statute.	
	1	3 oz. on 7 lb. unjust balance - -	– 15 –	– 7 –			
	1	16 per cent. 6 unjust weights - -	– 15 –	– 7 –			
	1	2 lbs. on 1 cwt. unjust balance - -	1 – –	– 7 6			
	1	1 cwt. on 1 ton, incorrect balance -	1 10 –	– 7 6			
	1	Unjust weights, 12 per cent. - -	1 15 –	– 7 6			
	1	Unjust balance, 4 oz. on 7 lbs. - -	1 15 –	– 7 6			
	1	Selling coals by measure and not by weight.	– 5 –	– 7 –			
	1	Incorrect balance, ¼ lb. on 56 lbs. -	1 – –	– 7 –			
	1	Incorrect balance, 4 oz. on 7 lbs. -	– 5 –	– 7 –			
	1	Incorrect weights, 14 per cent. - -	1 – –	– 7 –			
	1	Incorrect balance, 2 lbs. on 56 lbs. -	– 10 –	– 7 –			
	12						
EDINBURGH (BURGH) - -	1	7 lb. weight, 1½ drachms deficient -	– 5 –	– – 6	The procurator fiscal of the city of Edinburgh.	To the city chamberlain for behoof of the community of the city of Edinburgh.	To the officers who summoned the defenders.
		4 lb. weight, 1 drachm - ditto - -					
		Three 2 lb. weights, each ½ drachm deficient.					
		Two 1 lb. weights, each ½ drachm deficient.					
		½ lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient					
	1	2 lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient -	– 2 6	– – 6			
		1 lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient					
		½ lb. weight, ditto - - ditto - -					
		¼ lb. weight, ditto - - ditto - -					
		2 oz. weight, ditto - - ditto - -					
	1	4 lb. weight, 2½ drachms deficient -	– 2 6	– – 6			
		2 lb. weight, ½ drachm - ditto -					
		½ lb. weight, ½ drachm - ditto -					
		½ lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient					
		2 oz. weight, unstamped - - - -					
	1	4 lb. weight, 4 drachms deficient -	– 2 6	– – 6			
		2 lb. weight, 1 drachm - ditto - -					
		1 lb. weight, 2½ drachms ditto - -					
		1 lb. weight, 1 drachm - ditto - -					
		½ lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient					

1	7 lb. weight, 3½ drachms deficient -						
	2 lb. weight, 1 drachm - ditto -						
	1 lb. weight, ½ drachm - ditto -		-	5	-	- - 6	
	½ lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient						
	Two 2 oz. weights, ditto - ditto -						
	½ oz. weight - - ditto - ditto -						
	¼ oz. weight, unstamped - -						
1	4 lb., 2 lb., ½ lb., ¼ lb. weights, each ½ drachm deficient -						
	2 lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient		-	2	6	- - 6	
	¼ lb. weight - - ditto - ditto -						
	Two 2 oz. weights, ditto - ditto -						
	2 oz. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient						
	Two ½ oz. weights, ditto, and unstamped						
1	1 lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient -						
	¼ lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient						
	2 oz. weight, ditto - - - ditto -		-	2	6	- - 6	
	1 oz. weight, ditto - - - ditto -						
	One gallon measure and one ½ gallon measure, slightly deficient - -						
	Pint measure, too large -						
1	7 lb. weight, 3 drachms deficient -						
	4 lb. weight, 1 drachm - ditto -						
	2 lb. weight, ½ drachm - ditto -		-	4	6	- - 6	The procurator fiscal of the city of Edinburgh.
	1 lb. weight, 1 drachm - ditto -						
	½ lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient						
	¼ lb. weight, ditto - - - ditto -						
1	7 lb. weight, 3 drachms deficient -						
	7 lb. weight, 1½ drachms ditto -						
	4 lb. weight, ½ drachm - ditto -						
	2 lb. weight, 1 drachm - ditto -		-	2	6	- - 6	To the city chamberlain for behoof of the community of the city of Edinburgh.
	1 lb. weight, 2½ drachms ditto -						
	½ lb. weight, ½ drachm - ditto -						
	¼ lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient						
	¼ lb. weight, ditto - - - - ditto -						
	2 oz. weight, ditto - - - ditto -						
1	7 lb. weight, 15 drachms deficient -		-	2	6	- - 6	To the officers who summoned the defenders.
	1 1/16 lb. weight, illegal -						
1	7 lb. weight, 4½ drachms deficient -						
	2 lb. weight, 1 drachm - ditto -						
	1 lb. weight, ½ drachm - ditto -		-	2	6	- - 6	
	½ lb. weight - ditto - ditto -						
	¼ lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient						
1	7 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient -						
	2 lb. weight, ½ drachm - ditto -		-	2	6	- - 6	
	2 oz. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient						
	1 lb. weight - ditto - and unstamped						

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND BURGHS.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
SCOTLAND—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
EDINBURGH (Burgh)—*continued*	1	7 lb. weight, 8 drachms deficient 4 lb. weight, 2 ditto - ditto - 2 lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto - 1 lb. weight, 4 ditto - ditto - ¼ lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto - ½ lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient 2 oz. weight - ditto - ditto - 1 oz. weight - ditto - ditto - Set of scales, $1\frac{4}{16}$ oz. off the balance -	– 5 –	– – 6			
	1	Scales, 1 oz. 9½ drachms off balance - ½ oz. weight, unstamped - - -	– 7 6	– – 6			
	1	Two 2 lb. weights, each ½ drachm deficient - - - - - 1 lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient ½ lb. weight - ditto - ditto - 2 oz. weight, too heavy, and unstamped Scales, $1\frac{6}{16}$ oz. off the balance - - Scales, ½ drachm off the balance -	– 5 –	– – 6			
	1	1 lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient - 2 oz. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient Gallon measure, deficient by half wine glassful - - - - - Scales, 11 oz. 6½ drachms off the balance (loose weight used to balance) -	– 2 6	– – 6	The procurator fiscal of the city of Edinburgh.	To the city chamberlain for behoof of the community of the city of Edinburgh.	To the officers who summoned the defenders.
	1	7 lb. weight, 3 drachms deficient - 4 lb. weight, 1½ ditto - ditto - 2 lb. weight, 1½ ditto - ditto - Two 1 lb. weights, each ½ drachm deficient ½ lb. weight, 1 drachm deficient - ¼ lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient 1 oz. weight - ditto - ditto -	– 7 6	– – 6			
	1	56 lb. weight, 2 oz. 9 drachms deficient Two 56 lb. weights, each 2 oz. deficient Two 56 lb. weights, each 1 oz. deficient 7 lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient - 4 lb. weight, 1 ditto - ditto - 2 lb. weight, 2 ditto - ditto - 1 lb. weight, 1 ditto - ditto - ½ lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto -	– 5 –	– – 6			

1	7 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient - 4 lb. weight, 1½ ditto - ditto - 2 lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto - 1 lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto - ½ lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto - ¼ lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto - 2 oz. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient	– 5 –	– – 6	The procurator fiscal of the city of Edinburgh.	To the city chamberlain for behoof of the community of the city of Edinburgh.	To the officers who summoned the defenders.
1	14 lb. weight, unstamped - - - Two 7 lb. weights, each 3 drachms deficient - - - - - 4 lb. weight, 2 drachms deficient - 2 lb. weight, 1 ditto - ditto - - 1 lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto - -	– 2 6	– – 6			
1	4 lb. weight, 1½ drachm deficient - 1 lb. weight, 1 ditto - ditto - - ¼ lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient Two 2 oz. weights, each ½ drachm deficient - - - - -	– 2 6	– – 6			
1	2 lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient - 1 lb. weight, 1½ ditto - ditto - ½ lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto - ½ lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient	– – 6	– – 6			
1	4 lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient - 2 lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto - - 2 lb. weight, 1 ditto - ditto - - ½ lb. weight, 1 ditto - ditto - -	– 10 –	– – 6			
1	7 lb. weight, ½ drachm deficient - 4 lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto - - 2 lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto - - 1 lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto - - Two ½ lb. weights, each less than ½ drachm deficient - - - ¼ lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient 1 oz. weight - ditto - ditto -	– 5 –	– – 6			
1	Two 1 lb. weights, less than ½ drachm deficient - - - - - Two ½ lb. weights, each ½ drachm deficient - - - - - - - Two 2 oz. weights, each ½ drachm deficient - - - - - - Two 1 oz. weights, each ½ drachm deficient - - - - - -	- - -	– – 6			

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND BURGHS.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
SCOTLAND—*continued.*							
EDINBURGH (Burgh)—*continued*	1	7 lb. weight, 1 drachm deficient -					
		1 lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto -					
		¼ lb. weight, ½ ditto - ditto -					
		Two 2 lb. weights, less than ½ drachm deficient - - - - -					
		1 lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient - - - - - -	- - -	- - 6	The procurator fiscal of the city of Edinburgh.	To the city chamberlain for behoof of the community of the city of Edinburgh.	To the officers who summoned the defenders.
		¼ lb. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient - - - - - -					
		2 oz. weight, less than ½ drachm deficient - - - - - -					
		Gallon measure, slightly deficient -					
	26						
GLASGOW (BURGH) - -	1	Beam and scale, 2 ½ oz. incorrect -	1 - -	- - -			
	1	Beam and scale, 1 ½ oz. ditto - -	- 15 -	- - -			
	1	Beam and scale, 9 drachms incorrect -	1 - -	- - -			
	1	Beam and scale, 10 oz. incorrect -	1 - -	- - -			
	1	Beam and scale, 3 drachms incorrect -	- 10 6	- - -			
	1	Beam and scale, 8 ditto - ditto -	1 - -	- - -			
	1	Beam and scale, 1 ½ oz. incorrect -	- 15 -	- - -			
	1	2 lb. weight, 3 ½ drachms deficient -			Inspector of weights and measures.	The magistrates' fund for expenses of department.	
		1 lb. weight, 2 ½ ditto - ditto -	- 10 6	- - -			
		½ lb. weight, 1 ditto - ditto -					
		¼ lb. weight, 1 ditto - ditto -					
	1	4 lb. weight, 8 drachms deficient -					
		2 lb. weight, 2 ditto - ditto -	- 15 -	- - -			
		1 lb. weight, 3 ditto - ditto -					
	1	4 lb. weight, 5 drachms deficient -					
		½ lb. weight, 1 ½ ditto - ditto -	- 15 -	- - -			
		¼ lb. weight, 1 ditto - ditto -					
	1	Beam and scales, 11 drachms incorrect	- 15 -	- - -			
		Beam and scales, 2 ditto - ditto -					

1	7 lb. weight, 3 drachms deficient - 4 lb. weight, 3 ditto - ditto - 2 lb. weight, 5 ditto - ditto - 2 lb. weight, 3 ditto - ditto - Two 1 lb. weights, each 2 drachms deficient - - - - - - ½ lb. weight, 1 ½ drachms deficient -	–	10	6	-	-	-	
1	7 lb. weight, 6 drachms deficient - 4 lb. weight, 6 ditto - ditto - 2 lb. weight, 6 ditto - ditto - 2 lb. weight, 2 ditto - ditto - 1 lb. weight, 4 ditto - ditto - ½ lb. weight, 4 ditto - ditto - ½ lb. weight, 2 ditto - ditto - Two ½ lb. weights, each 1 drachm deficient - - - - - -	–	15	–	-	-	-	
1	Beam and scales, 8 drachms incorrect -	–	5	–	-	-	-	
1	1 lb. weight, 4 drachms deficient -	–	5	–	-	-	-	
1	1 lb. weight, 4 drachms deficient - 1 lb. weight, 2 ditto - ditto - ½ lb. weight, 1 ditto - ditto -	–	5	–	-	-	-	Inspector of weights and measures.
1	Beam and scales, 10 drachms incorrect	–	10	–	-	-	-	
1	7 lb. weight, 12 drachms deficient - 4 lb. weight, 11 ditto - ditto - 4 lb. weight, 5 ditto - ditto - 2 lb. weight, 10 ditto - ditto - 1 lb. weight, 8 ditto - ditto -	1	–	–	-	-	-	
1	Beam and scales, 1 oz. and 3 drachms incorrect.	–	10	–	-	-	-	
1	Beam and scales, 2 ⅓ oz. incorrect -	1	–	–	-	-	-	
1	7 lb. weight, 9 drachms deficient - 2 lb. weight, 5 ditto - ditto - 1 lb. weight, 3 ditto - ditto -	–	15	–	-	-	-	
1	2 lb. weight, 8 drachms deficient - 2 lb. weight, 1 ditto - ditto - 1 lb. weight, 1 ditto - ditto - 1 lb. weight, 1½ ditto - ditto -	–	10	–	-	-	-	

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust Weights, Measures, or Balances, for the Quarter ending 24 June 1860, &c.—*continued.*

COUNTIES AND BURGHS.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy.	Amount of Penalties.	Amount of Costs.	By whom Information Laid.	To whom Penalties Paid.	To whom Costs Paid.
SCOTLAND—*continued.*			£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
GLASGOW (Burgh)—*continued* -	1	2 lb. weight, 6 oz. deficient - - 14 lb. weight, 3½ oz. ditto - - 14 lb. weight, 1½ oz. ditto - -	– 2 6	- - -	Inspector of weights and measures.	The magistrates' fund for expenses of department.	
	1	7 lb. weight, 2 oz. and 14 drachms deficient - - - - - - 7 lb. weight, 1 oz. and 8 drachms deficient - - - - - -	– 2 6	- - -			
	1	28 lb. weight, 4 oz. and 4 drachms deficient.	– 2 6	- - -			
	1	Two 14 lb. weights, each 12 drachms deficient - - - - - - 14 lb. weight, 14 drachms deficient - 14 lb. weight, 1 oz. and 4 drachms deficient - - - - - -	– 5 –	- - -			
	26						
FORFAR (BURGH) - -	1	¼ lb. weight, 5 drachms deficient, and unstamped - - - - - ⅛ oz. weight, unstamped - - - Beam, ¼ oz. off the balance - -	– 2 6	– 5 6	Inspector of weights and measures.	To the complainer for drawing complaint, officer for executing, and clerk attending trial.	
	1	¼ oz. weight, unstamped - - - Beam, 1 oz. off the balance - -	– 2 6	– 5 6			
	1	⅛ oz. weight, ½ drachm deficient, and unstamped - - - - - ¼ oz. weight, ½ drachm deficient, and unstamped - - - - -	– 2 6	– 5 6			
	1	Yard measure, unstamped - - -	– 2 6	– 5 6			
	4						

No Convictions have taken place during the Quarter ending the 24th day of June 1860, in the following Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.

ENGLAND:

Berks:
- Coleshill Division.
- Maidenhead Division.
- Reading Division.
- Stoke Hundred Division.
- Wallingford Division.

Bucks:
- Amersham Division, Hundred of Burnham.
- Ashendon, three Hundreds (exclusive of Quainton Division).
- Aylesbury, three Hundreds.
- Cottesloe, three Hundreds, Southern Division.
- Desborough, First Division.
- Winslow and Quainton Divisions.

Cambridge:
- Caxton Division.
- Newmarket Division.
- Whittlesey and Thorney Division.
- Wisbech Borough.

Chester:
- Birkenhead Division.
- Bucklow Hundred, East Division.
- Eddisbury Hundred.
- Sandbach Division, Hundred of Northwich.
- Stockport Borough.

Cornwall:
- East Pydar Division.
- Helstone Division.
- Kerrier Hundred, East Division.
- Powder Hundred, East Division.
- Powder Hundred, West Division.
- Stratton Division.
- Trigg Hundred Division.
- Truro Borough.

Cumberland:
- Carlisle Borough.
- Cockermouth Division.
- Eskdale Ward Division.
- Leath Ward Division.
- Whitehaven Division.
- Wigton Division.

Derby:
- Ashborne Division.
- Chapel-en-le-Frith Division.
- Chesterfield Borough.
- Swarkestone Division.

Devon:
- Ashburton Division.
- Barnstaple Borough.
- Bideford Borough.
- Braunton Division.
- Crockernwell Division.
- Cullompton Division.
- Midland Roborough Division.
- Paignton Division.
- Southmolton Division.
- Torrington Division.
- Wonford Division.
- Woodbury Division.

England—*continued.*

Dorset:
- Blandford Division.
- Shaftesbury Division.
- Wimborne Division.

Durham:
- Chester Ward, East Division, Gateshead District.
- Chester Ward, East Division, South Shields District.
- Chester Ward, Middle Division.
- Chester Ward, West Division.
- Darlington Ward, North West Division, Stanhope and Wolsingham Districts.
- Darlington Ward, South Eastern Division.
- Darlington Ward, South West Division.
- Durham Ward Division.
- Houghton-le-Spring Division.
- Staindrop District.
- Stockton-on-Tees Division.

Essex:
- Chelmsford Division.
- Dengie Division.
- Dunmow Division.
- Epping Division.
- Freshwell Division, Great Bardfield.
- Halstead Division, South Hinckford Hundred.
- Ongar Division.
- South Hinckford Division, Bocking.
- Tendring Division.
- Walden Division.
- Waltham Abbey Division.
- Witham Division.

Gloucester:
- Cirencester Division.
- Fairford District.
- Lawford's Gate Division.
- Newent Division.
- Newnham Division.
- Northleach Division.
- Stroud Division.
- Whitminster Division.
- Wotton-under-Edge Division.

Hereford:
- Bromyard Division.
- Hereford Division.
- Ledbury Division.
- Ross and Harewood End Divisions.
- Weobley Division.
- Whitney Division.

Hertford:
- Buntingford Division.
- Cheshunt Division.
- Chipping Barnet and South Mims Divisions.
- Hertford Division.
- Hitchin Division.
- Odsey Division.
- St. Alban's Liberty Division.
- Tring Division.
- Welwyn Division.

England—*continued.*

Huntingdon:
- Fletton Division.
- Hurstingstone Division.
- Leightonstone Division.

Kent:
- Ashford Division.
- Aylesford Lathe, East Division.
- Blackheath Division.
- Greenwich and Woolwich Police Courts.
- Home Division of St. Augustine.
- Hythe Borough.
- Scray, Lower Division of the Lathe.
- Sevenoaks Division.
- Shepway, Upper Division.
- Sutton-at-Hone, Upper Division.
- West Malling Division.
- Wingham Division.

Lancaster:
- Ashton-under-Lyne Division.
- Burnley Division.
- Childwall Division.
- Hornby Division, Hundred of Lonsdale.
- Leyland Division.
- Loughborough Division.
- Manchester Division.
- Market Harborough Division.
- Southport Division.
- Wigan Borough.

Lincoln:
- Barton-upon-Humber Division.
- Boston Division.
- Epworth, Western Division, Hundred of Manley.
- Gainsborough Division.
- Lincoln City.
- Louth, Eske and Ludborough District.
- Sleaford Division.
- Spilsby Division.
- Stamford District.
- Winnibriggs and Threeo and Loveden Hundreds.
- Winterton Division.
- Wraggoe Wapentake.
- Yarborough Wapentake, Southern Division.

Middlesex:
- Bow-street Police Court.
- Clerkenwell Police Court.
- Edmonton Division.
- Hammersmith Police Court.
- Hanover-square Division.
- Kensington Division.
- Marlborough-street Police Court.
- Marylebone Police Court.
- St. James's Division.
- Spelthorn Hundred.
- Strand Division.
- Thames Police Court.
- Uxbridge Division.
- Westminster Police Court.
- Worship-street Police Court.

No Convictions have taken place in the following Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Monmouth:
- Abergavenny Division.
- Caerleon Division.
- Chepstow Division.
- Newport and Christchurch Divisions, and Newport Borough.
- Pontypool Division.
- Trelleck and Skenfreth Divisions.

Norfolk:
- Blofield and Waltham Division.
- Depwade Division.
- Diss Hundred.
- Earsham Division.
- East and West Flegg Division.
- Eynsford Division.
- Forehoe Hundred.
- Freebridge Marshland Hundred.
- Grimshoe Hundred.
- Guiltcross and Shropham Division.
- Loddon and Clavering Division.
- North Erpingham Hundred.
- South Erpingham Division.
- Swainsthorpe Division.
- Tunstead and Happing District.
- Wayland Hundred.

Northampton:
- Brackley Division.
- Daventry Division.
- Kettering and Little Bowden Divisions.
- Northampton Division.
- Peterborough Liberty.

Northumberland:
- Bamburgh Ward Division.
- Bedlingtonshire Division.
- Berwick-upon-Tweed Borough and Town.
- Castle Ward, East Division.
- Castle Ward, West Division.
- Coquetdale Ward, East Division.
- Coquetdale Ward, North Division.
- Coquetdale Ward, West Division, and Kirkwhelpington Division.
- Haltwhistle Division.
- Morpeth Ward Division.
- Norham and Islandshires Division.
- Tindale Ward Division.

Nottingham:
- Bingham Division.
- East Retford Division, Hundred of Bassetlaw.
- Mansfield Division.
- Newark-upon-Trent Division.
- Southwell Division.
- Worksop Division.

Oxford:
- Bampton West Division.
- South Wootton Division.

Rutland:
- East Norton Division.

Salop:
- Bridgnorth Borough.
- Condover Hundred.
- Drayton Division, North part of the Hundred of Bradford.
- Ellesmere and Baschurch Divisions, Hundred of Pimhill.
- Ford Division.
- Hundred of Oswestry Division.

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Somerset:
- Axbridge Borough.
- Bath, City and Borough.
- Bishop's Lydiard and Wiveliscombe Divisions.
- Bridgwater Division.
- Frome Division.
- Shepton Mallet Division.
- Temple Cloud Division.
- Wellington Division.
- Wells Division.
- Williton Division.

Southampton:
- Andover Division.
- Basingstoke Division.
- Droxford Division.
- Gosport Division.
- Isle of Wight Division.
- Kingsclere Division.
- Lymington and New Forest Division.
- Odiham Division.
- Petersfield Division.

Stafford:
- Penkridge Division.
- Shenstone, Elford and Rugeley Division.
- Stafford Division and Borough.
- Stone Petty Division.
- Uttoxeter Division.
- West Bromwich, Widby and Walsall Division.

Suffolk:
- Boxford and Melford Divisions, Babergh Hundred.
- Beccles Division.
- Blackbourn Hundred.
- Blything Division.
- Castle Hedingham Division.
- Cosford Division.
- Framlingham Division.
- Hoxne Hundred.
- Ipswich Borough.
- Lackford Division.
- Mutford and Lothingland Division.
- Stow Hundred.
- Woodbridge Division.

Surrey:
- Chertsey Division.
- Epsom Division.
- Guildford Division.
- Lambeth Police Court.
- Newington Division.
- Southwark Police Court.

Sussex:
- Arundel, Lower Division.
- Arundel, Upper Division.
- Battle Division, Hastings Rape.
- Burwash Division, Hastings Rape.
- Frant Division, Pevensey Rape.
- Hailsham Division, Pevensey Rape.
- Hastings Borough, and Hastings Division of Hastings Rape.
- Lewes District.

ENGLAND—*continued.*

Sussex—*continued.*
- Lower Bramber Division.
- Midhurst Division.
- Rye Borough.
- Rye Division, Hastings Rape.
- Steyning Division.
- Uckfield Division, Pevensey Rape.
- Winchelsea Town and Liberties.

Warwick:
- Atherstone Division.
- Birmingham Division.
- Henley-in-Arden Division.
- Kenilworth Division.
- Kirby Division.
- Rugby Division.
- Snitterfield Division, Hundred of Barlichway.
- Stratford Division, Hundred of Barlichway.
- Stratford-upon-Avon Borough.
- Warwick Division, Hundred of Kineton.

Westmorland:
- Ambleside Division.
- Kendal Ward Division.
- Kirkby Stephen District.
- Lonsdale Ward Division.
- Milnthorpe Division.
- West Ward Division.
- Windermere Division.

Wilts:
- Bradford-on-Avon Division.
- Calne Division.
- Chippenham Division.
- Cricklade Division.
- Devizes Division.
- Everley and Pewsey Division.
- Hindon Division.
- Malmesbury Division.
- Marlborough and Ramsbury Division.
- Salisbury and Amesbury Division.
- Swindon Division.
- Trowbridge Division.
- Trowbridge and Westbury Division, and Sub-Division of Westbury.
- Warminster Division.
- Whorwellsdown Division.

Worcester:
- Brailes Division, Hundred of Kineton; Blockley Division; Kineton and Burton Dassett Divisions; and Moreton-in-Marsh Division.
- Bromsgrove Division.
- Evesham Division and Borough.
- Kidderminster Division.
- Pershore Division.
- Stourport Division.

Yorkshire, East Riding:
- Bainton Beacon Division.
- Beverley Borough, North Hunsley Beacon, and North Holderness Divisions.
- Buckrose Division.

No Convictions have taken place in the following Petty Sessional Divisions, &c.—*continued.*

ENGLAND—*continued.*

York, East Riding—*continued.*

Dickering Division.
Middle Holderness Division.
South Holderness Division.
South Hunsley Beacon Division.
York City.

York, North Riding:

Birdforth Division.
Bulmer, North Eastern Division.
Gilling East Division.
Hang East Division.
Langbaurgh West Division, Stokesley District.
Langbaurgh East Division.
Northallerton Division.
Pickering Division.
Ryedale Division.
Whitby Strand Division.

York, West Riding:

Barkston Ash, Upper Division.
Barkston Ash, Lower Division.
Ewcross Division.
Halifax Division.
Lower Agbrigg Division.
Lower Strafforth and Tickhill Division.
Otley Division.
Sheffield Borough Division.
Snaith Division.
Staincliffe East Division.
Tadcaster Division.
Upper Osgoldcross Division.
Wetherby Division.

WALES:

Brecon:

Brecon Borough.
Builth Division.
Crickhowell Division.
Hay Division.
Talgarth District.
Ystradgunlais Division.

Cardigan:

Aberayron and Lower Ilcar Division.
Geneur Glynn, Upper Division.
Llandissil Division.
Penrhiwpal Division.

Carmarthen:

Llanboidy Division, Hundred of Derllys.
Llandilo Division.
Llandovery Division.
Llanelly Division.
Llanfihangelararth Division.
Newcastle Emlyn Division.

Denbigh:

Clink Upper Division and Llangollen Division.
Ruthin Division.

Flint:

Caerwys Division.
Mold, Hope, Hawarden, and Northop Divisions.
Overton and Hanmer Divisions, Hundred of Maylor.
Rhuddlan Division.

WALES—*continued.*

Glamorgan:

Caerphilly, Lower Division.
Caerphilly, Upper Division.
Kibbor Division.
Miskin, Lower Division, Hundred of Cowbridge.
Miskin, Upper Division.
Neath Borough, and Neath Hundred.

Merioneth:

Dolgelley Division.

Montgomery:

Llanidloes, Lower, Hundred.
Newtown Hundred, Upper Division.
Upper and Lower Deuthur Divisions.
Upper and Lower Mathrafal Divisions.
Upper Montgomery Division.
Upper Pool Division.

Pembroke:

Castlemartin Hundred and Borough.
Haverfordwest Town and County.
Narberth Hundred.
Roose, Dewsland, Dungleddy, and Kemes Divisions.

ABSTRACT

OF

RETURN of the Number of Persons Convicted, in *Great Britain*, of using False or Unjust WEIGHTS, MEASURES, or BALANCES, for the Quarter ending the 24th day of June 1860; showing the Extent and Nature of each Inaccuracy, together with the Amount of the Penalty and Costs Imposed; also by whom such Informations were Laid, and to whom the said Penalties and Costs were Paid.

(*Mr. John Locke.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *April* 1861.

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IRELAND.

TABLES

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF

PERSONS COMMITTED OR HELD TO BAIL

FOR TRIAL AT THE ASSIZES AND QUARTER SESSIONS IN EACH COUNTY

In the Year 1860,

AND

THE RESULT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

WITH OTHER PARTICULARS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1861.

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CONTENTS.

	Page
PREFATORY REMARKS,	iii to x
SUMMARIES AND GENERAL ABSTRACTS,	xi to xxi
COUNTY, &c., TABLES,	1 to 83

PALL MALL

IRELAND.

CRIMINAL TABLES FOR THE YEAR 1860.

PREFATORY REMARKS.

Prefatory Remarks.

THE Tables showing the number of persons committed, or bailed for offences, for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, in the several counties and towns in Ireland in the year 1860, with the result of the proceedings, have been furnished, as in previous years, by the Local Inspectors of the several Gaols, and are compiled from Returns made by the Clerks of the Crown and Peace, pursuant to 7th George IV., cap. 74, and from the records of the gaols. From the last-named source the age, sex, and state of instruction of the several persons on committal have been ascertained.

The number of cases before magistrates and petty sessions, and the number of persons committed within the year (to the county and town gaols), for drunkenness, under the Act of 6 and 7 William IV., cap. 38, are inserted at foot of each Return, furnished by the Local Inspectors, and a Summary Table, showing the number of such in each county in the years 1859 and 1860 is given at page xxi; but these numbers are excluded in the calculations contained in these remarks.

From the Returns furnished by the several Local Inspectors the under-mentioned Summary Tables have been compiled.

Summaries.

Summaries.

No. I. Table showing the number of persons committed or bailed for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in the year 1860, charged with each description of offence, together with the result of the proceedings—and also the age, sex, and state of instruction of the several persons on committal, *vide* pages xii, xiii.

No. II. Table showing, for each county, the total number of persons committed or bailed for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in the year 1860, with the result of the proceedings, as well as their age, sex, and state of instruction on committal, *vide* pages xiv, xv.

No. III. Table showing the number of persons committed or bailed for trial for the various descriptions of offences in each county respectively, in the year 1860, and the total number of persons committed or bailed for each description of offence, *vide* pages xvi, xvii.

No. IV. Table showing the number of persons committed or bailed for trial for each description of offence in each year, from 1854 to 1860, with the result of the proceedings, *vide* pages xviii, xix.

No. V. Table showing the total number of convictions, acquittals, and committals, at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, in each year respectively, from 1854 to 1860, in each county, *vide* page xx.

Committals.

Committals.

The number of persons committed for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in 1860 was 5,386, being a reduction of 8·16 per cent. on the committals of the previous year, viz., 5,865; between 1858 and 1859 the decline was 7·02 per cent.

Committals.

The Abstract immediately following shows the increase and decrease of committals in 1860, as compared with 1859, in each of the six classes into which the returns are divided.

Classes.	1859.	1860.	Actual		Increase per cent. on Committals of 1859.	Decrease per cent. on Committals of 1859.
			Increase, 1859.	Decrease, 1859.		
1. Offences against the person, . . .	2,242	1,941	.	301	.	13·43
2. Do. do. property with violence, .	398	381	.	17	.	4·27
3. Do. do. property without violence, .	1,887	1,891	4	.	0·21	.
4. Malicious offences against property, . .	90	41	.	49	.	54·44
5. Forgeries and offences against currency, .	73	62	.	11	.	15·07
6. Offences not included in above classes, .	1,175	1,070	.	105	.	8·94
Total, ...	5,865	5,386	.	479	.	8·17

An analysis of the particular crimes included in each of those sections affords the following observations:—

Class I. Offences against the Person.

Class I.—*Offences against the Person.*

The committals for "Murder" in 1860 were 37, while in 1859 45 persons were so charged. "Attempts to Murder" were nearly alike in both years, viz., 3 in 1860, and 2 in 1859. "Shooting at, Stabbing, &c.," increased from 57 cases in 1859 to 60 in 1860. "Conspiracy to Murder" also was slightly in excess in 1860, 5 persons having been sent for trial for this offence against 3 in 1859. "Manslaughter" fell from 102 in 1859 to 91 in 1860. "Concealing Births of Infants," on the other hand, exhibits an increase over 1859, viz., 41, against 26 in the previous year. Offences against female chastity, taken collectively during 1860, viz., 89, were considerably under those of 1859, in which year they amounted to 112. "Abduction" afforded but a return of 1 case in each of the years 1859 and 1860. "Bigamy" fell from 9 in 1859 to 5 in 1860. "Assaults" also in 1860 afford a much smaller number of committals, viz., 1,488, than in the previous year, when they numbered 1,776; but, on the other hand, "Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of their duties" increased from 77 in 1859 to 81 in 1860.

Class II. Offences against property committed with violence.

Class II.—*Offences against Property committed with Violence.*

In this section the crimes which exhibited a noticeable decrease during 1860, compared with the previous year, are, "Burglary," 89, against 95; "Breaking into houses and stealing," 15, against 24; and "Taking and holding forcible possession," 149, against 162. On the other hand, the returns for 1860 show an increase over those in 1859 under the following heads, "Sacrilege" 6, against 4; "Robbery" 61, against 58; "Robbery of arms" 3, against 1; and "Stealing in Dwelling-houses" 8, against 2.

Class III. Offences against property committed without violence.

Class III.—*Offences against Property committed without Violence.*

This is the only section of the six into which the returns are divided which does not exhibit, on the whole, a reduction, as compared with 1859—the crimes showing a noticeable increase during 1860 being, "Larceny from the Person" 326, against 311; "Larceny by Servants," 26 in 1860, against 12 in 1859; "Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River," 13, against 5; "Embezzlement," 37, against 32; and "Receiving Stolen Goods" increased from 117 in 1859 to 134 in 1860. A falling-off in the numbers committed is observable under thefts of cattle, taken collectively, "Larceny in Dwelling-houses," "Simple Larceny," and "Larceny from Shops." "Misdemeanors with intent to Steal" also fell from 44 in 1859 to 37 in 1860. "Frauds, and attempts to Defraud," afforded a similar return in both years, viz, 74.

Class IV. Malicious offences against property.

Class IV.—*Malicious offences against Property.*

Offences coming under this category during 1860 exhibit, with one exception, a remarkable decline in comparison with 1859:—"Arson, capital," "Setting Fire to Houses, Corn, &c." and attempts to commit same, giving a return of but 23 committals against 49 in 1859. For "Killing and Maiming Cattle" but 3 persons were committed for trial in 1860, and 5 in 1859. "Sending Letters threatening to Burn Houses" also shows a falling-off compared with the previous year, viz., 1 against 4, and "Other Malicious Offences" declined from 28 in 1859 to 2 in 1860. The crime which in this class exhibits an increase during 1860 was "Attacking and Injuring Dwelling-houses," the return being 12 committals against 4 in 1859.

Class V.—*Forgery and offences against the Currency.*

Class V. Forgery and offences against the Currency.

The committals for offences included under this heading exhibit little alteration from the previous year—the several classes of Forgery giving a return of 12 committals against 13 in 1859, and offences against the Currency fell from 60 cases in 1859 to 50 in 1860.

Class VI.—*Offences not included in the above Classes.*

Class VI. Offences not included in the above classes.

The following offences in this section exhibit an increase of committals over 1859:—"Prison-breaking," 8 against 6; "Rescuing Prisoners," 5 against nil; "Perjury and Subornation of Perjury," 24 against 11; "Administering Unlawful Oaths," 4 against nil; "Offences to raise Wages," 10 against 8; "Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers," 154 against 126; and "Indecently exposing the Person," 18 against 11. On the other hand, the committals during 1860 were under those of 1859: for "Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach," 560 against 630; "Keeping Disorderly Houses," 5 against 10; "Unclassed Felonies," 76 against 127; and "Misdemeanors unclassified," 183 against 222.

The subjoined Table gives a return of the number of persons sent for trial at Assizes and Sessions, for the more serious offences, in each of the years from 1851 to 1860:—

Offences.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Murder,	118	69	73	53	55	30	52	36	45	37
Attempts to Murder,	14	39	21	53	31	23	38	26	2	3
Shooting at, Stabbing, &c.,	87	18	32	37	65	59	79	54	57	60
Solicitation to Murder,	—	4	2	—	2	4	—	1	—	—
Conspiracy to Murder,	10	13	20	16	11	8	2	3	3	5
Manslaughter,	135	127	128	102	89	89	139	125	102	91
Arson (*capital*),	160	105	50	30	25	19	38	27	32	12
Attacking Houses,	66	64	10	8	9	5	13	21	4	12
Maiming and Killing Cattle,	44	21	14	23	4	4	5	12	5	3
Perjury,	42	45	33	33	17	26	21	27	11	24
Riot,	1,827	1,335	1,341	1,033	685	661	1,012	704	630	560
Rescue,	1,915	869	457	325	202	276	136	144	126	154
Assaults on Peace Officers,	61	73	66	78	108	93	75	88	77	81
Total,	4,479	2,782	2,247	1,773	1,303	1,297	1,610	1,268	1,094	1,042

Convictions.

Convictions.

The convictions in 1860 were 2,979, or 55·31 per cent. of the committals, viz., 5,386. It appears by the following Table, that the convictions per cent., in 1860, were somewhat above those in 1857, 1858, and 1859, but below the proportion afforded by the returns for the other years included in the table:—

Years.	Convicted.	Not Convicted.	Total.	Rate per Cent.	
				Convicted.	Not Convicted.
1851,	14,377	10,307	24,684	58·24	41·76
1852,	10,454	7,224	17,678	59·14	40·86
1853,	8,714	6,430	15,144	57·54	42·45
1854,	7,051	4,737	11,788	59·81	40·19
1855,	5,220	3,792	9,012	57·92	42·08
1856,	4,024	3,075	7,099	56·68	43·32
1857,	3,925	3,285	7,210	54·44	45·56
1858,	3,350	*2,958	6,308	53·11	46·89
1859,	3,109	†2,756	5,685	53·01	46·99
1860,	2,979	‡2,407	5,386	55·31	44·69

Of the 2,407 persons not convicted in 1860, in 530 cases there were no prosecutions; in 604 instances no bills were found; 1,156 persons were declared not guilty on trial; 93 were bailed and not tried; 12 were found insane on arraignment; and 12 persons acquitted as being insane.

Insane Offenders.

Insane Offenders.

Of the 24 persons found insane, 2 were charged with murder, 1 with attempt to murder, 1 with assault with intent to ravish, 9 with assaults, 7 with larceny, 1 with setting fire to a house, 1 with riot, and 1 with an unclassified misdemeanor.

* Inclusive of 18 persons found insane. † Includes 21 persons found insane.
‡ Includes 24 persons found insane.

Sentences.

Sentences.

The following are the sentences passed at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in each of the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860.

	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Death,	6	5	8	8	5	2	7
Transportation for Life,	8	12	14	15	–	–	–
„ for 15, and above 14 years,	31	21	47	25	–	–	–
Penal servitude for Life,	1	2	1	6	4	1	1
„ for 15, and above 10 years,	–	–	–	–	5	2	2
„ for 10, and above 6 years,	22	9	12	36	57	52	50
„ for 6, and above 4 years,	96	54	50	32	13	20	22
„ for 4 years,	550	420	262	322	141	135	107
„ for 3 years, and under,	–	–	–	–	120	106	115
Imprisonment above 3 years,	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
„ for 3, and above 2 years,	2	3	7	5	6	1	2
„ for 2, and above 1 year,	173	125	145	168	108	103	76
„ for 1 year, and above 6 months,	859	681	565	525	440	387	349
„ for 6 months and under,	4,481	3,139	2,080	1,976	1,823	1,615	1,643
Whipping, fined, or discharged,	730	671	722	685	488	529	510
Sentence respited and pardon,	92	78	110	122	140	156	95
Totals,	7,051	5,220	4,024	3,925	3,350	3,109	2,979

Of the 7 persons sentenced to death in 1860, 2 were executed, and 5 had their sentences commuted to penal servitude.

The sentences in each year, from 1848 to 1853, previous to the introduction of penal servitude (under the 16th and 17th Vict., cap. 99), are recorded in the following Table:—

Sentences.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
Death,	60	38	17	17	22	15
Transportation for life,	79	61	35	27	19	13
„ for 15 and 14 years,	71	32	50	67	75	59
„ for 7 years,	2,075	1,896	837	1,165	864	570
„ for other periods,	473	1,061	927	719	453	331
Imprisoned above 3 years,	–	–	–	–	–	79
„ 3 years and above 2,	5	4	5	6	3	5
„ 2 years and above 1,	263	344	365	250	208	202
„ 1 year and above 6 months,	1,410	1,721	1,547	1,498	1,138	1,093
„ 6 months and under,	11,289	13,369	10,935	9,209	6,446	5,402
Whipped, fined, or discharged,	2,235	2,336	2,124	1,231	1,049	732
Sentence respited and pardon,	245	335	465	143	177	213

It is also to be noted, that in 1860, 65 persons were at Assizes and Sessions directed, on the expiration of their prison terms, to be detained in reformatories, established under 21 & 22 Vict., cap. 106.

Sexes.

Sexes.

The subjoined abstract shows by sexes, the increase or decrease, per cent. in 1860 as compared with 1859, of the number of persons committed for trial in each of the six divisions into which the returns are divided.

Classes of Offences.	Males.				Females.			
	1859.	1860.	Increase per Cent.	Decrease per Cent.	1859.	1860.	Increase per Cent.	Decrease per Cent.
1st Class,	1,943	1,645	–	15·34	299	296	–	1·00
2nd „	324	317	–	2·16	74	64	–	13·51
3rd „	1,030	1,029	–	0·10	857	862	0·58	–
4th „	71	32	–	54·93	19	9	–	52·63
5th „	48	43	–	10·42	25	19	–	24·00
6th „	1,046	930	–	11·09	129	140	8·53	–
Total,	4,462	3,996	–	10·44	1,403	1,390	–	0·93

It appears from these calculations that the falling off in female crime in 1860 was much less in proportion to their number than that of males, whilst in 1859 compared with 1858 the females declined 12·31 per cent., and the males only 5·23 per cent. In 1858 the male committals were 13·74 per cent., and the females 8·67 per cent. under those in 1857. Between 1856 and 1857 male committals increased 7·08 per cent., whilst those of females declined 12·48 per cent.

Education.

Education.

It appears from the following table that the committals for trial in 1860 included a proportionably higher number of persons who could "read and write" than in any year from 1853, viz., 29·97 per cent., save in the previous year when they amounted to 30·37 per cent.; the per centage of those who could "read only" in 1860, was 13·78 per cent., and that of those who could neither "read nor write" was 34·16 per cent. of the committals.

TABLE showing the amount of Education amongst the Persons committed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in each of the Years, from 1854 to 1860, with the per centage each class bears to the entire committals.

State of Instruction on Committal.	1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Read and Write, .	3,006	25·50	2,085	23·14	1,775	25·00	2,034	28·21	1,726	27·36	1,781	30·37	1,614	29·97
Read only, . .	1,807	15·34	1,428	15·85	1,052	14·82	1,078	14·95	838	13·29	791	13·49	742	13·78
Neither Read nor Write, . . .	4,958	42·05	3,671	40·73	2,639	37·18	2,494	34·59	2,201	34·89	2,028	34·58	1,841	34·16
Instruction not ascertained, . . .	2,017	17·11	1,828	20·23	1,633	23·00	1,604	22·25	1,543	24·46	1,265	21·56	1,189	22·09

From the next Table may be learned the educational status of the male and female prisoners as compared with each other in the years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860, respectively; and it will be found that the proportion per cent. of males who could read and write was more than double that of the females, whilst the proportion of illiterate females was nearly double that of the other sex.

MALES.

Year.	Total Committed or Bailed.	Who could Read and Write.		Who could Read only.		Who could neither Read nor Write.		Whose state of Instruction could not be ascertained.	
		Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1855, .	6,019	1,791	29·76	841	13·97	1,893	31·45	1,494	24·82
1856, .	5,097	1,529	30·00	631	12·38	1,526	29·94	1,411	27·68
1857, .	5,458	1,811	33·18	680	12·46	1,607	29·44	1,360	24·92
1858, .	4,708	1,511	32·09	511	10·87	1,356	28·80	1,330	28·24
1859, .	4,462	1,587	35·57	522	11·70	1,286	28·82	1,067	23·91
1860, .	3,996	1,376	34·44	465	11·63	1,147	28·70	1,008	25·23
FEMALES.									
1855, .	2,993	294	9·82	587	19·61	1,778	59·41	334	11·16
1856, .	2,002	246	12·29	421	21·03	1,113	55·59	222	11·09
1857, .	1,752	223	12·73	398	22·72	887	50·63	244	13·92
1858, .	1,600	215	13·44	327	20·44	845	52·81	213	13·31
1859, .	1,403	194	13·83	269	19·24	742	52·89	198	14·11
1860, .	1,390	238	17·12	277	19·93	694	49·93	181	13·02

Ages.

Ages.

The ages of the persons sent for trial at Assizes and Sessions in each of the years from 1852 to 1860, irrespective of sexes, may be learned from the Table immediately following, and the per centage which each age period bears to the entire committals in 1858, 1859, and 1860, by the succeeding one.

Ages.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
16 years and under, . .	1,713	1,495	1,084	731	514	487	302	273	201
21 and above 16 years, . .	4,405	3,564	2,587	1,855	1,465	1,456	1,143	1,105	991
30 „ 21 „ . .	4,619	3,941	3,338	2,495	1,981	2,225	2,041	1,983	1,745
40 „ 30 „ . .	2,231	1,880	1,596	1,207	866	869	757	769	743
50 „ 40 „ . .	1,048	935	708	548	352	387	333	355	344
60 „ 50 „ . .	462	443	372	277	176	164	151	143	172
Above 60 years, . . .	195	203	135	98	74	66	84	83	80
Age could not be ascertained, .	3,005	2,683	1,968	1,801	1,671	1,556	1,497	1,154	1,110
Total, . .	17,678	15,144	11,788	9,012	7,099	7,210	6,308	5,865	5,386

Ages. PER CENTAGES of the Committals at each Age Period in 1858, 1859, and 1860, to the total Committals.

Ages.	Per Centage. 1858.	1859.	1860.	Ages.	Per Centage. 1858.	1859.	1860.
16 years and under, .	4·78	4·66	3·73	50 years and above 40,	5·27	6·05	6·3
21 years and above 16, .	18·12	18·84	18·40	60 „ 50,	2·39	2·44	3·19
30 „ 21, .	32·35	33·81	32·40	Above 60 years, .	1·33	1·41	1·49
40 „ 30, .	12·	13·11	13·80	Not ascertained, .	23·76	19·68	20·61

The ages of the persons charged with each class of crime in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860 are exhibited by sexes in the succeeding Table :—

Classes of Offences.		Age and Sex. Total. M.	F.	12 years and under. M.	F.	16 years and above 12. M.	F.	21 years and above 16. M.	F.	30 years and above 21. M.	F.	40 years and above 30. M.	F.	50 years and above 40. M.	F.	60 years and above 50. M.	F.	Above 60 years. M.	F.	Age not ascertained. M.	F.
Class 1,	1854,	1,993	430	2	–	44	4	235	48	533	118	193	51	112	14	50	6	11	1	527	85
	1855,	1,858	310	2	–	26	2	208	50	557	97	241	49	102	14	46	2	12	–	664	96
	1856,	1,795	268	2	–	48	3	257	46	525	107	191	41	76	7	45	5	13	3	638	56
	1857,	1,870	283	–	–	37	9	283	49	594	96	242	33	107	13	50	4	20	5	537	74
	1858,	1,788	270	1	1	30	7	280	40	610	95	195	29	67	20	40	6	20	4	525	68
	1859,	1,943	299	4	–	32	8	341	58	700	101	231	33	114	22	40	5	31	6	450	66
	1860,	1,645	296	1	1	27	8	258	49	503	98	229	37	108	18	63	9	26	2	430	74
„ 2,	1854,	1,102	301	14	1	124	7	209	42	159	68	55	25	21	16	15	7	8	3	159	32
	1855,	504	154	5	–	61	3	131	26	106	56	62	25	21	10	9	5	8	1	101	28
	1856,	451	105	3	2	42	3	112	18	76	34	36	22	15	1	5	1	3	–	159	24
	1857,	500	96	4	1	41	4	141	19	136	30	50	14	8	11	8	1	5	1	107	15
	1858,	358	74	–	–	20	6	63	9	91	22	31	3	11	3	4	–	2	–	136	26
	1859,	324	74	1	–	22	4	72	14	96	27	36	9	6	4	10	3	7	–	74	13
	1860,	317	64	1	–	18	4	50	10	92	23	307	14	16	3	13	–	4	2	93	8
„ 3,	1854,	4,695	3,650	62	29	560	165	996	764	795	1,038	457	532	204	221	116	106	44	39	279	131
	1855,	2,317	2,301	26	13	391	148	622	607	535	752	281	365	137	149	72	95	32	21	221	151
	1856,	1,458	1,426	21	13	219	102	387	378	325	447	155	252	88	90	49	46	22	19	192	79
	1857,	1,493	1,128	16	5	217	82	410	253	426	407	170	187	79	80	27	30	12	7	136	77
	1858,	1,247	1,078	9	4	152	49	318	223	347	450	170	184	79	72	30	34	18	13	124	49
	1859,	1,030	857	13	5	109	46	247	182	316	339	146	140	56	62	22	27	13	13	108	43
	1860,	1,029	862	9	3	64	38	235	168	338	336	134	154	59	80	28	25	22	11	140	47
„ 4,	1854,	104	31	3	–	8	–	12	5	33	3	16	4	3	2	4	–	–	–	35	8
	1855,	77	12	3	–	11	–	19	5	21	3	7	2	7	1	–	1	–	–	9	–
	1856,	65	13	–	–	12	–	8	4	18	4	13	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	3
	1857,	100	24	2	–	14	3	15	10	33	7	8	–	7	2	5	1	–	–	16	1
	1858,	72	12	–	–	6	–	15	2	29	5	3	1	4	1	3	–	–	–	12	3
	1859,	71	19	–	1	3	1	12	3	19	3	12	4	5	4	2	–	1	–	17	3
	1860,	32	9	2	–	2	–	8	–	7	6	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	8	1
„ 5,	1854,	130	58	–	1	10	1	16	6	28	15	31	10	5	2	8	3	1	1	17	5
	1855,	90	47	1	1	5	3	10	6	25	11	12	11	18	8	5	2	5	1	9	4
	1856,	50	25	–	–	2	1	13	6	10	7	12	6	7	4	3	1	–	–	3	–
	1857,	72	34	–	–	4	–	12	8	27	11	11	6	9	3	3	5	1	1	5	–
	1858,	47	19	–	–	1	1	2	1	18	5	11	2	4	1	3	1	1	2	7	6
	1859,	48	25	–	–	–	2	2	4	15	8	8	3	10	4	4	2	2	–	7	2
	1860,	43	19	–	–	1	–	5	1	10	6	12	10	7	1	3	–	3	–	2	1
„ 6,	1854,	2,236	414	4	–	40	5	215	39	481	67	203	19	99	9	51	6	21	6	609	81
	1855,	1,173	169	3	1	22	4	146	25	285	47	128	24	66	15	34	6	15	3	474	44
	1856,	1,278	165	3	–	32	6	206	30	381	47	119	17	56	8	18	3	11	3	452	51
	1857,	1,423	187	3	–	38	7	218	38	412	46	134	14	55	13	24	6	12	2	527	61
	1858,	1,196	147	–	–	14	1	166	24	328	41	107	10	42	9	26	4	22	2	491	50
	1859,	1,046	129	1	–	18	3	153	17	327	32	129	18	57	11	27	1	9	1	325	46
	1860,	930	140	–	–	17	5	192	15	233	43	98	20	37	13	22	9	10	–	271	35
Total,	1854,	19,260	4,884	85	31	786	182	1,683	904	2,029	1,309	955	641	444	264	244	128	85	50	1,626	342
	1855,	6,019	2,993	40	15	516	160	1,136	719	1,529	966	731	476	351	197	166	111	72	26	1,478	323
	1856,	5,097	2,002	29	15	355	115	903	482	1,335	646	526	340	242	110	120	56	49	25	1,458	213
	1857,	5,458	1,752	25	6	351	105	1,079	377	1,628	597	615	254	265	122	117	47	50	16	1,328	228
	1858,	4,708	1,600	10	5	223	64	844	299	1,423	618	517	240	227	106	106	45	63	21	1,295	202
	1859,	4,462	1,403	19	6	184	64	827	278	1,473	510	562	207	241	107	105	38	63	20	981	173
	1860,	3,996	1,390	13	4	129	55	748	243	1,233	512	507	236	228	116	129	43	65	15	944	166
Per Centage to Total Committals in 1857,				0·46	0·34	6·43	6·00	19·77	21·52	29·83	34·08	11·27	14·50	4·86	6·96	2·14	2·68	·91	·91	24·33	13·01
Do. in 1858,				0·21	0·31	4·74	4·	17·93	18·69	30·22	38·63	10·98	15·	4·82	6·63	2·25	2·81	1·34	1·31	27·51	12·62
Do. in 1859,				0·42	0·43	4·12	4·56	18·53	19·81	31·01	36·35	12·60	14·76	5·58	7·62	2·35	2·71	1·41	1·43	21·98	12·33
Do. in 1860,				0·33	0·29	3·23	3 96	18·72	17·49	30·83	36·83	12·69	16·98	5·71	8·34	3·23	3·09	1·63	1·08	23·63	11·94

These Tables exhibit the gratifying fact of the continual decline in juvenile prisoners, *i.e.*, prisoners not exceeding 16 years of age ; in 1855 they numbered 556 males and 175 females, in 1856, 384 males and 130 females, in 1857, 376 males and 111 females, in 1858, 233 males and 69 females, in 1859, 203 males and 70 females, and in 1860, but 142 males and 59 females.

From the next Table may be learned the proportion which the committals in each county, &c., bear to the population of each district, the sexes also being distinguished. The population adopted is that given by the Census Commissioners for 1851, which is used for the reasons set forth in the remarks on the Tables for 1855.

TABLE showing the Population of the several Counties in Ireland in 1851, the number of Persons Committed or Bailed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions in each County, &c., in 1860, and their proportion to the Population of 1851, distinguishing Males from Females. Proportion of Criminals to Population.

PROVINCES, COUNTIES, &c.	Population in 1851.			No. of Persons committed in 1860.			Proportionate Number of Persons committed to Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
LEINSTER.									
Carlow, . .	33,014	35,061	68,075	34	24	58	1 in 971	1 in 1,461	1 in 1,174
Dublin, . .	68,071	78,560	146,631	94	36	130	„ 724	„ 2,182	„ 1,127
„ City, .	119,183	139,178	258,361	320	276	596	„ 372	„ 504	„ 433
Kildare, . .	48,519	47,205	95,724	94	35	129	„ 516	„ 1,349	„ 742
Kilkenny, . .	67,573	71,200	138,773	74	13	87	„ 913	„ 5,477	„ 1,595
„ City, .	8,917	11,056	19,973	11	3	14	„ 811	„ 3,685	„ 1,427
King's County, .	55,285	56,795	112,080	90	29	119	„ 614	„ 1,958	„ 942
Longford, . .	41,042	41,308	82,350	70	36	106	„ 586	„ 1,147	„ 779
Louth, . .	44,308	46,504	90,812	54	5	59	„ 821	„ 9,301	„ 1,539
„ Drogheda, .	7,945	8,900	16,845	13	3	16	„ 611	„ 2,967	„ 1,053
Meath, . .	70,815	69,935	140,750	67	10	77	„ 1,057	„ 6,994	„ 1,828
Queen's County, .	55,543	56,080	111,623	92	30	122	„ 604	„ 1,869	„ 915
Westmeath, .	56,089	55,320	111,409	67	8	75	„ 837	„ 6,915	„ 1,485
Wexford, . .	86,770	93,020	179,790	110	46	156	„ 789	„ 2,022	„ 1,153
Wicklow, . .	50,232	48,746	98,978	46	27	73	„ 1,092	„ 1,805	„ 1,356
Total, . .	813,306	858,868	1,672,174	1,236	581	1,817	1 in 658	1 in 1,478	1 in 920
MUNSTER.									
Clare, . . .	103,931	108,497	212,428	76	30	106	1 in 1,368	1 in 3,616	1 in 2,004
Cork, . . .	278,690	284,468	563,158	320	65	385	„ 871	„ 4,376	„ 1,463
„ City, . .	39,052	46,693	85,745	52	86	138	„ 751	„ 543	„ 621
Kerry, . .	116,492	121,747	238,239	137	39	176	„ 850	„ 3,122	„ 1,354
Limerick, . .	103,304	105,384	208,688	141	28	169	„ 733	„ 3,764	„ 1,235
„ City, .	24,083	29,365	53,448	40	22	62	„ 602	„ 1,335	„ 863
Tipperary, N.R., .	71,021	76,107	147,128	107	6	113	„ 644	„ 12,684	„ 1,302
„ S.R., .	88,940	95,419	184,359	61	31	92	„ 1,458	„ 3,078	„ 2,004
Waterford, . .	67,719	71,035	138,754	32	12	44	„ 2,116	„ 5,994	„ 3,144
„ City, .	11,257	14,040	25,297	32	14	46	„ 352	„ 1,003	„ 550
Total, . .	904,489	952,755	1,857,244	998	333	1,331	1 in 906	1 in 2,861	1 in 1,395
ULSTER.									
Antrim, . .	167,858	184,406	352,264	86	41	127	1 in 1,952	1 in 4,498	1 in 2,774
Armagh, . .	95,718	100,367	196,085	160	32	192	„ 598	„ 3,137	„ 1,021
Cavan, . .	86,610	87,461	174,071	96	21	117	„ 902	„ 4,165	„ 1,488
Donegal, . .	124,691	130,469	255,160	167	29	196	„ 747	„ 4,499	„ 1,302
Down, . .	156,538	172,216	328,754	90	41	131	„ 1,739	„ 4,200	„ 2,510
Fermanagh, .	56,807	59,200	116,007	56	30	86	„ 1,014	„ 1,973	„ 1,349
Londonderry, .	93,032	98,836	191,868	63	29	92	„ 1,477	„ 3,408	„ 2,086
Monaghan, . .	68,791	72,967	141,758	73	20	93	„ 942	„ 3,648	„ 1,524
Tyrone, . .	126,254	129,565	255,819	140	54	194	„ 902	„ 2,399	„ 1,319
Total, . .	976,299	1,035,487	2,011,786	931	297	1,228	1 in 1,049	1 in 3,486	1 in 1,638
CONNAUGHT.									
Galway, . .	147,122	151,442	298,564	242	56	298	1 in 608	1 in 2,704	1 in 1,002
„ Town, .	10,491	13,204	23,695	17	2	19	„ 617	„ 6,602	„ 1,247
Leitrim, . .	56,122	55,793	111,915	106	11	117	„ 529	„ 5,072	„ 957
Mayo, . .	133,459	141,371	274,830	243	49	292	„ 549	„ 2,885	„ 941
Roscommon, .	86,896	87,596	174,492	144	41	185	„ 603	„ 2,136	„ 943
Sligo, . . .	62,879	65,631	128,510	79	20	99	„ 796	„ 3,282	„ 1,299
Total, . .	496,969	515,037	1,012,006	831	179	1,010	1 in 598	1 in 2,877	1 in 1,002
General Total, .	3,191,063	3,362,147	6,553,210	3,996	1,390	5,386	1 in 799	1 in 2,419	1 in 1,217

From the foregoing Table it appears that the total of committals in 1860 was in the proportion of 1 to every 1,217 of the population; in 1859 it was 1 in every 1,117; in 1858, 1 in every 1,039; in 1857, 1 in every 909; and in 1856, 1 in every 923 of the population.

Proportion of Committals.

The undermentioned are the eight counties which, in 1860, exhibited the highest proportional number of committals as compared with population:—

Kildare,	1 in every 742	Mayo,	1 in every 941	Leitrim,	1 in every 957
Longford,	1 „ 779	King's County,	1 „ 942	Galway,	1 „ 1,002
Queen's County,	1 „ 915	Roscommon,	1 „ 943		

In 1859, the eight counties which gave the greatest proportion of committals, as compared with population, were—

Mayo,	1 in every 570	Tipperary, N.R.,	1 in every 728	Leitrim,	1 in every 888
Carlow,	1 „ 582	Kildare,	1 „ 731	Queen's County,	1 „ 988
Roscommon,	1 „ 709	King's County,	1 „ 883		

In 1858, the eight counties in this class were—

Carlow,	1 in every 597	Roscommon,	1 in every 695	Fermanagh,	1 in every 879
Mayo,	1 „ 667	King's County,	1 „ 801	Tipperary, S.R.,	1 „ 899
Leitrim,	1 „ 691	Queen's County,	1 „ 872		

The lowest proportional number of committals to population, in 1860, occurred in the following eight counties:—

Waterford,	1 in every 3,144	Londonderry,	1 in every 2,086	Meath,	1 in every 1,828
Antrim,	1 „ 2,774	Clare,	1 „ 2,044	Cavan,	1 „ 1,488
Down,	1 „ 2,510	Tipperary, S.R.,	1 „ 2,044		

The counties in this category, in 1859, were—

Waterford,	1 in every 4,204	Wicklow,	1 in every 2,062	Cavan,	1 in every 1,872
Meath,	1 „ 2,427	Clare,	1 „ 1,949	Down,	1 „ 1,857
Antrim,	1 „ 2,161	Tipperary, S.R.	1 „ 1,881	Louth,	1 „ 1,853

In the undermentioned counties the committals of 1860 exceeded those of 1859, viz., Wexford, 46; Armagh, 44; Tyrone, 37; Kerry, 36; Galway, 35; Donegal, 31; Wicklow, 25; Cavan, 24; Longford, 24; Meath, 19; Waterford, 11; Louth, 10; Dublin and Queen's, 9 each; and Drogheda, 2.

In the cities and towns, with the exception of Cork and Waterford Cities, there were reductions in the number of committals, in 1860, compared with 1859.

With reference to sexes, the highest proportional number of male committals, in 1860, occurred in Kildare, viz., 1 in 516 inhabitants; whilst the lowest occurred in Waterford County, namely, 1 in every 2,116. On the whole of Ireland the proportion of male committals was 1 in every 799 of that sex, whilst in females the proportion was as low as 1 in every 2,419; ranging, however, from 1 in 9,301 in the County of Louth to 1 in 1,147 of that sex in Longford County.

J. CORRY CONNELLAN, *Inspector-General of Prisons.*

Office of Inspectors-General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle, April, 1861.

SUMMARIES AND GENERAL ABSTRACTS.

Page

I. Table showing the Number of Persons Committed or Bailed for Trial, at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, charged with each description of Offence, in the year 1860, and the Result of the Proceedings; also their Age, Sex, and State of Instruction on Committal, ... xii

II. Table showing for each County, collectively, the Total Number of Persons Committed or Bailed for Trial in the year 1860, with the Result of the Proceedings; also their Age, Sex, and State of Instruction on Committal, ... xiv

III. Table showing the Number of Persons Committed or Bailed for the various Offences in each County, &c., respectively, in the year 1860, and the Total Number of Persons Committed or Bailed for each Offence, ... xvi

IV. Table showing the Number of Persons Committed for Trial, or Bailed, for each description of Offence in each year from 1854 to 1860, and the Result of the Proceedings, . xviii

V. Table showing the Number of Convictions, Acquittals, and Committals, in each County, &c., in Ireland, year by year, from 1854 to 1860, ... xx

VI. Table showing the Number of Persons Committed or Bailed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, the Number of Summary Convictions at Petty Sessions, and before Magistrates, with the Number of Drunkards Committed to each County and Town Gaol, under 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 38, during the Years 1859 and 1860, . . . xxi

I.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, charged with each Description of Offence, in the Year 1860—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were Charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.	Acquitted and Discharged: No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	Total Acquitted.	Insane to be detained: Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Convicted: Penal Servitude: Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.: Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1 Year.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence respited and Sentence Expired and Pardon.	Total Convicted.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation or Pardon recommended by the Judge: Execution.	Commutation: Penal Servitude: Life and above 15 Years.	Commutation: Penal Servitude: 15 Years and above 10 Years	Commutation: Imprisonment: Above One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	37	7	1	19	3	30	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	2	1	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	60	5	4	23	–	32	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	3	18	1	27	2	–	1	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	5	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	91	11	12	21	1	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	5	–	–	1	20	11	2	–	46	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	41	3	11	7	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	18	–	1	20	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	6	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	42	3	13	15	1	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	10	2	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	41	1	6	14	–	21	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	10	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	5	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	5	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	34	4	8	4	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	16	–	1	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	1,488	183	178	299	43	703	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	1	5	74	418	225	49	777	2	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	81	–	5	7	–	12	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	35	26	3	68	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	1,941	230	238	414	48	930	6	8	7	–	–	–	–	8	–	4	10	–	1	15	112	530	255	55	997	6	2	4	1	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	89	1	3	26	–	30	–	–	–	1	–	–	6	5	10	9	–	–	–	1	12	15	–	–	59	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	31	1	–	12	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	10	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	15	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	61	3	6	33	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	3	10	1	–	19	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	14	–	–	7	1	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	8	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	149	31	39	46	4	114	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	12	15	6	35	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	381	42	48	122	5	217	–	–	–	1	–	–	12	11	15	14	–	–	–	4	18	66	17	6	164	3	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	35	2	4	7	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	1	2	6	11	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	19	3	2	5	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	3	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	60	–	3	17	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	–	1	13	18	1	–	40	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	37	1	1	7	2	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	7	15	–	–	25	2	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	326	13	46	66	–	125	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	15	32	–	–	–	7	37	101	1	–	200	1	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	26	1	–	6	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	6	10	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	1,055	52	107	257	2	418	2	3	–	–	–	1	4	3	30	30	–	–	–	18	80	447	8	2	632	37	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	35	–	6	4	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	17	–	–	25	4	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	13	–	5	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	37	4	1	5	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	14	–	–	27	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	37	5	3	10	1	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	9	3	–	18	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	134	4	6	24	1	34	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	1	12	5	–	–	–	1	8	67	–	–	100	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	74	6	8	11	1	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	6	37	2	–	48	1	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	1,891	92	191	430	7	710	4	3	–	–	–	2	17	6	73	79	–	1	38	188	753	15	2	1,174	52	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	12	–	2	2	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	9	3	1	3	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	12	9	1	2	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	3	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	41	12	6	11	1	30	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	10	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	10	1	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	8	3	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	39	3	3	6	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	5	7	13	–	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	62	7	5	12	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	8	11	17	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	20	12	–	1	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	8	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	5	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	24	5	3	7	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	1	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	4	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	10	4	–	6	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	560	52	46	101	5	204	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	165	155	25	355	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	154	34	28	31	11	104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	22	24	3	50	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	5	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	2	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	2	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	18	1	4	3	1	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	18	1	–	61	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	76	10	–	5	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	4	10	10	–	–	–	2	3	45	37	4	91	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	183	24	33	19	15	91	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	1,070	147	118	177	32	474	1	1	–	–	–	–	11	5	11	10	–	–	9	20	273	223	32		594	3	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	5,386	530	604	1,156	93	2,383	12	12	7	1	–	2	50	22	107	115	–	2	76	349	1,643	510	95		2,979	65	2	4	1	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:
1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 1,8444
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 8,086

I.—TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, with their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES (F WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.)	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	AGE AND SEX.																STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
			12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	25	12	-	-	-	-	9	3	7	6	5	1	2	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	11	2	6	3	5	7	3	-
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Do. unattended do.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.,	55	5	-	-	2	-	8	-	16	1	13	-	2	-	3	-	3	-	8	4	27	1	8	-	11	-	9	4
	Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to Murder	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
	Manslaughter	80	11	1	-	3	-	15	-	27	3	11	3	8	-	3	2	-	1	12	2	30	2	8	3	29	4	13	2
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Concealing Birth of Infants	3	38	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	14	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	4	2	8	-	8	-	18	1	4
	Sodomy	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	42	-	-	-	1	-	13	-	10	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	18	-	-	-	10	-	14	-
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	41	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	15	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	13	-	8	-	3	-	18	-	12	-
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Abduction	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Bigamy	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
	Child Stealing or Desertion	1	33	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	21	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	8	1	20	-	3		
	Assaults	1,298	190	-	1	19	7	190	25	391	50	176	25	80	15	50	5	20	-	372	62	428	25	127	23	350	73	393	69
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	75	6	-	-	1	-	17	-	30	3	8	1	8	-	2	1	-	-	10	-	31	3	10	-	23	2	11	1
	TOTAL of No. 1,	1,645	296	1	1	27	8	258	49	503	98	229	37	108	18	63	9	26	2	430	74	570	43	165	45	454	125	456	83
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	6	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Burglary	75	14	1	-	7	-	19	2	33	7	9	4	1	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	34	1	13	3	24	10	4	-
	Do. with violence to persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking	20	11	-	-	2	-	6	5	5	2	2	3	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	4	1	8	8	-	-
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	12	3	-	-	-	1	7	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	2	-	3	2	-	-
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences,	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	49	12	-	-	-	1	9	1	19	8	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	14	-	14	2	8	6	14	4	13	-
	Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery of Arms	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	8	6	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	3	6	-	-
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	7	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	4	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and holding forcible possession	132	17	-	-	2	-	5	-	20	3	11	4	10	1	8	-	4	1	72	8	23	1	6	3	27	5	76	8
	TOTAL of No. 2,	317	64	1	-	18	4	50	10	92	23	30	14	16	3	13	-	4	2	93	8	99	8	37	13	85	35	96	8
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	33	2	-	-	1	-	7	-	11	-	3	-	4	-	1	1	1	-	5	1	10	-	5	-	13	1	5	1
	Horse Stealing	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	9	-	1	-	3	-	6	-
	Sheep Stealing	58	2	1	-	2	-	12	-	23	1	8	-	3	-	1	1	3	-	5	-	12	-	4	-	36	2	6	-
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	18	19	1	-	1	-	4	2	6	9	2	6	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	7	5	3	4	7	9	1	1
	,, from the Person	141	185	-	-	3	3	42	31	58	102	15	30	2	12	2	3	2	-	17	4	56	34	22	47	45	100	18	4
	,, by Servants	14	12	-	-	-	1	5	6	6	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	1	5	3	5	-	-
	,, Simple	534	521	6	3	38	27	112	104	162	173	73	53	33	61	16	14	11	8	83	38	192	104	74	102	184	278	84	37
	,, from Ship	24	11	-	-	7	-	4	2	10	6	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	12	1	4	1	8	9	-	-
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	12	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	7	-	-	-
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	32	5	-	-	9	1	12	-	5	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	15	1	10	4	3	-	4	-
	Embezzlement	35	2	-	-	1	-	6	2	9	-	5	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	10	-	20	-	3	-	2	2	10	-
	Stealing Letters and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Receiving Stolen Goods	55	79	1	-	1	3	12	14	17	31	8	17	7	4	4	5	1	2	4	3	26	11	7	21	18	43	4	4
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	52	22	-	-	1	3	14	6	18	9	9	3	4	1	1	-	1	-	4	-	28	4	5	5	15	13	4	-
	TOTAL of No. 3,	1,029	862	9	3	64	38	235	168	338	336	131	154	59	80	28	25	22	11	140	47	403	163	140	189	344	463	142	47
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	8	4	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	2	-
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	1
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	12	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	7	-	1	-
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other malicious Offences	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	TOTAL of No. 4,	32	9	2	-	2	-	8	-	7	6	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	8	1	4	2	6	2	14	4	8	1
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	-
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	24	15	-	-	1	-	4	-	8	5	7	8	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	10	2	7	11	-	1
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 5,	43	19	-	-	1	-	5	1	10	6	12	10	7	1	3	-	3	-	2	1	18	1	11	2	12	15	2	1
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	20	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	5	-	1	-	2	-	12	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with Illicit Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
	Rescuing Prisoners	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	21	3	-	-	-	-	2	-	7	2	4	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	10	-	2	1	4	2	5	-
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	519	41	-	-	10	4	135	5	184	15	44	5	18	3	7	2	4	-	117	7	168	6	57	11	158	15	136	9
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	118	36	-	-	2	-	13	2	23	5	8	3	6	3	2	2	3	-	61	21	28	5	10	1	14	5	66	25
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	
	Vagrancy	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Bestiality	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Indecently Exposing the Person	18	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	2	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	7	-	2	-	3	-	6	-
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	45	31	-	-	-	-	10	3	19	14	10	7	-	4	-	3	1	-	5	-	12	4	13	8	15	19	5	-
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	159	24	-	-	3	1	24	4	34	5	29	4	7	2	10	1	2	-	50	7	47	5	21	3	34	9	57	7
	TOTAL of No. 6,	930	140	-	-	17	5	192	15	283	43	98	20	37	13	22	9	10	-	271	35	282	21	106	26	238	52	304	41
	GRAND TOTAL,	3,996	1390	13	4	129	55	748	243	1233	512	507	236	228	116	129	43	65	15	944	166	1376	238	465	277	1147	694	1008	181

II.—TABLE showing FOR EACH COUNTY, collectively, the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, in 1860, and the Result of the Proceedin

COUNTIES.	Number for Trial.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE to be detained.		CONVICTED.																	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge					
										PENAL SERVITUDE.						IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											COMMUTATED.				
																										Penal Servitude.		Imprisonment.		
		No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	Total Acquitted.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10 Years.	10 Years & above 8 Years.	6 Years & above 4 Years.	4 Years.	3 Years and under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Years & above 2 Years.	2 Years & above 1 Year.	1 Year & above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.	Detained in Reformatory Schools.	Execution.	Life and above 15 Years.	15 Years and above 10 years.	Above One Year.	One Year and under.
ANTRIM	127	29	9	23	–	61	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	–	–	–	2	9	29	19	–	66	–	–	–	–	–	–
ARMAGH	192	8	22	29	–	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	61	68	–	133	–	–	–	–	–	–
CARLOW	58	6	8	13	–	27	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	17	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
CAVAN	117	26	13	29	–	68	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	4	5	22	10	1	48	–	–	–	–	–	–
CLARE	106	4	23	27	1	55	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	7	–	–	1	4	30	1	1	51	3	1	–	–	–	–
CORK	385	41	45	96	–	182	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	12	1	–	–	3	27	111	39	1	202	1	–	–	–	–	–
—— (City)	138	–	1	17	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	1	–	–	4	16	87	4	–	120	4	–	–	–	–	–
DONEGAL	196	16	30	53	–	99	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	7	56	30	–	96	–	–	–	–	–	–
DOWN	131	10	5	33	–	48	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	13	47	18	–	82	–	–	–	–	–	–
DUBLIN	130	10	12	39	1	62	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	4	6	43	6	–	65	7	–	–	–	–	–
RICHMOND BRIDEWELL	320	11	14	87	3	115	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	15	13	–	–	5	31	100	36	–	204	15	–	1	–	–	–
GRANGEGORMAN P.	276	5	32	73	–	110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	37	–	–	–	15	99	6	–	166	9	–	–	–	–	–
FERMANAGH	86	–	13	25	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	9	24	12	–	48	2	–	–	–	–	–
GALWAY	298	78	72	20	18	188	1	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	9	7	–	–	1	10	71	6	–	108	5	–	–	–	–	–
—— (Town)	19	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	–	2	15	2	–	–	–	–	–
KERRY	176	32	11	34	–	77	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	4	11	30	47	–	99	4	–	1	–	–	–
KILDARE, NAAS	129	7	16	22	–	45	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	11	60	3	5	83	1	–	–	–	–	–
KILKENNY	87	2	6	20	33	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	9	14	–	1	26	1	–	–	–	–	–
—— (City)	14	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	1	6	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
KING'S COUNTY	119	16	6	17	14	53	1	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	4	10	32	10	–	65	–	–	1	1	–	–
LEITRIM	117	3	10	33	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	6	44	15	–	71	–	–	–	–	–	–
LIMERICK	169	5	14	35	5	59	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	–	3	10	61	–	26	110	–	–	–	–	–	–
—— (City)	62	5	6	14	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	6	–	–	–	5	7	14	–	2	37	–	–	–	–	–	–
LONDONDERRY	92	4	13	30	–	47	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	6	21	9	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–
LONGFORD	106	18	7	21	5	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	6	38	8	–	55	3	–	–	–	–	–
LOUTH	59	17	1	12	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	7	10	7	–	29	1	–	–	–	–	–
——, DROGHEDA	16	3	4	2	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
MAYO	292	37	46	68	–	151	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	4	–	–	1	16	52	27	33	140	–	–	1	–	–	–
MEATH	77	6	9	14	–	29	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	18	23	–	47	–	–	–	–	–	–
MONAGHAN	93	2	9	33	–	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	8	30	3	–	49	–	–	–	–	–	–
QUEEN'S COUNTY	122	13	13	24	1	51	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	43	15	–	70	3	–	–	–	–	–
ROSCOMMON	185	25	33	29	11	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	4	10	43	–	22	87	–	–	–	–	–	–
SLIGO	99	22	22	17	–	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	28	8	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–
TIPPERARY North,	113	7	6	31	–	44	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	9	35	19	–	68	–	–	–	–	–	–
TIPPERARY South,	92	1	4	10	–	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	9	62	–	–	76	3	–	–	–	–	–
TYRONE	194	34	37	38	–	109	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	4	–	–	2	16	39	16	1	85	–	1	–	–	–	–
WATERFORD	44	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	32	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–
—— (City)	46	1	4	16	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	18	3	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
WESTMEATH	75	10	4	27	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	1	3	5	16	4	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–
WEXFORD	156	16	19	31	–	66	1	2	–	–	–	–	5	1	5	3	–	–	3	12	58	–	–	87	1	–	–	–	–	–
WICKLOW	73	–	3	7	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	33	21	–	63	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL,	5,386	530	604	1,156	93	2,383	12	12	7	1	–	2	50	22	107	115	–	2	76	349	1,643	510	95	2,979	65	2	4	1	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 18,444
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, to County and Town Gaols, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chapter 38, ... 8,086

II.—TABLE showing FOR EACH COUNTY, collectively, the AGE and SEX of the TOTAL NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED for TRIAL, or BAILED, in the year 1860, and their state of Instruction on Committal.

COUNTIES.	Age and Sex.																				State of Instruction on Committal.							
	Total Number of Persons.		12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ANTRIM . . .	86	41	–	–	–	–	15	5	9	9	7	4	6	2	1	–	1	1	47	20	16	2	11	11	12	8	47	20
ARMAGH . . .	160	32	1	–	1	1	57	6	59	18	24	4	4	3	2	–	1	–	11	–	62	4	44	14	43	14	11	–
CARLOW . . .	34	24	–	–	1	2	3	6	5	5	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	–	16	6	11	5	4	1	3	12	16	6
CAVAN . . .	96	21	–	–	–	–	11	3	17	4	6	3	6	2	–	–	–	–	56	9	15	1	6	2	19	9	56	9
CLARE . . .	76	30	–	–	–	3	16	3	21	8	11	8	3	4	5	2	–	–	20	2	30	2	1	6	25	20	20	2
CORK . . .	320	65	–	–	13	3	66	11	87	21	31	9	13	6	7	3	6	1	97	11	91	2	20	3	76	41	133	19
—— (City) . .	52	86	–	–	10	3	13	22	22	40	5	9	1	7	1	3	–	2	–	–	34	28	13	36	5	22	–	–
DONEGAL . .	167	29	1	–	3	1	38	5	47	13	21	4	11	1	11	1	10	1	25	3	46	2	9	4	87	20	25	3
DOWN . . .	90	41	–	–	3	–	30	10	31	12	11	8	6	7	2	3	3	–	4	1	50	13	15	13	21	14	4	1
DUBLIN . .	94	36	–	–	7	–	7	11	28	11	15	9	4	3	6	–	–	1	27	1	52	7	4	11	10	17	28	1
RICHMOND BRIDEWELL	320	–	2	–	28	–	85	–	102	–	56	–	24	–	12	–	5	–	6	–	196	–	49	–	68	–	7	–
RANGEGORMAN P. .	–	276	–	2	–	12	–	43	–	112	–	64	–	35	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	78	–	67	–	127	–	4
FERMANAGH . .	56	30	–	–	1	1	10	7	7	6	3	4	4	2	1	1	–	1	30	8	20	3	1	7	5	12	30	8
GALWAY . .	242	56	–	–	2	–	9	4	46	18	17	8	8	–	8	1	4	–	148	25	11	1	8	2	75	28	148	25
———— (Town) .	17	2	–	–	3	–	1	–	8	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	8	2	–	–
KERRY . . .	137	39	1	–	5	5	32	8	42	8	14	7	6	2	3	2	2	–	32	7	47	6	7	3	51	23	32	7
KILDARE, NAAS .	94	35	1	–	3	–	14	8	28	14	4	2	2	2	4	2	1	–	37	7	25	8	8	2	24	18	37	7
KILKENNY . .	74	13	1	1	2	1	11	–	17	3	13	5	8	2	3	–	3	–	16	1	30	1	5	2	15	8	24	2
———— (City) .	11	3	–	–	–	1	2	2	6	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	2	–	3	3	–	–
KING'S COUNTY .	90	29	–	–	1	2	13	5	46	10	27	11	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	38	5	28	24	–	–
LEITRIM . . .	106	11	–	–	–	–	16	1	27	5	7	1	3	–	2	–	1	–	50	4	35	–	1	–	20	7	50	4
LIMERICK . .	141	28	–	–	3	2	36	7	67	8	10	7	4	1	8	–	3	2	10	1	62	2	20	5	49	20	10	1
———— (City) .	40	22	–	–	–	–	6	5	17	10	4	4	2	–	–	1	–	–	11	2	15	2	4	3	10	15	11	2
LONDONDERRY .	63	29	–	–	2	–	11	5	12	5	5	2	5	3	2	2	1	–	25	12	19	5	17	7	2	5	25	12
LONGFORD . .	70	36	–	–	2	4	19	8	26	11	4	1	1	5	1	1	2	2	15	4	16	7	13	7	26	18	15	4
LOUTH . . .	54	5	–	–	1	–	8	–	17	3	14	1	6	1	7	–	–	–	1	–	31	1	3	2	19	2	1	–
————, DROGHEDA .	13	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	2	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	1	–	2	1	1	1
MAYO . . .	243	49	2	–	1	–	45	7	93	14	24	9	16	1	8	4	8	–	46	14	44	3	6	–	147	32	46	14
MEATH . . .	67	10	–	–	–	–	5	2	42	7	15	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	33	1	4	2	29	7	1	–
MONAGHAN . .	73	20	–	–	–	1	15	1	35	10	17	3	3	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	23	1	35	2	15	17	–	–
QUEEN'S COUNTY	92	30	1	–	–	1	14	1	21	11	19	5	5	3	3	–	2	2	27	7	31	5	16	5	14	13	31	7
ROSCOMMON . .	144	41	–	–	4	2	8	3	55	23	29	7	5	1	–	–	–	–	43	5	43	16	35	8	12	7	54	10
SLIGO . . .	79	20	–	–	4	1	6	4	20	7	9	6	8	1	2	1	1	–	29	–	28	–	4	2	18	18	29	–
TIPPERARY: N. R. NENAGH .	107	6	–	–	1	–	26	2	33	2	8	–	9	1	3	–	2	–	25	1	37	2	6	2	39	1	25	1
S. R. CLONMEL .	61	31	1	–	4	2	11	6	34	20	5	1	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	19	6	3	1	39	24	–	–
TYRONE . . .	140	54	–	–	5	1	27	10	28	18	15	8	5	4	4	3	2	1	54	9	49	7	15	17	24	21	52	9
WATERFORD . .	32	12	–	–	2	1	6	2	12	6	8	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	28	8	–	–
———— (City)	32	14	–	–	4	–	13	1	6	10	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	21	1	6	3	2	10	3	–
WESTMEATH . .	67	8	–	–	2	–	8	–	19	3	8	2	2	1	4	–	1	1	23	1	17	1	5	1	14	5	31	1
WEXFORD . .	110	46	2	1	7	4	25	12	30	14	14	7	14	4	9	3	4	–	5	1	43	4	16	14	46	27	5	1
WICKLOW . .	46	27	–	–	4	1	10	6	7	9	10	5	12	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	23	6	9	7	14	14	–	–
TOTAL, . .	3,996	1,390	13	4	129	55	748	243	1233	512	507	236	228	116	129	43	65	15	944	166	1,376	238	465	277	1,147	694	1,008	181

III.—TABLE showing the Number of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for the various OFFENCES in the

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ANTRIM.	ARMAGH.	CARLOW.	CAVAN.	CLARE.	CORK.	CORK (CITY).	DONEGAL.	DOWN.	DUBLIN.	RICHMOND B. (Males.)	GRANGEGORMAN P. (Females.)	FERMANAGH.	GALWAY.	GALWAY (TOWN).	KERRY.	KILDARE (NAAS).	KILKENNY.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	37	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	3	4	–	1	–	1	2	–	1	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Do. unattended do.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	60	8	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	2	3	9	–	–	1	2	–	1	–
	Solicitation to Murder	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	92	–	1	–	2	3	4	3	1	4	2	7	1	1	6	1	4	2	1
	Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	41	2	–	1	–	1	4	1	1	3	3	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	6	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	42	–	–	–	1	4	7	–	1	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	41	–	2	1	2	–	7	–	2	–	1	1	–	1	3	–	1	2	2
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	84	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	4	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–
	Assaults	1,488	40	54	25	39	21	103	18	58	13	17	55	15	25	124	5	57	24	44
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	81	4	–	–	5	–	2	–	5	6	2	15	1	1	–	–	–	6	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	1,941	54	60	28	52	33	134	23	72	39	35	91	20	31	145	8	63	41	48
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	89	2	2	–	–	3	12	–	9	–	11	9	1	–	8	–	1	3	–
	Do. with violence to Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	31	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	5	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	15	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	61	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	11	9	–	–	–	2	2	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	14	–	–	6	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	8	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	149	3	–	3	–	1	16	–	9	–	1	2	–	4	14	–	8	–	6
	TOTAL of No. 2,	381	8	4	9	–	5	43	5	24	–	25	32	16	4	26	–	11	6	6
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	35	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	–	1	–	–
	Horse Stealing	19	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	–	1	1	–	–	2	–
	Sheep Stealing	60	–	–	–	–	1	18	–	4	1	2	–	–	–	5	–	2	2	2
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	37	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	7	1	–	1	–	1	–
	,, from the Person	326	10	6	–	19	–	11	16	2	8	9	33	78	9	14	4	3	6	–
	,, by Servants	26	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	5	3	2	–	–		–	–	–
	,, Simple	1,055	20	24	11	14	21	72	64	17	47	26	75	113	10	42	1	39	36	10
	,, from Shop	35	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	4	10	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	37	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	1	–	22	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	37	5	–	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	8	–	–	1	–	2	2	–
	Stealing Letters and receiving Letters stolen from General Post Office, by Servants	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	134	5	–	–	1	3	2	4	2	2	5	4	12	6	–	1	–	7	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	74	4	7	–	–	–	4	2	4	3	1	7	3	2	–	–	3	4	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	1,891	44	37	13	41	28	115	96	32	64	57	170	216	29	71	8	50	60	12
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	41	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	3	–	3	–	3	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	10	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	8	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	8	4	–	–	–	–	3	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	62	–	1	–	–	2	4	2	–	–	3	10	6	–	–	–	–	4	2
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	20	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	8	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	5	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	24	1	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	560	7	70	–	9	26	44	–	36	10	2	8	12	–	16	2	30	–	1
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	154	–	–	6	10	1	20	–	17	3	–	–	–	12	23	1	15	–	11
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Bestiality	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	18	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	76	1	3	–	1	9	9	11	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations	183	8	6	1	2	1	5	–	15	5	2	3	2	7	1	–	2	12	6
	TOTAL of No. 6,	1,070	20	90	8	24	38	88	12	68	28	9	14	15	22	53	3	49	18	19
	GRAND TOTAL,	5,386	127	192	58	117	106	385	138	196	131	130	320	276	86	298	19	176	129	87

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total,

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 18,444
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6o & 7o Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 8,086

1860 in each COUNTY, &c., respectively, and the total number of Persons COMMITTED or Bailed for each Offence.

KING'S COUNTY.	LEITRIM.	LIMERICK.	LIMERICK (City).	LONDONDERRY.	LONGFORD.	LOUTH.	DROGHEDA (Town).	MAYO.	MEATH.	MONAGHAN.	QUEEN'S COUNTY.	ROSCOMMON.	SLIGO.	TIPPERARY (Nenagh).	TIPPERARY (Clonmel).	TYRONE.	WATERFORD.	WATERFORD (City).	WESTMEATH.	WEXFORD.	WICKLOW.	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	
2	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	1	3	3	–	–	1	1	–	Murder.	No 1. Offences against the Person.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury.	
3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	9	1	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	Do. unattended do.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Solicitation to Murder.	
–	1	8	–	–	4	2	–	6	1	3	–	5	2	1	–	2	–	–	6	4	3	Conspiracy to Murder.	
–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	6	Manslaughter.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women.	
–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	Concealing Birth of Infants.	
–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	2	1	1	4	–	Sodomy.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 yrs. of Age.	
–	–	2	–	1	1	–	2	3	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	3	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years.	
19	12	77	6	19	42	17	1	140	13	20	51	70	29	53	13	70	17	7	22	30	21	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years.	
4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	8	–	1	3	–	–	4	–	3	2	Abduction.	
																						Bigamy.	
																						Child Stealing or Desertion.	
																						Assaults.	
																						Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty.	
28	13	96	7	29	49	22	4	162	20	26	64	91	34	61	21	90	19	12	30	48	36	. . . TOTAL of No. 1.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sacrilege.	No. 2 Offences against Property, committed with Violence.
–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	1	4	–	–	4	1	3	1	1	4	–	Burglary.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Do. with violence to persons.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	Housebreaking.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing.	
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences.	
1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	10	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	Robbery.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mail Robbery.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Robbery of Arms.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money.	
5	6	1	3	2	–	1	–	9	4	3	2	6	17	3	–	9	–	–	3	6	2	Taking and holding forcible possession.	
6	9	4	9	2	3	1	1	16	4	4	8	26	17	4	4	14	3	2	5	12	3	. . . TOTAL of No. 2.	
–	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	–	1	1	5	–	2	2	1	–	–	2	–	Cattle Stealing.	No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.
–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	Horse Stealing.	
1	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	7	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	Sheep Stealing.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	–	–	8	2	–	–	–	1	–	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses.	
3	–	1	3	2	–	4	–	16	1	12	5	9	–	2	8	15	3	7	3	4	–	,, from the Person.	
–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	2	1	,, by Servants.	
16	13	35	2	31	18	4	4	30	18	11	13	15	31	8	35	30	14	9	23	42	9	,, Simple.	
–	–	–	8	–	–	–	1	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	,, from Shop.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Plundering Wrecked Vessels.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stealing from Bleach Green.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	
–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Embezzlement.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Stealing Letters and receiving Letters stolen from General Post Office, by Servants.	
4	4	4	9	5	3	3	–	1	–	–	4	6	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	23	5	Receiving Stolen Goods.	
2	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	5	–	1	3	2	2	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud.	
26	24	47	30	41	22	13	5	78	23	26	35	36	38	13	56	59	21	20	30	78	18	. . . TOTAL of No. 3.	
2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	Arson (Capital).	No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	
–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Killing and Maiming Cattle.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Other malicious Offences.	
2	–	2	–	–	9	–	–	2	3	–	2	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	. . . TOTAL of No. 4.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Forging & uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends.	No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Forgery of Stamps and uttering.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering.	
1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	Uttering other Forged Instruments.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Having in possession Implements for Coining.	
4	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	1	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin.	
–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin.	
5	1	2	4	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	2	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	. . . TOTAL of No. 5.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Assembling Armed unlawfully.	No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Offences connected with Illicit Distillation.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Returning from Transportation before time.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rescuing Prisoners.	
2	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths.	
–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages.	
4	58	16	–	6	20	11	4	24	24	25	6	21	2	19	3	17	–	10	–	7	10	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach.	
–	6	1	1	7	2	–	–	3	1	3	–	–	5	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers.	
–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	Keeping Disorderly Houses.	
–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Vagrancy.	
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	Bestiality.	
2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	5	Indecently Exposing the Person.	
18	2	–	–	–	4	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	6	–	Felonies, not included in the above denominations.	
32	4	–	–	6	–	8	–	1	1	7	4	7	1	11	5	4	–	1	8	15	15	Misdemeanors, not included in above denominations.	
52	70	18	12	19	23	23	6	33	27	36	12	30	9	32	10	30	–	11	8	15	15	. . . TOTAL of No. 6.	
119	117	169	62	92	106	59	16	292	77	93	122	185	99	113	92	194	44	46	75	156	73	. . GRAND TOTAL.	

IV.—TABLE showing the Number of Persons Committed for Trial, or Bailed for each

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	1860.			1859.			1858.			1857.		
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	5	32	37	3	42	45	6	30	36	11	41	52
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	1	1	2	-	-	-	15	9	24	20	15	35
	Ditto, unattended ditto	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	3	3
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	27	33	60	35	22	57	31	23	54	43	36	79
	Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to Murder	-	5	5	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	2	2
	Manslaughter	46	45	91	41	61	102	58	67	125	73	66	139
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealing Birth of Infants	20	21	41	16	10	26	8	17	25	5	21	26
	Sodomy	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	10	32	42	17	39	56	11	35	46	5	23	28
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	19	22	41	23	29	52	14	23	37	17	27	44
	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	2	3	5	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	-	1
	Abduction	-	1	1	1	-	1	7	5	12	12	5	17
	Bigamy	4	1	5	7	2	9	6	2	8	4	3	7
	Child Stealing or Desertion	18	16	34	14	18	32	13	20	33	16	22	38
	Assaults	777	711	1,488	963	813	1,776	684	877	1,561	785	817	1,602
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	68	13	81	38	39	77	39	49	88	44	31	75
	TOTAL of No. 1,	997	944	1,941	1,163	1,079	2,242	895	1,163	2,058	1,036	1,117	2,153
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	6	-	6	4	-	4	-	2	2	7	1	8
	Burglary	59	30	89	60	35	95	67	38	105	146	63	209
	Do. with violence to persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking	18	13	31	21	11	32	23	7	30	60	18	78
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	11	4	15	16	8	24	7	3	10	7	3	10
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	8	-	8
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences	3	1	4	1	2	3	6	4	10	3	1	4
	Robbery	19	42	61	19	39	58	34	31	65	43	45	88
	Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Robbery of Arms	-	3	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	6	8	14	5	9	14	5	3	8	5	7	12
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	6	2	8	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Taking and holding forcible possession	35	114	149	61	101	162	48	151	199	134	142	176
	TOTAL of No. 2,	164	217	381	193	205	398	191	241	432	314	282	596
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	22	13	35	15	44	59	33	12	45	33	16	49
	Horse Stealing	9	10	19	8	8	16	6	4	10	12	7	19
	Sheep Stealing	40	20	60	30	24	54	41	28	69	34	10	44
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	25	12	37	23	19	42	36	18	54	46	26	72
	,, from the Person	200	126	326	192	119	311	237	138	375	263	179	442
	,, by Servants	19	7	26	9	3	12	20	2	22	28	9	37
	,, Simple	632	423	1,055	638	437	1,075	855	506	1,361	907	577	1,484
	,, from Shop,	25	10	35	28	10	38	17	2	19	41	14	55
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	7	6	13	5	-	5	3	1	4	3	2	5
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
	Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	6
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	27	10	37	29	15	44	43	26	69	63	27	90
	Embezzlement	18	19	37	14	18	32	26	21	47	29	15	44
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post Office, by Servants	2	1	3	6	1	7	4	-	4	3	2	5
	Receiving Stolen Goods	100	34	134	85	32	117	113	37	150	137	53	190
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	48	26	74	44	30	74	51	45	96	39	33	72
	TOTAL of No. 3,	1,174	717	1,891	1,127	760	1,887	1,485	840	2,325	1,641	980	2,621
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	7	5	12	9	23	32	11	16	27	21	17	38
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	1	8	9	6	2	8	5	3	8	4	3	7
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	1	1	2	2	7	9	-	-	-	5	4	9
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9	12	-	12
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-	12	12	4	-	4	5	16	21	-	13	13
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	3	3	2	3	5	1	11	12	1	4	5
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	2	3	-	4	4
	Other malicious Offences	1	1	2	14	14	28	3	1	4	18	18	36
	TOTAL of No. 4,	10	31	41	38	52	90	31	53	84	61	63	124
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	6	4	10	6	6	12	4	9	13	7	10	17
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	3	5	8	-	9	9	3	2	5	3	2	5
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	2	-	2	1	3	4	2	1	3	-	2	2
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	27	12	39	23	24	47	16	28	44	45	32	77
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2
	TOTAL of No. 5,	40	22	62	31	42	73	25	41	66	57	49	106
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	7	13	20	4	16	20	45	6	51	31	27	58
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	7	1	8	5	1	6	2	3	5	3	-	3
	Rescuing Prisoners	1	4	5	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	9	15	24	2	9	11	4	23	27	4	17	21
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	-	4	4	1	-	1	5	-	5	18	5	23
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	-	10	10	-	8	8	1	-	1	10	14	24
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	355	205	560	269	361	630	378	326	704	533	479	1,012
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	50	104	154	31	95	126	37	107	144	30	106	136
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	4	1	5	10	-	10	18	-	18	7	3	10
	Vagrancy	-	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	6	-	14	14
	Bestiality	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	3	2	4	6
	Indecently Exposing the Person	9	9	18	2	9	11	7	5	12	7	11	18
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	61	15	76	95	32	127	56	22	78	63	10	73
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	91	92	183	136	86	222	167	119	286	107	104	211
	TOTAL of No. 6,	594	476	1,070	557	618	1,175	723	620	1,343	816	794	1,610
	GRAND TOTAL,	2,979	2,407	5,386	3,109	2,756	5,865	3,350	2,958	6,308	3,925	3,285	7,210

ription of Offence, in each Year, from 1854 to 1860, and the Result of the Proceedings.

1856.			1855.			1854.			OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.		
7	23	30	4	51	55	6	47	53	Murder.	No. 1. Offences against the Person.
8	13	21	15	16	31	9	20	29	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury.	
2	-	2	-	-	-	5	1	6	Do. unattended do.	
26	33	59	30	35	65	18	19	37	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	
2	2	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	Solicitation to Murder.	
1	7	8	-	11	11	9	7	16	Conspiracy to Murder.	
55	34	89	37	52	89	50	52	102	Manslaughter.	
1	1	2	-	3	3	-	2	2	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women.	
18	15	33	17	19	36	20	18	38	Concealing Birth of Infants.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Sodomy.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	
5	37	42	9	39	48	9	34	43	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age.	
19	20	39	15	23	38	24	18	42	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse.	
-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	2	Carnally abusing Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years.	
4	-	4	2	-	2	-	1	1	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years.	
4	5	9	2	3	5	3	6	9	Abduction.	
5	4	9	8	1	9	5	2	7	Bigamy.	
23	32	55	16	42	58	30	33	63	Child Stealing or Desertion.	
786	777	1,563	686	921	1,607	679	827	1,506	Assaults.	
58	35	93	54	54	108	54	24	78	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty.	
1,024	1,039	2,063	896	1,272	2,168	923	1,111	2,034	Total of No. 1.	
3	2	5	6	1	7	-	-	-	Sacrilege.	No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.
147	49	196	175	56	231	240	78	318	Burglary.	
-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	Do. with violence to persons.	
27	9	36	40	10	50	75	38	113	Housebreaking.	
8	2	10	18	9	27	24	10	34	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, & Stealing.	
11	1	12	3	1	4	10	-	10	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing.	
1	-	1	18	7	25	12	3	15	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit the above Offences.	
34	23	57	58	31	89	93	69	162	Robbery.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Mail Robbery.	
-	2	2	2	-	2	4	2	6	Robbery of Arms.	
6	3	9	6	2	8	8	5	13	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces.	
2	2	4	2	-	2	2	-	2	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear.	
1	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money.	
48	175	223	80	128	208	63	227	290	Taking and holding forcible possession.	
288	268	556	409	249	658	531	434	965	Total of No. 2.	
32	11	43	31	33	64	57	37	94	Cattle Stealing.	No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.
12	5	17	13	19	32	13	15	28	Horse Stealing.	
33	12	45	37	21	58	45	26	71	Sheep Stealing.	
58	31	89	59	22	81	72	16	88	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses.	
300	185	485	360	173	533	389	266	655	,, from the Person.	
31	5	36	44	14	58	44	12	56	,, by Servants.	
1,051	619	1,670	2,169	1,018	3,187	3,329	1,426	4,755	,, Simple.	
53	29	82	69	12	81	81	22	103	,, from Shop.	
-	-	-	3	-	3	5	1	6	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plundering Wrecked Vessels.	
-	-	-	2	-	2	4	2	6	Stealing from Bleach Green.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs, growing, &c.	
-	16	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal.	
57	15	72	62	22	84	84	48	132	Embezzlement.	
28	19	47	21	20	41	39	33	72	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post Office, by Servants.	
3	1	4	6	-	6	2	-	2	Receiving Stolen Goods.	
151	58	209	207	84	291	258	105	363	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud.	
40	29	69	60	36	96	62	44	106		
1,849	1,035	2,884	11,549	7,998	19,547	4,485	2,053	6,538	Total of No. 3.	
16	3	19	12	13	25	8	22	30	Arson (Capital).	No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.
3	6	9	2	-	2	-	1	1	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	
1	1	2	3	12	15	2	-	2	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	
12	8	20	1	2	3	13	39	52	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	
-	5	5	3	6	9	2	6	8	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	
1	3	4	3	1	4	6	17	23	Killing and Maiming Cattle.	
-	4	4	3	2	5	1	2	3	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	
3	12	15	11	15	26	5	11	16	Other malicious Offences.	
36	42	78	38	51	89	37	99	136	Total of No. 4.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Forging and uttering Forged Wills and Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends.	No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Forgery of Stamps and uttering.	
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering.	
1	-	1	-	2	2	3	3	6	Uttering other Forged Instruments.	
10	4	14	16	4	20	6	8	14	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes.	
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin.	
3	1	4	6	7	13	1	8	9	Having in possession Implements for Coining.	
1	6	7	-	2	2	4	-	4	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin.	
22	26	48	37	49	86	54	66	120	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin.	
-	1	1	6	3	9	4	2	6		
37	38	75	69	68	137	73	87	160	Total of No. 5.	
48	7	55	-	1	1	1	9	10	Assembling Armed unlawfully.	No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.
-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	6	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Offences connected with illicit Distillation.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Returning from Transportation before time	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons.	
6	1	7	9	1	10	1	-	1	Rescuing Prisoners.	
-	11	11	2	1	3	-	1	1	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury.	
13	13	26	3	14	17	9	24	33	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths.	
-	-	-	-	5	5	1	10	11	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages.	
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach.	
361	300	661	358	327	685	562	471	1,033	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers.	
117	159	276	66	136	202	116	209	325	Keeping Disorderly Houses.	
4	7	11	3	1	4	5	6	11	Vagrancy.	
1	10	11	1	19	20	5	29	34	Bestiality.	
2	1	3	-	2	2	2	-	2	Indecently Exposing the Person.	
2	6	8	6	4	10	8	10	18	Felonies, not included in the above denominations.	
44	21	65	65	18	83	72	18	90	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations.	
191	115	306	151	149	300	214	166	380		
790	653	1,443	664	678	1,342	1,002	953	1,955	Total of No. 6.	
4,024	3,075	7,099	5,220	3,792	9,012	7,051	4,737	11,788	GRAND TOTAL.	

V.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of CONVICTIONS, ACQUITTALS, and COMMITTALS in each COUNTY, &c., in Ireland, Year by Year, from 1854 to 1860.

COUNTIES, &c.	1860.			1859.			1858.			1857.			1856.			1855.			1854.		
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total Committed.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total Committed.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total Committed.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total Committed.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total Committed.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total Committed.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total Committed.
ANTRIM	66	61	127	104	59	163	129	96	225	146	118	264	123	62	185	254	153	407	372	201	57
ARMAGH	133	59	192	84	64	148	100	77	177	69	58	127	119	44	163	125	87	212	173	114	28
CARLOW	30	28	58	47	70	117	45	69	114	59	54	113	86	40	126	73	52	125	88	57	14
CAVAN	48	69	117	47	46	93	57	81	138	47	63	110	53	39	92	89	85	174	91	112	20
CLARE	51	55	106	45	64	109	49	69	118	45	84	129	76	107	183	140	107	247	167	174	34
CORK	202	183	385	235	214	449	199	197	396	291	212	503	264	160	424	381	210	591	463	270	73
—— (City)	120	18	138	107	30	137	142	55	197	161	54	215	209	62	271	226	58	284	268	67	33
DONEGAL	96	100	196	65	100	165	79	79	158	80	108	188	74	113	187	72	145	217	107	156	26
DOWN	82	49	131	104	73	177	130	73	203	153	92	245	147	85	232	163	106	269	220	150	37
DUBLIN	65	65	130	59	62	121	52	44	96	59	58	117	55	68	123	90	80	170	148	117	26
—— (City)	370	226	596	372	289	661	371	306	677	460	291	751	361	250	611	454	280	734	719	510	1,22
FERMANAGH	48	38	86	53	59	112	101	31	132	54	38	92	80	45	125	70	96	166	77	65	14
GALWAY	108	190	298	102	154	256	57	192	249	81	205	286	61	135	196	102	161	263	128	184	31
—— (Town)	15	4	19	34	15	49	21	13	34	18	16	34	9	8	17	54	22	76	58	12	7
KERRY	99	77	176	79	61	140	110	114	224	154	114	268	126	72	198	196	135	331	371	161	53
KILDARE	83	46	129	78	53	131	64	27	91	119	70	189	106	70	176	116	109	225	160	91	25
KILKENNY	26	61	87	34	63	97	33	39	72	99	49	148	64	49	113	102	69	171	123	85	20
—— (City)	12	2	14	16	9	25	23	6	29	26	10	36	44	17	61	42	28	70	31	12	4
KING'S COUNTY	65	54	119	73	54	127	73	67	140	75	75	150	64	39	103	94	75	169	101	86	18
LEITRIM	71	46	117	80	46	126	87	75	162	37	56	93	46	59	105	71	99	170	96	72	16
LIMERICK	110	59	169	108	83	191	82	122	204	187	110	297	136	87	223	211	109	320	263	107	37
—— (City)	37	25	62	41	11	52	34	13	47	33	25	58	49	42	91	79	34	113	112	63	17
LONDONDERRY	42	50	92	60	93	153	85	121	206	78	66	144	90	129	219	96	158	254	133	91	22
LONGFORD	55	51	106	33	49	82	26	27	53	45	47	92	35	61	96	52	38	90	65	45	11
LOUTH	29	30	59	22	27	49	31	25	56	37	20	57	41	20	61	70	42	112	100	50	15
——, DROGHEDA	7	9	16	7	7	14	14	8	22	15	4	19	28	12	40	26	15	41	44	11	5
MAYO	140	152	292	220	253	482	178	234	412	213	222	435	255	244	499	172	178	350	163	305	46
MEATH	47	30	77	40	16	58	65	35	100	54	52	106	56	58	114	83	117	200	104	93	19
MONAGHAN	49	44	93	67	57	124	60	46	106	68	74	142	69	57	126	95	75	170	140	63	20
QUEEN'S COUNTY	70	52	122	58	55	113	66	62	128	81	77	158	100	97	197	131	88	219	165	130	29
ROSCOMMON	87	98	185	94	152	246	120	131	251	98	150	248	123	98	221	123	97	220	133	131	26
SLIGO	38	61	99	66	56	122	49	65	114	57	86	143	61	86	147	70	99	169	79	81	16
TIPPERARY {Nenagh	68	45	113	130	72	202	121	42	163	97	74	171	110	118	228	143	65	208	210	149	35
TIPPERARY {Clonmel	76	16	92	71	27	98	148	57	205	181	115	296	133	71	204	276	109	385	434	182	61
TYRONE	85	109	194	70	87	157	91	124	215	128	148	276	195	200	395	181	149	330	201	180	38
WATERFORD	40	4	44	27	6	33	50	18	68	52	19	71	79	15	94	106	67	173	170	73	24
—— (City)	25	21	46	32	5	37	26	11	37	38	9	47	36	15	51	59	16	75	97	36	13
WESTMEATH	34	41	75	54	37	91	49	34	83	61	41	102	80	43	123	91	63	154	138	94	23
WEXFORD	87	69	156	55	54	110	85	35	120	121	81	202	111	68	179	165	48	213	210	94	30
WICKLOW	63	10	73	27	21	48	48	38	86	48	40	88	70	30	100	77	58	135	129	63	19
TOTAL	2,979	2,407	5,386	3,109	2,756	5,865	3,350	2,958	6,308	3,925	3,285	7,210	4,024	3,075	7,099	5,220	3,792	9,012	7,051	4,737	11,788

VI.—TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS COMMITTED or BAILED for TRIAL at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, the Number of SUMMARY CONVICTIONS at Petty Sessions, and before MAGISTRATES, with the Number of DRUNKARDS Committed to each County and Town Gaol, under 6 & 7 Wm. IV., cap. 38, during the Years 1859 and 1860.

COUNTIES, &c.	Number Committed or Bailed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.		Summary Convictions at Petty Sessions, and Cases brought before Magistrates.		Number Committed for Drunkenness under 6 and 7 Wm. IV., cap. 38, to the County or Town Gaols.	
	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.
ANTRIM	163	127	2,024	1,883	680	607
ARMAGH	148	192	327	294	136	83
CARLOW	117	58	136	103	138	97
CAVAN	93	117	207	159	180	147
CLARE	109	106	154	146	16	27
CORK	449	385	657	708	42	78
——— CITY*	137	138	219	750	—	—
DONEGAL	165	196	241	323	63	36
DOWN	177	131	316	297	98	94
DUBLIN	121	130	675	535	229	194
——— CITY	661	596	4,370	4,722	1,910	2,277
FERMANAGH	112	86	211	145	117	79
GALWAY	256	298	1,267	1,580	488	350
——— TOWN	49	19	431	384	225	291
KERRY	140	176	339	307	134	135
KILDARE	131	129	474	202	228	417
KILKENNY	97	87	219	183	27	31
——— CITY	25	14	358	263	228	146
KING'S COUNTY	127	119	163	153	101	51
LEITRIM	126	117	126	129	97	89
LIMERICK	191	169	222	309	54	34
——— CITY	52	62	832	729	351	302
LONDONDERRY	153	92	344	200	374	438
LONGFORD	82	106	225	165	76	85
LOUTH	49	59	240	236	197	194
——— DROGHEDA	14	16	116	152	120	116
MAYO	482	292	430	393	61	58
MEATH	58	77	199	173	70	67
MONAGHAN	124	93	159	124	143	98
QUEEN'S COUNTY	113	122	226	159	111	114
ROSCOMMON	246	185	158	132	52	47
SLIGO	122	99	173	147	72	41
TIPPERARY { NENAGH	202	113	209	236	271	208
TIPPERARY { CLONMEL	98	92	562	543	468	304
TYRONE	157	194	351	394	98	94
WATERFORD	33	44	131	148	18	11
——— CITY	37	46	248	236	341	274
WESTMEATH	91	75	236	285	196	143
WEXFORD	110	156	210	235	112	130
WICKLOW	48	73	141	182	94	99
TOTAL	5,865	5,386	18,326	18,444	8,416	8,086

	1859.	1860.
Committed or Bailed for Trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions,	5,865	5,386
Summary Convictions at Petty Sessions, and Cases before Magistrates,	18,326	18,444
Committals for Drunkenness,	8,416	8,086
	32,607	31,916

Decrease in 1860, . . . 691=2·12 per cent.

* Persons committed for drunkenness in Cork City are sent to the Cork City Bridewell; in 1860 they numbered 3,644, viz., 2,539 males, 1,105 females. The total number of drunkards committed to Bridewells, in 1860, was 10,570, viz., 8,222 males and 2,348 females.

CRIMINAL TABLES,

(IRELAND,)

1860.

COUNTY RETURNS.

TABLES showing the Number of Persons Committed or Bailed for Trial in each County during the Year 1860, with the Result of the Proceedings;—and also their Age, Sex, and State of Instruction, on Committal, ... pp. 2 to 82

INDEX TO THE COUNTIES.

	Page		Page		Page
ANTRIM	2	GALWAY	28	MAYO	56
ARMAGH	4	—— TOWN	30	MEATH	58
CARLOW	6	KERRY	32	MONAGHAN	60
CAVAN	8	KILDARE	34	QUEEN'S	62
CLARE	10	KILKENNY	36	ROSCOMMON	64
CORK	12	—— CITY	38	SLIGO	66
—— CITY	14	KING'S	40	TIPPERARY { N.R., Nenagh / S.R., Clonmel	68 / 70
DONEGAL	16	LEITRIM	42		
DOWN	18	LIMERICK	44	TYRONE	72
DUBLIN	20	—— CITY	46	WATERFORD	74
—— CITY—RICHMOND BRIDEWELL	22	LONDONDERRY	48	—— CITY	76
—— GRANGEGORMAN PENITENTIARY	24	LONGFORD	50	WESTMEATH	78
FERMANAGH	26	LOUTH	52	WEXFORD	80
		DROGHEDA	54	WICKLOW	82

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	Number for Trial.	Acquitted and Discharged.					Insane to be detained.		Convicted.														Convicted in Reformatory Schools, in 1 died in the foregoing.	Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation or Pardon recommended by the Judge.				
										Penal Servitude.					Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										Commutation.			
		No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	Total Acquitted.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.	Execution.	Penal Servitude. Life and above 15 Years.	Penal Servitude. 15 Years and under.	Imprisonment. Above One Year.	Imprisonment. One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																													
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	8	2	–	5	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	40	20	3	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	11	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	54	22	3	6	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	15	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																													
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	3	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	8	3	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																													
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ from the Person	10	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Simple	20	–	3	6	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	4	1	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	5	1	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	4	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	44	1	5	12	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	8	11	1	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																													
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																													
Forging & Uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																													
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	7	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	3	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	8	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	20	3	1	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	2	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL,	127	29	9	23	–	61	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	2	–	–	–	2	9	29	19	–	66	–	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, . . . 1,88
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . . 60

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder																												
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury																												
	Do. unattended do.																												
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	4	4					1						1						2	4	2						2	4
	Solicitation to Murder																												
	Conspiracy to Murder																												
	Manslaughter																												
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																												
	Concealing Birth of Infants		2					1		1														1		1			
	Sodomy																												
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.																												
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age																												
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																												
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years																												
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years																												
	Abduction																												
	Bigamy																												
	Child Stealing or Desertion																												
	Assaults	29	11							3		3								23	11	2		2		2		23	11
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	4																		4								4	
	TOTAL of No. 1,	37	17	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	29	15	4	–	2	1	2	1	29	15
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege																												
	Burglary	2	–					1				1										1		1					
	Do. with violence to persons																												
	Housebreaking																												
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																												
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																												
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																												
	Robbery	3	–																	3								3	
	Mail Robbery																												
	Robbery of Arms																												
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																												
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																												
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																												
	Taking and holding forcible possession	3																		3								3	
	TOTAL of No. 2,	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing																												
	Horse Stealing																												
	Sheep Stealing																												
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																												
	,, from the Person	3	1					2	2	1	4			1									1	2	4	1	2		
	,, by Servants																												
	,, Simple	9	11					3	1	3	3			1	1	1			1	2	4	2		4	5	1	2	2	4
	,, from Shop																												
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																												
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels																												
	Stealing from Bleach Green																												
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																												
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																												
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																												
	Embezzlement	5	–													1	–	1	–	3	–	2	–					3	
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office by Servants																												
	Receiving Stolen Goods	4	1					1	1	2				1								2		1		1	1		
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2	2									1	1	1	1							1	1			1	1		
	TOTAL of No. 3,	23	21	–	–	–	–	6	4	6	7	1	3	3	2	1	–	1	1	5	4	7	2	7	9	4	6	5	4
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)																												
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.																												
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																												
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																												
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																												
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																												
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	1																		1								1	
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																												
	Other malicious Offences																												
	TOTAL of No. 4,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																												
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering																												
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																												
	Uttering other Forged Instruments																												
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																												
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																												
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																												
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																												
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin																												
	TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully																												
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers																												
	Offences connected with Illicit Distillation																												
	Returning from Transportation before time																												
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																												
	Rescuing Prisoners																												
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury		1							1														1					
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																												
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																												
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	7	–					4												3		1				3		3	
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers																												
	Keeping Disorderly Houses																												
	Vagrancy																												
	Bestiality																												
	Indecently Exposing the Person	3	–					1						1						1		2						1	
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations		1									1														1			
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	7	1					2				2		1						2	1	1		1		3		2	1
	TOTAL of No. 6,	17	3	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	4	–	1	1	6	1	6	1
	GRAND TOTAL,	86	41	–	–	–	–	15	5	9	9	7	4	6	2	1	–	1	1	47	20	16	2	11	11	12	8	47	20

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were Charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.	Acquitted and Discharged.					Insane, to be detained.		Convicted.																Total Convicted.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation or Part recommended by the J				
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	Total Acquitted.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Penal Servitude.						Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Whipping, Fine, and Imprisonment, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.							Commutation			
										Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.						Execution.	Penal Servitude. Life and above 15 Years.	Penal Servitude. 15 Years and under.	Imprisonment. Above One Year.	Imprisonment. One Year and under.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	1	–	1																									
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–																														
	Do. unattended do.	–																														
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	1			1		1																									
	Solicitation to Murder	–																														
	Conspiracy to Murder	–																														
	Manslaughter	1	1				1																									
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–																														
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–																														
	Sodomy	–																														
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–																														
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–																														
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse,	2			1		1																1				1					
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–																														
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–																														
	Abduction	–																														
	Bigamy	–																														
	Child Stealing or Desertion	1																					1				1					
	Assaults	54	2	6	17	–	25																21	8			29					
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–																														
	TOTAL of No. 1,	60	3	6	20	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	8	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–																														
	Burglary	2	–	1	–	–	1																1				1					
	Do. with violence to persons	–																														
	Housebreaking	2	–	–	–	–	–										1						1				2					
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–																														
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–																														
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–																														
	Robbery	–																														
	Mail Robbery	–																														
	Robbery of Arms	–																														
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–																														
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–																														
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–																														
	Taking and holding forcible possession	–																														
	TOTAL of No. 2,	4	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–																														
	Horse Stealing	–																														
	Sheep Stealing	–																														
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–																														
	,, from the Person	6	1	1	3	–	5																1				1					
	,, by Servants	–																														
	,, Simple	24	2	5	4	–	11														2		11				13					
	,, from Shop	–																														
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–																														
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–																														
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–																														
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–																														
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–																														
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–																														
	Embezzlement	–																														
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–																														
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–																														
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	7	–	2	–	–	2																5				5					
	TOTAL of No. 3,	37	3	8	7	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	17	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–																														
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–																														
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–																														
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–																														
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–																														
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–																														
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–																														
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–																														
	Other malicious Offences	–																														
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–																														
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–																														
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1	–	–	–	–	–										1										1					
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–																														
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–																														
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–																														
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–																														
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–																														
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–																														
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	9	2	–	–	–	2																7				7					
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–																														
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–																														
	Returning from Transportation before time	–																														
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–																														
	Rescuing Prisoners	–																														
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	2	–	–	2																									
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–																														
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–																														
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	70	–	4	–	–	4																11	55			66					
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–																														
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–																														
	Vagrancy	–																														
	Bestiality	–																														
	Indecently exposing the Person	–																														
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	3	–	–	2	–	2																1				1					
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	6	–	1	–	–	1																	5			5					
	TOTAL of No. 6,	90	2	7	2	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	60	–	79	–	–	–	–	–	
	GRAND TOTAL,	192	8	22	29	–	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	61	68	–	133	–	–	–	–	–	

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 294
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 83

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	48	6	–	–	1	–	10	3	17	2	9	–	3	1	2	–	1	–	5	–	21	1	8	3	14	2	5	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	51	9	–	–	1	–	10	3	17	4	12	1	3	1	2	–	1	–	5	–	24	1	8	5	14	3	5	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	2	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	4	–	–
	,, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	7	17	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	11	3	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	4	7	1	7	–	–
	,, Simple	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	2	1	–	1	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	5	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	14	23	1	–	–	1	3	3	6	14	3	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	3	5	9	2	11	1	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	9	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	70	–	–	–	–	–	36	–	29	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	27	–	23	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	4	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	90	–	–	–	–	–	43	–	35	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	31	–	29	–	26	–	4	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	160	32	1	–	1	1	57	6	59	18	24	4	4	3	2	–	1	–	11	–	62	4	44	14	43	14	11	–

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° George IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.	Acquitted and Discharged.				Total Acquitted.	Insane to be detained.		Convicted.															Total Convicted.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution of Capit. Sentences, or Commutation of Pardon recommended by the Judge.				
											Penal Servitude.						Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.				Commutation.		
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Pleaded, and not Tried.		Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2	2 Yrs. & above 1	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.					Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	25	4	6	2	–	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	10	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1,	28	4	6	2	–	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	11	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	6	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	3	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 2,	9	–	1	8	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	11	2	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	2	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3,	13	2	1	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6,	8	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	58	6	8	13	–	27	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	17	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, . . . 103
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 97

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																		STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	18	7	–	–	1	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	12	4	2	–	4	–	3	12	4
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	20	8	–	–	1	–	2	1	3	1	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	12	4	3	1	4	–	1	3	12	4
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	5	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
	TOTAL of No. 2,	3	6	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	2	1
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	4	7	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	–	1	–	4	1	1
	,, Simple	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	6	7	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	2	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	1	–	1	1	4	1	1
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	5	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	4	3	–	–	–	1	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	34	24	–	–	1	2	3	6	5	5	2	3	5	1	1	1	1	–	18	6	11	5	4	1	3	12	16	6

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.															Detained in Reformatory Schools, include in the foregoing.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION of PARDON recommended by the Judge.				
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	PENAL SERVITUDE.						IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.								TOTAL CONVICTED.			COMMUTATION.			
										DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Bail, or sentence respited.	Sentence respited and Pardon.			Execution.	Penal Servitude.		Imprisonment.	
																												Life and above 15 Years.	15 Years and 10 Years.	Above One Year.	Three Year and under.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Do. unattended do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.,	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manslaughter	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing or Desertion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	39	6	9	13	-	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 1,	52	9	11	15	-	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Do. with violence to persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and holding forcible possession	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 2,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Horse Stealing	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	,, from the Person	19	2	1	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	3	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	,, by Servants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	,, Simple	14	-	1	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	,, from Shop	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 3,	41	4	2	11	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	3	4	11	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 5,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with Illicit Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rescuing Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	9	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	10	8	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 6,	24	13	-	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL,	117	26	13	29	-	68	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	4	5	22	10	1	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, . . . 159
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38 . 147

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

OFFENCES	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																		State of Instruction.							
			12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																												
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	36	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	24	3	3	–	–	–	9	–	24	3
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	49	3	–	–	–	–	4	–	9	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	31	3	6	–	3	–	9	–	31	3
No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence.																												
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	16	3	–	–	–	–	6	–	4	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	5	–	1	–	7	2	3	1
,, from the Person	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, by Servants	4	10	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	1	1	–	6	2	3
,, Simple	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	26	15	–	–	–	–	7	3	8	3	3	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	7	4	8	1	3	1	8	9	7	4
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																												
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																												
Assembling Armed unlawfully	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	7	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	2
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	21	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	18	2	1	–	–	1	2	–	18	2
GRAND TOTAL,	96	21	–	–	–	–	11	3	17	4	6	3	6	2	–	–	–	–	66	9	15	1	6	2	19	9	56	9

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE to be detained.		CONVICTED.														EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judges.				
		No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed, and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	PENAL SERVITUDE.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.						Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentences respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.		COMMUTATION.		
									DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.					Execution.	Life and above 15 Years.	15 Years and under. Above One Year.	One Year and under.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																											
Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Do. unattended do.	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Child Stealing or Desertion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	21	3	6	4	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	8	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 1,	33	3	7	7	-	17	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	9	1	16	-	1	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																											
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Do. with violence to persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 2,	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																											
Cattle Stealing	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, from the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, by Servants	21	-	5	5	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	11	3	-	-	-	-
,, Simple	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, from Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	3	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frauds and Attempts to Defraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 3,	28	1	5	8	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	14	3	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																											
Arson (Capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																											
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering other Forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Having in possession Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 5,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																											
Assembling Armed unlawfully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescuing Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	26	-	10	11	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Bestiality	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Indecently Exposing the Person	9	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	38	-	11	11	1	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	4	-	-	7	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 6,	106	4	23	27	1	55	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3	7	-	-	1	4	30	1	1	51	3	1	-	-
GRAND TOTAL,																											

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: (1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, (2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38,

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																		STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Assaults	17	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	3	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	6	1	4	1	–	–	7	2	6	1
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	27	6	–	–	–	–	7	1	3	2	7	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	7	1	11	1	–	–	9	4	7	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	8	13	–	–	–	3	–	1	3	3	1	4	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	1	–	2	3	9	3	1
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	12	16	–	–	–	3	–	2	6	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	–	–	3	1	5	1	–	3	4	11	3	1
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	8	–	1	2	5	–	10	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	24	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	7	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	10	–	8	–	1	2	5	–	10	–
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	3	4	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	4	5	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	31	7	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	3	2	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	10	–	11	–	1	3	9	4	10	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	76	30	–	–	–	3	16	3	21	8	11	8	3	4	5	2	–	–	20	2	30	2	1	6	25	20	20	2

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.						INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.															EXECUTION of CAP SENTENCES, or C MUTATION or PAR recommended by the J	
		No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	PENAL SERVITUDE.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution.	COMMUTATION	
										Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2	2 Yrs. & above 1	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.					Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.
																									Life and above 15 Years.	15 Years and under.	Above One Year.	One Year and under
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																												
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	4	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	4	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	7	1	3	3	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse,	7	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Assaults	103	11	16	19	–	46	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	36	14	57	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	134	17	20	29	–	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	8	43	14	–	68	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																												
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	12	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	7	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	5	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	7	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	16	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	43	2	–	9	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	1	13	14	8	1	32	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	16	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	18	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
,, from the Person	11	–	3	5	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, Simple	72	3	12	23	–	38	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2	4	24	–	33	–	1	–	–	–	–
,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	4	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	115	6	17	32	–	55	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	1	–	–	2	13	36	59	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.																												
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	4	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	4	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																												
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	6	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	44	5	4	16	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	13	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	20	4	3	7	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	9	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	5	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	88	13	7	26	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	2	18	17	–	–	42	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL,	385	41	45	96	–	182	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	4	12	1	–	–	3	27	111	39	1	202	1	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

(1). Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 708

(2). Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 78

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were Charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																State of Instruction.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	1
	Sodomy	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	5	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	5	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	93	10	–	–	1	–	11	2	25	4	16	–	5	1	1	1	–	–	34	2	26	–	7	–	12	3	48	7
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	119	15	–	–	2	–	16	4	32	5	17	–	7	2	1	1	1	–	43	3	35	–	8	–	18	7	58	8
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	12	–	–	–	5	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	2	–	3	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	6	1	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	1	1	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	15	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	9	1
	TOTAL of No. 2,	41	2	–	–	5	1	16	–	8	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	5	1	13	–	5	–	14	1	9	1
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	18	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	8	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	13	–	2	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	7	4	–	–	–	–	1	2	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	3	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
	,, Simple	43	29	–	–	2	1	12	4	16	12	5	7	–	1	1	2	1	1	6	1	16	–	1	3	20	26	6	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	8	2	1	1	2	2	1	16	1	24	1	4	3	35	32	18	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	81	34	–	–	3	1	21	6	30	14																		
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	6	6	–	–	–	1	–	32	6
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	38	6	–	–	–	–	9	–	4	–	4	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	6	–	5	–	–	–	1	–	10	4
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	16	4	–	–	–	1	4	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	7	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	2	2	1	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	4	1	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	75	13	–	–	3	1	13	1	16	1	7	1	2	3	1	–	1	–	32	6	18	1	2	–	8	2	47	10
	TOTAL of No. 6,	320	65	–	–	13	3	66	11	87	21	31	9	13	6	7	3	6	1	97	11	91	2	20	3	76	41	133	19
	GRAND TOTAL,																												

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE to be detained.		CONVICTED.															EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the J				
											PENAL SERVITUDE.						IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										COMMUTATION		
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, in Ireland in the foregoing.	Execution.	Life, or above 15 Years.	15 Year and under. Above One Year.	One Year and under.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	1	–	14	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	18	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	23	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	15	3	–	19	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	1	–	15	–	–	–	–
	" from the Person	16	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	" by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	45	–	55	1	–	–	–
	" Simple	64	–	–	9	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	" from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	8	3	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	9	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	96	–	1	13	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	12	64	1	–	82	4	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & Uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	12	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	138	–	1	17	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	1	–	–	4	16	87	4	–	120	4	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total: {1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... {2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . .

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder																										
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury																										
	Do. unattended do.																										
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.																										
	Solicitation to Murder																										
	Conspiracy to Murder																										
	Manslaughter	3						1		2												3					
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																										
	Concealing Birth of Infants		1								1													1			
	Sodomy																										
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.																										
	Rape, and Carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age																										
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																										
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years																										
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years																										
	Abduction																										
	Bigamy		1								1														1		
	Child Stealing or Desertion																										
	Assaults	11	7			2	1	1	4	6	1	2	1									4	2	4	3	3	2		
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																										
	TOTAL of No. 1,	14	9	–	–	2	1	2	4	8	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	4	4	3	3	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege																										
	Burglary																										
	Do. with violence to persons																										
	Housebreaking																										
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	3								3												3					
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																										
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																										
	Robbery																										
	Mail Robbery																										
	Robbery of Arms																										
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2				2																1		1			
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																										
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																										
	Taking and holding forcible possession																										
	TOTAL of No. 2,	5	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing																										
	Horse Stealing																										
	Sheep Stealing																										
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses							3	2	2	6		1		2							4	3	1	7		1		
	" from the Person	5	11																								
	" by Servants																										
	" Simple	16	48			2	1	7	13	4	22	2	5	1	4		1		2			11	19	3	17	2	12		
	" from Shop																										
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																										
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels																										
	Stealing from Bleach Green																										
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																										
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																					3	–	2	4				
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	5	4	–	–	4	1	1	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	1	–																								
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	28	68	–	–	6	2	11	17	7	32	3	7	1	6	–	2	–	2	–	–	20	23	6	30	2	15	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)																										
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.																										
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																										
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																										
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																										
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																										
	Killing and Maiming Cattle																										
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																										
	Other malicious Offences																										
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																										
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering																										
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1														1						1							
	Uttering other Forged Instruments																										
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																										
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																										
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																										
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin		1								1																1		
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin																										
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully																										
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers																										
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation																										
	Returning from Transportation before time																										
	Procuring or harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																										
	Rescuing Prisoners																										
	Forgery and Subornation of Perjury																										
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																										
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																										
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach																										
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers																						1				
	Keeping Disorderly Houses		1												1														
	Vagrancy																										
	Bestiality																										
	Indecently Exposing the Person																										
	Persons, not included in the above denominations	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	3	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–																								
	TOTAL of No. 6,	4	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	4	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	2	–	3	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	52	86	–	–	10	3	13	22	22	40	5	9	1	7	1	3	–	2	–	–	34	28	13	36	5	22	–	–

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.															EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judges.			
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											Detained in Reformatory Schools, include in the foregoing.	Execution.	COMMUTATION.	
										DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.			Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.
																												Life and above 15 Years.	15 Years and under.	Above One Year.	One Year and under.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	3	2	-	1	-	3	-	-																						
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	-																													
	Do. unattended do.	-																													
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.,	-																													
	Solicitation to Murder	-																													
	Conspiracy to Murder	-																													
	Manslaughter	1			1		1																								
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1			1		1																								
	Concealing Birth of Infants	1		1			1																								
	Sodomy	-																													
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	-																													
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1			1		1																								
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2		1			1		1																						
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	-																													
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	-																													
	Abduction	-																													
	Bigamy	-																													
	Child Stealing or Desertion	-																													
	Assaults	58	1	6	18	-	25	-	-													2	19	12		33					
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	5	-	-	2	-	2	-	-														1	2		3					
	TOTAL of No. 1,	72	3	8	24	-	35	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	20	14	-	36	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-																													
	Burglary	9	-	2	6	-	8	-	-													1	-	-		1					
	Do. with violence to persons	-																													
	Housebreaking	3	-	-	3	-	3	-	-																						
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-																													
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	-																													
	Robbery	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-						1											1				
	Mail Robbery	-																													
	Robbery of Arms	-																													
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-														1	-	-	1					
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-																													
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-																													
	Taking and holding forcible possession	9	2	-	5	-	7	-	-														2	-	-	2					
	TOTAL of No. 2,	24	3	2	14	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	-																													
	Horse Stealing	-																													
	Sheep Stealing	4	-	1	2	-	3	-	-													1	-	-		1					
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-																													
	,, from the Person	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-														2	-	-	2					
	,, by Servants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-														1	-	-	1					
	,, Simple	17	-	7	4	-	11	-	-													2	3	-	-	6					
	,, from Shop	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2					
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-																													
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	-																													
	Stealing from Bleach Green	-																													
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-																													
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	-																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-																													
	Embezzlement	-																													
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Receiving Stolen Goods	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																						
	TOTAL of No. 3,	32	-	8	6	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	13	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	-																													
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	-																													
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-																													
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-																													
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-																													
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-																													
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	-																													
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-																													
	Other malicious Offences	-																													
	TOTAL of No. 4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-																													
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-																													
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	-																													
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	-																													
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	-																													
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	-																													
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	-																													
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-																													
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	-																													
	TOTAL of No. 5,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	-																													
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	-																													
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	-																													
	Returning from Transportation before time	-																													
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	-																													
	Rescuing Prisoners	-																													
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-																								1					
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	-																													
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	-																													
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	36	6	4	4	-	14	-	-													-	12	10	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	17	-	6	3	-	9	-	-													1	7	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-																													
	Vagrancy	-																													
	Bestiality	-																													
	Indecently exposing the Person	-																													
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	-																													
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	15	4	2	2	-	8	-	-													-	1	6	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 6,	68	10	12	9	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	20	16	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL,	196	16	30	53	-	99	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	7	56	30	-	96	-	-	-	-	-

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:
1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 323
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, unde the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38 . 36

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																		STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Do. unattended do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manslaughter	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Concealing Birth of Infants	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing or Desertion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	51	7	-	-	1	-	13	1	15	3	8	2	2	1	4	-	3	-	5	-	17	2	1	-	28	5	5	-
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 1,	62	10	1	-	1	-	15	1	19	6	9	2	4	1	4	-	3	-	6	-	22	2	1	-	33	8	6	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Burglary	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	2	-
	Do. with violence to persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and holding forcible possession	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	2	-
	TOTAL of No. 2,	24	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	6	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	7	-	2	-	11	-	4	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	,, from the Person	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
	,, by Servants	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	,, Simple	9	8	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	7	5	1
	from Shop	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Receiving Stolen Goods	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 3,	20	12	-	-	1	1	3	3	4	4	2	2	1	-	1	-	2	1	6	1	4	-	3	3	7	8	6	1
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 5,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rescuing Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	34	2	-	-	-	-	13	-	11	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	4	-	7	-	2	-	21	2	4	-
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	13	4	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	2	6	-	1	1	2	1	4	2
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indecently Exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	14	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	1	-
	TOTAL of No. 6,	61	7	-	-	1	-	18	1	18	3	4	-	2	-	4	1	5	-	9	2	13	-	3	1	36	4	9	2
	GRAND TOTAL,	167	29	1	-	3	1	38	5	47	13	21	4	11	1	11	1	10	1	25	3	46	2	9	4	87	20	25	3

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	Number for Trial.	Acquitted and Discharged.					Insane, to be detained.		Convicted.														Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation of Penal Servitude recommended by the Judge.			
										Penal Servitude.				Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											Commutation.		
		No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Total Acquitted.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.		Execution.	Penal Servitude. Life or above 15 Years.	Penal Servitude. 15 Years and under.	Imprisonment. Above One Year.	Imprisonment. One Year and under.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																													
Murder	4	3	–	1	–	4	–	–																					
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Do. unattended do.	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	1																					
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Conspiracy to Murder	4	–	–	2	–	2	–	–												2				2					
Manslaughter	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	–													2			2					
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	4	–	–	4	–	4	–	–																					
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Abduction	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–																					
Bigamy	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–												2				2					
Child Stealing or Desertion	13	–	–	8	–	8	–	–												5				5					
Assaults	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–												1		5		6					
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																													
TOTAL of No. 1,	39	6	–	15	–	21	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	5	–	17	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																													
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
TOTAL of No. 2,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																													
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–																					
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	8	–	–	1	–	1	–	–												2	5			7					
,, from the Person	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											1	1				2					
,, by Servants	47	–	4	11	–	15	–	–							1					7	22	2		32					
,, Simple	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–													1			1					
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–													1			1					
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–													3			3					
Frauds and Attempts to Defraud	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
TOTAL of No. 3,	64	–	4	14	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	10	32	2	–	46	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																													
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																													
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																													
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–																					
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	10	–	–	2	–	2	–	–														5	3	8					
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–															3	3					
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–												1				1					
Indecently Exposing the Person	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–														5	–	5					
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	6	4	–	–	–	4	–	–							2														
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
TOTAL of No. 6,	28	4	1	4	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	5	11	–	19	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL,	131	10	5	33	–	48	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	13	47	18	–	82	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions,
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV. Chap. 38,

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																		State of Instruction.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Assaults	12	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	11	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	31	8	–	–	–	–	12	1	10	4	4	3	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	18	1	5	3	8	4	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	3	5	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	2	2	–	–
	,, by Servants	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	25	22	–	–	3	–	8	6	6	5	4	2	2	5	1	3	1	–	–	1	13	9	7	8	5	4	–	1
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	3	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	35	29	–	–	3	–	15	8	8	7	4	3	2	7	2	3	1	–	–	1	18	12	9	10	8	6	–	1
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	10	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	7	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	3	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	3	3	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	24	4	–	–	–	–	3	1	13	1	3	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	14	–	1	–	5	4	4	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	90	41	–	–	3	–	30	10	31	12	11	8	6	7	2	3	3	–	4	1	50	13	15	13	21	14	4	1

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.																		SCHOOLS.	EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, OR COMMUTATION OR PARDON recommended by the Judge.				
										PENAL SERVITUDE.							IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	COMMUTATION.				
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 1.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.						Execution.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.		Free Pardon.
																														Life and above 15 Years and under.	15 Years and above One Year.	One Year and under.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1																							
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Do. unattended do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	3	-	-	2	-	2	-	-													1	1									
	Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Manslaughter	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-													1	1									
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Concealing Birth of Infants	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-																							
	Sodomy	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-																							
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse,	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-																							
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Child Stealing or Desertion	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													4	4									
	Assaults	17	-	1	5	-	6	-	-													8	8	3	-	11	-					
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-													1	1	1	-	1	-					
	TOTAL of No. 1,	35	2	3	9	-	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	16	4	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													2	2			2	2					
	Burglary	11	-	-	4	-	4	-	-							3	1	2				1	7			7						
	Do. with violence to persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Housebreaking	5	1	-	3	-	4	-	-													1	1			1						
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Robbery	6	-	-	6	-	6	-	-																							
	Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Taking and holding forcible possession	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-																							
	TOTAL of No. 2,	25	1	-	14	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	4	10	2	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-													1	1			1						
	Horse Stealing	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-													1	1			2	1					
	Sheep Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	,, from the Person	9	1	1	3	-	5	-	-												2	1	4			4						
	,, by Servants	5	-	-	2	-	2	-	-													2	3			3						
	,, Simple	26	5	1	6	-	12	-	2													12	12			12	4					
	,, from Shop	4	-	1	1	-	2	-	-													1	2			2						
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-													1	1			1						
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Receiving Stolen Goods	5	1	1	1	-	3	-	-													2	2			2						
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													1	1			1						
	TOTAL of No. 3,	57	7	5	15	-	27	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	21	-	-	28	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-																							
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	TOTAL of No. 4,	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-											2	-	1	3			3						
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	TOTAL of No. 5,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Rescuing Prisoners	3	-	3	-	-	3	-	-																							
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-															2	-	2	-					
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Indecently exposing the Person	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-													1	1			1						
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-																							
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-													1	1			1						
	TOTAL of No. 6,	9	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL,	130	10	12	39	1	62	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	4	6	43	6	-	65	7	-	-	-	-	-

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

71. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, . . . 535
72. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 194

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	4	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	13	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	1	7	1	–	–	–	2	6	1
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	23	12	–	–	–	–	–	4	7	4	4	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	10	1	13	3	–	2	–	6	10	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	8	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	1	2	–	1	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	1	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	3	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	17	8	–	–	2	–	3	1	5	–	1	4	–	2	2	–	–	1	4	–	10	–	1	3	2	5	4	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	„ from the Person	4	5	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
	„ by Servants	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
	„ Simple	24	2	–	–	4	–	2	1	7	1	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	14	1	1	1	2	–	7	–
	„ from Shop	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	1	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	42	15	–	–	5	–	4	6	14	6	10	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	–	27	4	2	5	5	6	8	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	TOTAL of No. 6.	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	6	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	94	36	–	–	7	–	7	11	28	11	15	9	4	3	6	–	–	1	27	1	32	7	4	11	10	17	28	1

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE to be detained.		CONVICTED.															EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge				
											PENAL SERVITUDE.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										COMMUTATION.			
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution.	Penal Servitude. Life and above 15 Years.	Penal Servitude. 15 Years and under.	Imprisonment. Above One Year.	Imprisonment. One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	9	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	7	2	3	–	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	2	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	55	1	1	11	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	11	26	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	15	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	4	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	91	3	5	16	2	26	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	6	23	31	–	65	1	–	1	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	9	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	7	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	11	1	1	6	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	32	1	1	12	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	10	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	" from the Person	33	–	2	16	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	3	5	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
	" by Servants	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	31	–	–	44	7	–	–	–	–	–
	" Simple	75	5	1	25	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	–	–	1	6	–	–	8	4	–	–	–	–	–
	" from Shop	10	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	22	–	1	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	5	–	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	8	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	2	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	4	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	7	–	1	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	170	6	7	53	1	67	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	7	–	–	2	24	55	3	–	102	12	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & Uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	8	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	3	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	10	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	4	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	8	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	14	–	1	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	–	9	2	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	320	11	14	87	3	115	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	15	13	–	–	5	31	100	36	–	204	15	–	1	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

(1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 1,908
(2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . . 615

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

OFFENCES which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were Charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																		State of Instruction.							
			12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 60.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	9	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	55	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	18	–	13	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	41	–	4	–	8	–	2	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	15	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	7	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	91	–	–	–	1	–	23	–	27	–	18	–	7	–	7	–	3	–	5	–	60	–	7	–	18	–	6	–
Sacrilege	3	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Burglary	9	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	7	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	4	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	11	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	4	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	32	–	–	–	4	–	10	–	13	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	4	–	12	–	–	–
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, from the Person	33	–	–	–	2	–	9	–	14	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	–	6	–	6	–	–	–
,, by Servants	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, Simple	75	–	1	–	8	–	11	–	21	–	13	–	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	43	–	12	–	19	–	1	–
,, from Shop	10	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	22	–	–	–	4	–	11	–	5	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	7	–	3	–	–	–
Embezzlement	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	170	–	1	–	20	–	49	–	52	–	29	–	14	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	105	–	32	–	32	–	1	–
Arson (Capital)	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	4	–	1	–	–	–
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	8	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	14	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	4	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL,	329	–	2	–	28	–	85	–	102	–	56	–	24	–	12	–	5	–	6	–	196	–	49	–	68	–	7	–

No. 1. Offences committed with Violence.

No. 2. Offences against Property committed without Violence.

No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence.

No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.

No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.

No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

| | OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT. | NUMBER FOR TRIAL. | ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED. | | | | | INSANE, to be detained. | | CONVICTED. | | | | |

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal,

			Age and Sex.																State of Instruction.							
OFFENCES which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.		12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Manslaughter	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	–	15	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	6	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	9	–	1
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	–	20	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	6	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	–	12	–	2
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	3	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	–	16	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	5	–	9	–	–
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
,, from the Person	–	78	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	46	–	15	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	19	–	23	–	34	–	2	–	–
,, by Servants	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, Simple	–	113	–	2	–	4	–	18	–	34	–	29	–	23	–	3	–	–	–	41	–	20	–	52	–	–	–	–
,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	7	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	4	–	5	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	–	216	–	2	–	7	–	29	–	92	–	49	–	31	–	4	–	–	–	68	–	52	–	94	–	2	–	2
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	–	12	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	4	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	–	15	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	5	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	6	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL,	–	276	–	2	–	12	–	43	–	112	–	64	–	35	–	4	–	–	–	78	–	67	–	127	–	4	–	4

No. 1. Offences against the Person committed with Violence.

No. 2. Offences against Property committed without Violence.

No. 3. Offences against Property committed with Violence.

No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.

No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.

No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE to be detained.		CONVICTED.															Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.				
											PENAL SERVITUDE.						IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.													
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed, and not Tryed.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.		Execution.	COMMUTATION. Penal Servitude. Life and above 15 Years.	COMMUTATION. Penal Servitude. 15 Years and under.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. Above One Year.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	25	–	6	9	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	8	1	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	31	–	7	12	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	1	–	12	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	9	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	10	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	7	2	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds and Attempts to Defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	29	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	8	14	–	–	25	2	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	12	–	1	7	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	2	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	7	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	22	–	5	9	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	86	–	13	25	–	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	9	24	12	–	48	2	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, . . . 145
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 0° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 79

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																		STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	25	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	6	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	10	–	1	–	2	–	12	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	28	3	–	–	1	–	4	1	7	–	1	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	12	1	12	–	1	–	3	2	12	1
No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	2	7	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	4	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	2	8	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	4	–	3	–	1
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	9	20	–	–	–	1	6	6	–	6	2	3	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	8	2	–	7	1	10	–	1
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	6	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	6	4
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	7	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	5	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	15	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	14	6	–	–	1	–	–	–	14	6
	GRAND TOTAL,	56	30	–	–	1	1	10	7	7	6	3	4	4	2	1	1	–	1	30	8	20	3	1	7	5	12	30	8

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.															EXECUTION OF CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION OF PARDON recommended by the Judge.				
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	PENAL SERVITUDE.						IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools included in the foregoing.	COMMUTATION.				
										DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.					Execution.	Penal Servitude. Life and above 15 Years.	Penal Servitude. 15 Years and under.	Imprisonment. Above One Year.	Imprisonment. One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	6	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	5	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	2	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse,	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	124	26	33	7	7	73	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	6	51	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	145	27	37	11	7	82	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	49	6	–	63	2	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	8	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	14	9	5	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	26	10	5	4	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	7	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	4	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	5	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	14	3	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	1	4	10	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	42	5	12	4	2	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	11	–	19	2	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	71	12	16	5	3	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	7	–	–	–	3	17	–	35	2	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	3	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	10	10	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	16	6	8	–	–	14	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	23	10	6	–	7	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	53	29	14	–	7	50	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	298	78	72	20	18	188	1	1	–	–	–	4	–	9	7	–	–	1	10	71	6	110	5	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 1,580
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 350

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																		STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	107	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	5	9	4	5	–	5	–	4	–	65	8	5	–	7	–	30	9	65	8
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	124	21	–	–	–	–	3	–	26	7	11	5	6	–	6	–	4	–	68	9	6	–	7	–	43	12	68	9
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	5	3	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	3	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	12	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	21	5	–	–	1	–	1	1	5	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	2	–	–	1	7	4	12	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
	Sheep Stealing	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	11	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	8	3	3	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	27	15	–	–	–	–	4	3	4	3	3	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	14	7	2	–	–	1	11	7	14	7
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
	Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	53	18	–	–	–	–	4	3	15	5	5	2	1	–	2	1	–	–	26	7	3	–	–	1	24	10	26	7
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	15	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	8
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	43	10	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	42	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	42	9
	GRAND TOTAL,	242	56	–	–	2	–	9	4	46	18	17	8	8	–	8	1	4	–	148	25	11	1	8	2	75	28	148	25

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.	Acquitted and Discharged: No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	Total Acquitted.	Insane to be detained: Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Convicted: Death.	Penal Servitude: Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.: Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation or Pardon recommended by the Judge: Execution.	Commutation: Penal Servitude: Life and above 15 Years and under.	Penal Servitude: Above One Year and under.	Imprisonment.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	8	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	2	7	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
„ from the Person	4	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Simple	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ from Shop	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	8	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging & Uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL,	19	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	–	2	15	2	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 384
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, ... 291

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

OFFENCES WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.		NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	AGE AND SEX.																STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
			12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	8	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	„ from the Person	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
	„ by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	„ Simple	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	„ from Shop	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	6	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	17	2	–	–	3	–	1	–	8	2	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	8	2	–	–

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.																EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.				
											PENAL SERVITUDE.						IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											COMMUTATION.			
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	EXECUTION.	Penal Servitude. 15 Years and under.	Imprisonment. Above One Year.	Imprisonment. One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1								1															1			1			
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury																														
	Do. unattended do.																														
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.,																														
	Solicitation to Murder																														
	Conspiracy to Murder																														
	Manslaughter	4																			3	1			4						
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																														
	Concealing Birth of Infants																														
	Sodomy																														
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.																														
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age																														
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1																		1					1						
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years																														
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years																														
	Abduction																														
	Bigamy																														
	Child Stealing or Desertion																														
	Assaults	57	10	3	7	–	20													1	7	9	20		37						
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																														
	TOTAL of No. 1,	63	10	3	7	–	20	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	10	10	20	–	43	–	–	1	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege																														
	Burglary	1														1									1						
	Do. with violence to persons																														
	Housebreaking																														
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																														
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																														
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																														
	Robbery	2													2										2						
	Mail Robbery																														
	Robbery of Arms																														
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																														
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																														
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																														
	Taking and holding forcible possession	8	1	–	7	–	8																								
	TOTAL of No. 2,	11	1	–	7	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	1	–	–	1																								
	Horse Stealing																														
	Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	1	–	1														1				1						
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																														
	,, from the Person	3	1	–	1	–	2															1			1						
	,, by Servants																														
	,, Simple	39	5	4	10	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	15	1	–	20	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop																														
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																														
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels																														
	Stealing from Bleach Green																														
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																														
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																														
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																														
	Embezzlement	2	1	–	–	–	1													1					1						
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants																														
	Receiving Stolen Goods																														
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	3	2	–	–	–	2																1		1						
	TOTAL of No. 3,	50	9	5	12	–	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	2	1	16	2	–	24	4	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)																														
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	3	3	–	–	–	3																								
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																														
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																														
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																														
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																														
	Killing and Maiming Cattle																														
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																														
	Other malicious Offences																														
	TOTAL of No. 4,	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																														
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering																														
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																														
	Uttering other Forged Instruments																														
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																														
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																														
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																														
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																														
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin																														
	TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully																														
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																														
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation																														
	Returning from Transportation before time																														
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																														
	Rescuing Prisoners																														
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	1	–	1																								
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																														
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																														
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	30	1	–	4	–	5															3	22	–	25						
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	15	8	1	3	–	12																3	–	3						
	Keeping Disorderly Houses																														
	Vagrancy																														
	Bestiality																														
	Indecently exposing the Person																														
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–															1	–	–	1						
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	2	–	2	–	–	2																								
	TOTAL of No. 6,	49	9	3	8	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	25	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	176	32	11	34	–	77	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	4	11	30	47	–	99	4	–	1	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 307
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 135

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

OFFENCES WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																		State of Instruction.							
			12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12		21 Years and above 16		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																												
Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	45	12	–	–	2	1	8	2	14	4	6	2	2	1	2	–	1	–	10	2	13	–	1	1	21	9	10	2
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	50	13	–	–	2	1	10	2	16	4	7	2	2	1	2	1	1	–	10	2	17	1	1	1	22	9	10	2
No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence.																												
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	8	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	1	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	11	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	7	–	1	–
No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, from the Person	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, Simple	19	20	1	–	1	4	3	6	4	3	3	4	1	1	–	1	–	–	6	1	5	5	–	1	8	13	6	1
,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	29	21	1	–	1	4	6	6	9	3	3	5	1	1	–	1	–	–	8	1	7	5	2	1	12	14	8	1
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																												
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																												
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	29	1	–	–	1	–	8	–	11	1	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	22	–	–	1	4	–	3	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	12	3	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	3	–	–	2	–	4	–	6	3
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	45	4	–	–	1	–	14	–	13	1	3	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	11	3	22	–	2	1	10	–	11	3
GRAND TOTAL,	137	39	1	–	5	5	32	8	42	8	14	7	6	2	3	2	2	–	32	7	47	6	7	3	51	23	32	7

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° George IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.	Acquitted and Discharged.					Insane to be detained.		Convicted.														Schools.	Execution of Capit. Sentences, or Commutation of Pardon recommended by the Jud.			
										Penal Servitude:					Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									Detained in Reformatory	Execution.	Commutation.	
		No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Ballad, and not Tried.	Total Acquitted.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.			Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																										Life and above 15 Years.	Above One Year.
Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. unattended do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to Murder	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing or Desertion	4	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Assaults	24	3	1	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	-	1	18	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	6	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 1,	41	5	4	4	-	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	2	3	27	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence.																											
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	3	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Do. with violence to persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 2,	6	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence.																											
Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
,, from the Person	6	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
,, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, Simple	36	2	-	7	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	-	-	27	1	-	-
,, from Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods	7	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-
Frauds and Attempts to Defraud	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 3,	60	2	2	13	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	41	-	-	43	1	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																											
Arson (Capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																											
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in possession Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 5,	4	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																											
Assembling Armed unlawfully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences connected with Illicit Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescuing Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecently Exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	5	-	3	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	5	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	12	-	8	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 6,	18	-	9	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	8	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL,	129	7	16	22	-	45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	11	60	3	5	83	1	-	-

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

(1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 20
(2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . . 41

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES (WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.)	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	1
	Assaults	20	4	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	7	3	5	–	2	1	6	–	7	3
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	4	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	31	10	–	–	1	–	7	–	8	5	1	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	11	4	8	3	4	1	8	2	11	4
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	1	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	" from the Person	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	1
	" by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	" Simple	29	7	1	–	1	–	1	2	11	2	1	1	2	2	1	–	1	–	10	–	9	1	2	–	8	6	10	–
	" from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	1	3	1	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	41	19	1	–	1	–	4	6	14	7	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	–	15	1	13	4	2	1	11	13	15	1
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	4	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	10	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	9	1
	TOTAL of No. 6,	15	3	–	–	–	–	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	2	–	1	–	3	2	9	1
	GRAND TOTAL,	94	35	1	–	3	–	14	8	28	14	4	2	2	2	4	2	1	–	37	7	25	8	8	2	24	18	37	7

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.															EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION of PARDON recommended by the Judge.				
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	PENAL SERVITUDE.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution.	COMMUTATION.		
										DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.				Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder																											
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury																											
	Do unattended do.	1			1		1																					
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.																											
	Solicitation to Murder																											
	Conspiracy to Murder																											
	Manslaughter	1																				1		1				
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																											
	Concealing Birth of Infants																											
	Sodomy																											
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.																											
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age																											
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse,	2			1		1												1									
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years																											
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years																											
	Abduction																											
	Bigamy																											
	Child Stealing or Desertion																											
	Assaults	44		1	8	26	35														6	2		1	9			
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																											
	TOTAL of No. 1,	48	–	1	10	26	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	3	–	1	11	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege																											
	Burglary																											
	Do with violence to persons																											
	Housebreaking																											
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																											
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses and Stealing																											
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																											
	Robbery																											
	Mail Robbery																											
	Robbery of Arms																											
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																											
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																											
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																											
	Taking and holding forcible possession	6	1	3	–	2	6																					
	TOTAL of No. 2,	6	1	3	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing																											
	Horse Stealing																											
	Sheep Stealing	2			2		2																					
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																											
	" from the Person																											
	" by Servants																											
	" Simple	10	1	–	4	–	5										1				2	2			5	1		
	" from Shop																											
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																											
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels																											
	Stealing from Bleach Green																											
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																											
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																											
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																											
	Embezzlement																											
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants																											
	Receiving Stolen Goods																											
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud																											
	TOTAL of No. 3,	12	1	–	6	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	5	1	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)																											
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.																											
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																											
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																											
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																											
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																											
	Killing and Maiming Cattle																											
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																											
	Other malicious Offences																											
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																											
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering																											
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																											
	Uttering other Forged Instruments																											
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																											
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	2			2		2																					
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																											
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																											
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin																											
	TOTAL of No. 5,	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully																											
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers																											
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation																											
	Returning from Transportation before time																											
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons																											
	Rescuing Prisoners																											
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1																			1			1				
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																											
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																											
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	1			1		1																					
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	11		1	1	3	5														6				6			
	Keeping Disorderly Houses																											
	Vagrancy																											
	Bestiality																											
	Indecently exposing the Person																											
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations																											
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	6	–	1	–	2	3														3				3			
	TOTAL of No. 6,	19	–	2	2	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	9	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	87	2	6	20	33	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	9	11	–	1	26	1	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 183
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 31

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were Charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																State of Instruction.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Do. unattended do.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manslaughter	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing or Desertion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	42	2	-	-	-	1	7	-	11	1	5	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	11	-	19	1	-	-	6	-	17	1
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 1,	46	2	-	-	1	1	7	-	12	1	6	-	7	-	1	-	1	-	11	-	21	1	1	-	7	-	17	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Do. with violence to persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
	TOTAL of No. 2,	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	,, from the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	,, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	,, Simple	2	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	-
	,, from Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Receiving Stolen Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 3,	4	8	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	6	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 5,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rescuing Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	1	2	2	-
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	9	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	1	2	2	-
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indecently Exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	5	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	7	-	4	-	1	2	4	1
	TOTAL of No. 6,	16	3	-	-	1	-	3	-	3	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	2	-	2	1	7	-	4	-	1	2	4	1
	GRAND TOTAL,	74	13	1	1	2	1	11	-	17	3	13	5	8	2	3	-	3	-	16	1	30	1	5	2	15	8	24	2

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.	Acquitted and Discharged.					Insane to be detained.		Convicted.															Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation or Pardon recommended by the Judge.				
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	Total Acquitted.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Death.	Penal Servitude. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1	1 Year and above 6 Months	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.		Execution.	Commutation. Penal Servitude. Life and above 15 Years.	15 Years and under Life.	Imprisonment. Above One Year.	One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder																													
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury																													
	Do. unattended do.																													
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.																													
	Solicitation to Murder																													
	Conspiracy to Murder																													
	Manslaughter																													
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																													
	Concealing Birth of Infants																													
	Sodomy																													
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.																													
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age																													
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																													
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years																													
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years																													
	Abduction																													
	Bigamy																													
	Child Stealing or Desertion																													
	Assaults	2																				2			2					
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																													
	TOTAL of No. 1,	2																				2			2					
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege																													
	Burglary																													
	Do. with violence to persons																													
	Housebreaking																													
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																													
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																													
	Robbery																													
	Mail Robbery																													
	Robbery of Arms																													
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																													
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																													
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																													
	Taking and holding forcible possession																													
	TOTAL of No. 2,																													
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1																				1			1					
	Horse Stealing																													
	Sheep Stealing																													
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1																				1			1					
	,, from the Person																					1			1					
	,, by Servants																													
	,, Simple	2														1						1			2					
	,, from Shop																													
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																													
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels																													
	Stealing from Bleach Green																													
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																													
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																													
	Embezzlement																													
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants																													
	Receiving Stolen Goods	4														2					1	1			4					
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1		1			1																							
	TOTAL of No. 3,	9		1			1									1	2				1	4			8					
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)																													
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.																													
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																													
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																													
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																													
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																													
	Killing and Maiming Cattle																													
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																													
	Other malicious Offences																													
	TOTAL of No. 4,																													
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & Uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																													
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering																													
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																													
	Uttering other Forged Instruments																													
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																													
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																													
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2																	2						2					
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin																													
	TOTAL of No. 5,	2																	2						2					
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully																													
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																													
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation																													
	Returning from Transportation before time																													
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																													
	Rescuing Prisoners																													
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																													
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																													
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																													
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach																													
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1				1	1																							
	Keeping Disorderly Houses																													
	Vagrancy																													
	Bestiality																													
	Indecently Exposing the Person																													
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations																													
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations																													
	TOTAL of No. 6,	1				1	1																							
	GRAND TOTAL,	14		1		1	2									1	2			2	1	6			12					

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 263
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . . 146

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

OFFENCES WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																		State of Instruction.							
			12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person committed with Violence.																												
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence.																												
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
,, Simple	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	6	3	–	–	–	1	2	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	3	3	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.																												
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																												
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL,	11	3	–	–	–	1	2	2	6	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	2	–	3	3	–	–

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained	CONVICTED.															EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION of PAIN...	
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Ralled and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	DEATH.	PENAL SERVITUDE. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under	Whipping, Fine and Discharge on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, include in the foregoing.	Execution.	COMMUTATION. Penal Servitude.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.,	3	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	19	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	5	4	–	13	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	3	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	28	1	–	8	–	9	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	5	–	19	–	1	–	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	5	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	6	–	1	1	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	16	–	3	5	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	6	–	–	8	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	26	–	3	6	–	9	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	13	–	–	16	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	4	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	5	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences not included in the above Classes	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	12	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	32	9	2	1	12	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	1	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	52	14	2	1	12	29	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	1	3	9	3	–	23	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	119	16	6	17	14	53	1	–	2	–	–	–	5	–	–	2	–	–	4	10	32	10	–	65	–	–	1	–	1	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 153
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 51

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

OFFENCES which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																		State of Instruction.							
			12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person committed with Violence.																												
Murder	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	19	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	13	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	5	–	7	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	27	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	17	1	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	11	1	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence.																												
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	1	–	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	1	1	1	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, from the Person	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, Simple	8	8	–	–	1	2	4	4	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	2	3	6	–	–
,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	12	14	–	–	1	2	5	4	4	5	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	2	4	12	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Arson (Capital)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																												
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																												
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	7	–	2	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	12	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	13	2	8	3	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	27	5	–	–	–	–	2	1	14	2	9	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	22	2	12	6	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	44	8	–	–	–	–	4	1	23	4	15	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	38	5	28	24	–	–
GRAND TOTAL,	90	29	–	–	1	2	13	5	46	10	27	11	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–								

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.	Acquitted and Discharged.					Insane to be detained.		Convicted.														Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation or Pardon recommended by the Judge.				
										Penal Servitude.						Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.									Commutation.		
		No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Total Acquitted.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.		Execution.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																											
Murder																											
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury																											
Do. unattended do.																											
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.																											
Solicitation to Murder																											
Conspiracy to Murder	1			1		1																					
Manslaughter																											
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																											
Concealing Birth of Infants																											
Sodomy																											
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.																											
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age																											
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																											
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years																											
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years																											
Abduction																											
Bigamy																											
Child Stealing or Desertion																											
Assaults	12		1	3		4														1	7			8			
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																											
Total of No. 1,	13		1	4		5														1	7			8			
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																											
Sacrilege																											
Burglary																											
Do. with violence to persons																											
Housebreaking																											
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																											
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																											
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	3		1	2		3																					
Robbery																											
Mail Robbery																											
Robbery of Arms																											
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																											
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																											
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	6			5		5														1				1			
Taking and holding forcible possession																											
Total of No. 2,	9		1	7		8														1				1			
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																											
Cattle Stealing	3		1	1		2												1						1			
Horse Stealing																											
Sheep Stealing																											
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																											
,, from the Person																											
,, by Servants																2			3	2	1			8			
,, Simple	13		2	3		5																					
,, from Shop																											
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																											
Plundering Wrecked Vessels																											
Stealing from Bleach Green																											
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																											
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																											
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																											
Embezzlement																											
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants																											
Receiving Stolen Goods	4			1		1															3			3			
Frauds and Attempts to Defraud	4																			2	2			4			
Total of No. 3,	24		3	5		8										2		1	3	4	6			16			
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																											
Arson (Capital)																											
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.																											
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																											
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																											
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																											
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																											
Killing and Maiming Cattle																											
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																											
Other malicious Offences																											
Total of No. 4,																											
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																											
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																											
Forgery of Stamps and uttering																											
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																											
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1			1		1																					
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																											
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																											
Having in possession Implements for Coining																											
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																											
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin																											
Total of No. 5,	1			1		1																					
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																											
Assembling Armed unlawfully																											
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																											
Offences connected with illicit Distillation																											
Returning from Transportation before time																											
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																											
Rescuing Prisoners																											
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																											
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																											
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																					30	10		40			
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	58	1	1	16		18															4			4			
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	6		2			2																					
Keeping Disorderly Houses																											
Vagrancy																											
Bestiality																											
Indecently Exposing the Person																					1			1			
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	2	1				1																1		1			
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	4	1	2			3																					
Total of No. 6,	70	3	5	16		24															31	15		48			
GRAND TOTAL,	117	3	10	33		46										2		1	3	6	44	15		71			

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:
1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions,
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38,

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

OFFENCES (WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.)		NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	AGE AND SEX.																		STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
			12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
committed with Violence.	Murder																											
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury																											
	Do. unattended do.																											
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.																											
	Solicitation to Murder																											
	Conspiracy to Murder																											
	Manslaughter	1							1												1							
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																											
	Concealing Birth of Infants																											
	Sodomy																											
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.																											
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age																											
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																											
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years																											
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years																											
	Abduction																											
	Bigamy																											
	Child Stealing or Desertion																											
	Assaults	11	1				2		4				1		1				3	1	8						3	1
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																											
	TOTAL of No. 1,	12	1				2		5				1		1				3	1	9						3	1
committed without Violence.	Sacrilege																											
	Burglary																											
	Do. with violence to persons																											
	Housebreaking																											
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																											
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																											
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																											
	Robbery	3																	3								3	
	Mail Robbery																											
	Robbery of Arms																											
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																											
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																											
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																											
	Taking and holding forcible possession	6															1		5		1						5	
	TOTAL of No. 2,	9															1		8		1						8	
committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	1						1				1							1			1		1			1
	Horse Stealing																											
	Sheep Stealing																											
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																											
	" from the Person																											
	" by Servants																											
	" Simple	7	6				1	1	1	3	1		1		1				2	2	2				3	4	2	2
	" from Shop																											
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																											
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels																											
	Stealing from Bleach Green																											
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																											
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																											
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																											
	Embezzlement																											
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants																											
	Receiving Stolen Goods	3	1				1		1		1	1									2				1	1		
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2	2						1	2	1														2	2		
	TOTAL of No. 3,	14	10				2	1	4	5	3	1	2		1				2	3	4		1		7	7	2	3
No. 4. Offences committed against Property.	Arson (Capital)																											
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.																											
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																											
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																											
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																											
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																											
	Killing and Maiming Cattle																											
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																											
	Other malicious Offences																											
	TOTAL of No. 4,																											
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																											
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering																											
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1																	1								1	
	Uttering other Forged Instruments																											
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																											
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																											
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																											
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																											
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin																											
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1																	1								1	
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully																											
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers																											
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation																											
	Returning from Transportation before time																											
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																											
	Rescuing Prisoners																											
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																											
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																											
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																											
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	58					12		17		4								25		21				12		25	
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	6																	6								6	
	Keeping Disorderly Houses																											
	Vagrancy																											
	Bestiality																											
	Indecently Exposing the Person																											
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	2							1										1						1		1	
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	4																	4								4	
	TOTAL of No. 6,	70					12		18		4								36		21				13		36	
	GRAND TOTAL,	106	11				16	1	27	5	7	1	3		2		1		50	4	35		1		20	7	50	4

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.																		EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Jud			
		No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	PENAL SERVITUDE.						IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.						Whipped, Fine, and Bail bound, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution.	COMMUTATION.			
									DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	Above 10 Years & above 15.	Above 7 Years & above 10.	Above 6 Years & above 7.	Above 4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.						Penal servitude.	Imprisonment.
																										Life sentence 15 Years.	Above 10 Years and under 15.	Above One Year and under 10.	One Year and under.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																												
Murder	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily Injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Do. unattended do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	8	5	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Concealing Birth of Infants	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	5	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child Stealing or Desertion	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults	77	-	7	16	5	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	31	-	-	15	49	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 1,	96	5	9	21	5	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	35	-	-	16	56	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																												
Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burglary	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Do. with violence to persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taking and holding forcible possession	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 2,	4	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Horse Stealing	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep Stealing	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, from the Person	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
,, Simple	35	-	1	10	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	2	3	12	-	1	24	-	-	-	-	-
,, from Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving Stolen Goods	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 3,	47	-	1	11	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	3	6	17	-	1	35	-	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Arson (Capital)	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 4,	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.																												
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttering other Forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having in possession Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 5,	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																												
Assembling Armed unlawfully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences connected with Illicit Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescuing Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	16	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	8	15	-	-	-	-	-
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indecently exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL of No. 6,	18	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	8	17	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL,	169	5	14	35	5	59	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	3	10	61	-	26	110	-	-	-	-	-

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, . . . 309
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . . 34

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were Charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex. 12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		State of Instruction. Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	8	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	74	3	–	–	2	–	20	–	32	1	2	–	4	1	7	–	1	–	6	1	38	–	12	1	18	1	6	1
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 1,	88	8	–	–	3	–	23	2	39	4	3	–	4	1	7	–	1	–	8	1	47	–	13	2	20	5	8	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Total of No. 2,	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	22	13	–	–	2	4	4	11	3	5	3	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	5	2	3	2	14	9	–	–
	,, Simple	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3,	30	17	–	–	–	2	4	5	17	3	6	5	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	9	2	3	2	18	13	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5,	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	10	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	16	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 6,	17	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	9	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	–	10	1	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	141	28	–	–	3	2	36	7	67	8	10	7	4	1	8	–	3	2	10	1	62	2	20	5	49	20	10	1

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.	Acquitted and Discharged.					Insane to be detained.		Convicted.														Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation or Pardon recommended by the Judge.					
									Penal Servitude.						Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										Commutation.			
		No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	Total Acquitted.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution.	Penal Servitude. Life and above 15 Years.	Penal Servitude. 15 Years and under.	Imprisonment. Above One Year and One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																													
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	2	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																													
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	4	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	9	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																													
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, from the Person	3	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, by Servants	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, Simple	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, from Shop	8	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	30	–	6	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	3	3	9	–	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Offences against Property.																													
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Offences against the Currency.																													
Forging & Uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	3	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	4	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. All the above Classes.																													
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	10	4	–	6	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	12	4	–	7	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL,	62	5	6	14	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	6	–	–	–	5	7	14	–	2	37	–	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 729
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, ... 302

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																		State of Instruction.							
			12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																												
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	6	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	–	1	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																												
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2
TOTAL of No. 2,	7	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	2	–	3	–	1	2
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, from the Person	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
,, by Servants	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
,, Simple	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
,, from Shop	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	5	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	7	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	1	4	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	13	17	–	–	–	–	2	5	8	9	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	8	1	–	3	5	13	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																												
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																												
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	10	–
GRAND TOTAL,	40	22	–	–	–	–	6	5	17	10	4	4	2	–	–	1	–	–	11	2	15	2	4	3	10	15	11	2

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.															DETAINED in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS, included in the foregoing.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.				
											PENAL SERVITUDE.						IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.													
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentences not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.		EXECUTION.	COMMUTATION. Penal Servitude. Life and above 15 Years.	COMMUTATION. Penal Servitude. 15 Years and under.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. Above One Year.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. One Year and under.	FREE PARDON.
No. 1. *Offences against the Person.*	Murder	5	–	–	4	–	4	–	1																				
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury																												
	Do. unattended do.																												
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.,																												
	Solicitation to Murder																												
	Conspiracy to Murder																												
	Manslaughter																												
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																												
	Concealing Birth of Infants	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–																1				
	Sodomy																												
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.																												
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age																												
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–																				
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Abduction																												
	Bigamy																												
	Child Stealing or Desertion	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–																				
	Assaults	19	1	3	4	–	8	1	–													3	8	–	11				
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–																				
	TOTAL of No. 1,	29	1	5	9	–	15	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	8	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. *Offences against Property, committed with Violence.*	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Taking and holding forcible possession	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–																				
	TOTAL of No. 2,	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. *Offences against Property, committed without Violence.*	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	,, from the Person	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–													1			1				
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	,, Simple	31	1	2	8	–	11	1	–					1	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	13	–	–	19				
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Embezzlement	3	1	–	2	–	3	–	–																				
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Receiving Stolen Goods	5	–	1	1	–	2	–	–																				
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	TOTAL of No. 3,	41	2	4	11	–	17	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	5	14	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. *Malicious Offences against Property.*	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. *Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.*	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–							1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1				
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. *Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.*	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	6	–	–	5	–	5	–	–													1	–	–	1				
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	7	–	2	3	–	5	–	–													1	1	–	2				
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																				
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	6	1	–	2	–	3	–	–										1	1	1	–	–	–	3				
	TOTAL of No. 6,	19	1	2	10	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	92	4	13	30	–	47	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	6	21	9	–	42	–	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 200
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 438

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																		State of Instruction.							
			12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																												
Murder	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	15	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	9	3	1	–	5	1	–	1	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	9	3
TOTAL of No. 1,	22	7	–	–	–	–	5	2	3	1	1	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	10	3	4	1	7	2	1	1	10	3
No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence.																												
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
TOTAL of No. 2,	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, from the Person	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
,, Simple	16	15	–	–	1	–	3	3	6	2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	–	1	6	6	4	8	3	1	2	1	6
,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	20	21	–	–	2	–	3	3	7	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	–	3	8	7	4	9	5	1	4	3	8
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																												
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																												
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	4	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	19	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	11	–
GRAND TOTAL,	63	29	–	–	2	–	11	5	12	5	5	2	5	3	2	2	1	–	25	12	19	5	17	7	2	5	25	12

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE to be detained.		CONVICTED.															EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.				
											PENAL SERVITUDE.							IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.										COMMUTATION.		
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed, and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution.	Penal Servitude. Life and above 15 Years.	Penal Servitude. 15 Years and under.	Imprisonment. Above One Year.	Imprisonment. One Year and under.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	4	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	42	6	4	10	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	8	–	22	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	49	7	6	14	–	27	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	10	8	–	22	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	18	–	1	5	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	–	12	3	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	22	–	1	5	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	14	–	–	16	3	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	9	9	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	20	1	–	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	23	2	–	2	5	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	106	18	7	21	5	51	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	6	38	8	–	55	3	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, . . . 165
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . . 85

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

OFFENCES: WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																		State of Instruction.							
			12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Assaults	31	11	–	–	–	–	3	3	11	2	2	–	1	2	1	–	1	–	12	4	6	4	5	2	8	1	12	4
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	36	13	–	–	–	–	4	3	13	4	2	–	1	2	1	–	1	–	14	4	6	5	7	3	9	1	14	4
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–
Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Simple	6	12	–	–	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	11	–	–	–	–
„ from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	7	15	–	–	–	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	2	1	4	14	–	–
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	9	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	5	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	9	–	–	–	1	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	5	–	–	–
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	16	4	–	–	1	1	7	1	5	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	6	1	2	2	7	1	1	–
Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	17	6	–	–	1	1	7	2	6	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	7	2	2	3	7	1	1	–
GRAND TOTAL,	70	36	–	–	2	4	19	8	26	11	4	1	1	5	1	1	2	2	15	4	16	7	13	7	26	18	15	4

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.															EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION of PARDON recommended by the Judge.				
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	PENAL SERVITUDE.						IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution.	COMMUTATION.			
										DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.					Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.	
																											Life and above 15 Years.	15 Years and above One Year.	Above One Year.	One Year and under.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	2	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	17	5	–	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	22	5	1	4	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	4	12	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	4	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	13	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	10	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	11	11	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	8	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	23	11	–	6	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	59	17	1	12	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	2	–	–	–	7	10	7	–	29	1	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, . . . 236
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 39, . 194

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were Charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																State of Instruction.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	4	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	10	–	1	–	5	–	1	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	5	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	14	–	1	–	6	–	1	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	3	1	–	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	3	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	11	2	–	–	1	–	3	–	4	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	1	6	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	11	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	20	3	–	–	–	–	5	–	4	2	8	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	1	7	2	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	54	5	–	–	1	–	8	–	17	3	14	1	6	1	7	–	–	–	1	–	31	1	3	2	19	2	1	–

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.		ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE to be detained.		CONVICTED.															Schools.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.				
										PENAL SERVITUDE.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											COMMUTATION.			
	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment, Acquitted as being Insane.		DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory	Execution.	Penal Servitude. Life and above 15 Years.	Penal Servitude. 15 Years and 10 Years.	Imprisonment. Above One Year.	Imprisonment. One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																												
Murder																												
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury																												
Do. unattended do.																												
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.																												
Solicitation to Murder																												
Conspiracy to Murder																												
Manslaughter																												
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																												
Concealing Birth of Infants																												
Sodomy																												
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.																												
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1		1			1																						
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse																												
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years																												
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years																												
Abduction																												
Bigamy																												
Child Stealing or Desertion	2		2			2																						
Assaults	1			1		1																						
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																												
TOTAL of No. 1,	4	–	3	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																												
Sacrilege																												
Burglary																												
Do. with violence to persons																												
Housebreaking																												
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																												
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1																							1				
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences														1														
Robbery																												
Mail Robbery																												
Robbery of Arms																												
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																												
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																												
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																												
Taking and holding forcible possession																												
TOTAL of No. 2,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing																												
Horse Stealing																												
Sheep Stealing																												
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																												
„ from the Person																												
„ by Servants																												
„ Simple	4												1							3				4				
„ from Shop	1																			1				1				
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																												
Plundering Wrecked Vessels																												
Stealing from Bleach Green																												
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																												
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																												
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																												
Embezzlement																												
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants																												
Receiving Stolen Goods																												
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud																												
TOTAL of No. 3,	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Arson (Capital)																												
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.																												
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																												
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																												
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																												
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																												
Killing and Maiming Cattle																												
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																												
Other malicious Offences																												
TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																												
Forging & Uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																												
Forgery of Stamps and uttering																												
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																												
Uttering other Forged Instruments																												
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																												
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																												
Having in possession Implements for Coining																												
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																												
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin																												
TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																												
Assembling Armed unlawfully																												
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																												
Offences connected with illicit Distillation																												
Returning from Transportation before time																												
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																												
Rescuing Prisoners																												
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																												
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																												
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																												
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	4	3	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers																												
Keeping Disorderly Houses																												
Vagrancy																												
Bestiality																												
Indecently Exposing the Person																												
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	6	3	1	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL,	16	3	4	2	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	7	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, . . . 152
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . . 116

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
	Assaults	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	1	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	13	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	2	6	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	1	1	–	2	1	1	1

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.															Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.				
											PENAL SERVITUDE.						IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.												
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.		Execution.	COMMUTATION. Penal Servitude.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder		–	–	–	–	–	–	–		1														1			1		
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury																													
	Do. unattended do.																													
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Solicitation to Murder																													
	Conspiracy to Murder																													
	Manslaughter	6	–	2	1	–	3	–	–					1							1	1			3					
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																													
	Concealing Birth of Infants																													
	Sodomy																													
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.																													
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	4	–	4	–	–	4	–	–																					
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–																					
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Abduction																													
	Bigamy																													
	Child Stealing or Desertion	3	1	–	1	–	2	–	–												1	–	–		1					
	Assaults	140	19	20	31	–	70	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	25	21	17	69	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	7	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	162	20	28	34	–	82	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	26	25	18	79	–	–	1	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege																													
	Burglary	3	–	–	2	–	2	–	–												1	–	–	–	1					
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–												–	–	–	–	–					
	Housebreaking																													
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Robbery	4	–	–	4	–	4	–	–																					
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Taking and holding forcible possession	9	4	3	2	–	9	–	–																					
	TOTAL of No. 2,	16	4	3	8	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–					1																
	Horse Stealing	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–																					
	Sheep Stealing	7	–	–	6	–	6	–	–													1	–	–	1					
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	,, from the Person	16	1	2	1	–	4	–	–							3	–	–		1	1	7	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–												1	–	–	–	1					
	,, Simple	30	3	5	10	–	18	–	–							–	2	–		–	4	6	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	5	–	2	–	–	2	–	–							–	2	–		–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	7	–	4	1	–	5	–	–												–	2	–	–	2					
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Embezzlement	2	–	1	1	–	2	–	–																					
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–												1	–	–	–	1					
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–																					
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	4	1	–	3	–	4	–	–																					
	TOTAL of No. 3,	78	8	14	23	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	4	–	–	1	8	16	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)																													
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–																					
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	TOTAL of No. 4,	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–													1	–	–	1					
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–														1	–	1					
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–																					
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Found Breach	24	3	–	–	–	3	–	–													7	1	13	21	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–														–	2	2					
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–													2	–	–	2					
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–																					
	TOTAL of No. 6,	33	5	1	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	2	15	26	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	292	37	46	68	–	151	–	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	4	–	–	1	16	52	27	33	140	–	–	1	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 393
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 58

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																		STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	1
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	125	15	–	–	1	–	18	1	55	2	14	4	6	1	3	–	3	–	25	7	20	1	4	–	76	7	25	7
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	7	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	143	19	–	–	1	–	22	2	60	3	15	5	8	1	3	–	3	–	31	8	25	1	4	–	83	10	31	8
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	7	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	5	2
	TOTAL of No. 2,	14	2	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	2	2	–	1	–	6	–	5	2
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
	Sheep Stealing	6	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	9	7	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	3	1	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	6	7	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	14	16	–	–	–	–	3	2	1	7	1	2	1	–	2	1	3	–	3	4	3	1	1	–	7	11	3	4
	,, from Shop	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	4	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	52	26	1	–	–	–	11	5	15	11	6	4	3	–	5	2	5	–	6	4	12	2	1	–	33	20	6	4
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	23	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	10	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	18	1	3	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	31	2	–	–	–	–	8	–	14	–	2	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	23	2	4	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	243	49	2	–	1	–	45	7	93	14	24	9	16	1	8	4	8	–	46	14	44	3	6	–	147	32	46	14

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE to be detained.		CONVICTED.															EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION OF PARDON recommended by the Judge.				
											PENAL SERVITUDE.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											COMMUTATION.		
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed, and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge on Sureties, or Simple Discharge.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution.	Life and above 15 Years.	15 Years and under.	Above One Year.	One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. *Offences against the Person.*	Murder																													
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury																													
	Do. unattended do.																													
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	2			1		1														1				1					
	Solicitation to Murder																													
	Conspiracy to Murder																													
	Manslaughter	1			1		1																							
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																													
	Concealing Birth of Infants	2		1			1														1				1					
	Sodomy																													
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.																													
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	1				1																							
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1																		1					1					
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years																													
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years																													
	Abduction																													
	Bigamy																													
	Child Stealing or Desertion																													
	Assaults	13	1	2	1		4														5	4			9					
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																													
	TOTAL of No. 1,	20	2	3	3		8												1		7	4			12					
No. 2. *Offences against Property, committed with Violence.*	Sacrilege																													
	Burglary																													
	Do. with violence to persons																													
	Housebreaking																													
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																													
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																													
	Robbery																													
	Mail Robbery																													
	Robbery of Arms																													
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																													
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																													
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																													
	Taking and holding forcible possession	4	1	2	1		4																							
	TOTAL of No. 2,	4	1	2	1		4																							
No. 3. *Offences against Property, committed without Violence.*	Cattle Stealing	1																			1				1					
	Horse Stealing	1																			1				1					
	Sheep Stealing																													
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses																													
	,, from the Person	1														1														
	,, by Servants																													
	,, Simple	18	3		3		6												1	1	8	2			12					
	,, from Shop																													
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																													
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels																													
	Stealing from Bleach Green																													
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																													
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																													
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal																													
	Embezzlement	2																			1	1			2					
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants																													
	Receiving Stolen Goods																													
	Frauds and Attempts to Defraud																													
	TOTAL of No. 3,	23	3		3		6									1			1	2	10	3			17					
No. 4. *Malicious Offences against Property.*	Arson (Capital)																													
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	1						1																						
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																													
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																													
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																													
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																													
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	1			1		1																							
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1			1		1																							
	Other malicious Offences																													
	TOTAL of No. 4,	3			2		2	1																						
No. 5. *Forgery & Offences against the Currency.*	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																													
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering																													
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																													
	Uttering other Forged Instruments																													
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																													
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Having in possession Implements for Coining																													
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin																													
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin																													
	TOTAL of No. 5,																													
No. 6. *Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.*	Assembling Armed unlawfully																													
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																													
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation																													
	Returning from Transportation before time																													
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																													
	Rescuing Prisoners																													
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																													
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																													
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																													
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	24		4	5		9															15			15					
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1																				1			1					
	Keeping Disorderly Houses																													
	Vagrancy																													
	Bestiality																													
	Indecently Exposing the Person																													
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	1																												
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	1																												
	TOTAL of No. 6,	27		4	5		9									1					1	16			18					
	GRAND TOTAL,	77	6	9	14		29	1								2			2	2	18	23			47					

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 173
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . . 67

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were Charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																State of Instruction.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	13	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	18	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	9	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	9	1	–	–	8	1	1	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	„ from the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	„ by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	„ Simple	12	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	8	4	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	10	5	–	–
	„ from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	17	6	–	–	–	–	3	1	10	4	1	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	2	1	10	5	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	24	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	20	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	2	–	7	–	–	–
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	26	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	21	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	–	2	1	8	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	67	10	–	–	–	–	5	2	42	7	15	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	33	1	4	2	29	7	1	–

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.													DETAINED in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.				
											PENAL SERVITUDE.						IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Life charged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.		Execution.	COMMUTATION. Penal Servitude. Life and above 15 Years.	COMMUTATION. Penal Servitude. 15 Years and under 10.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. Above One Year.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	3	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	20	2	1	9	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	26	2	1	12	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	8	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	3	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	4	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	12	–	2	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	11	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	26	–	3	7	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	7	1	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	25	–	1	11	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	8	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	3	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	7	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	36	–	3	14	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	13	1	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	93	2	9	33	–	44	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	7	8	30	3	–	49	–	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 124
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 98

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were Charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																State of Instruction.							
			12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																										
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	19	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	9	1	6	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	3	1	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	24	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	10	2	9	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	10	–	3	2	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property committed with Violence.																										
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible Possession	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1
No. 3. Offences against Property committed without Violence.																										
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
,, from the Person	3	9	–	–	1	2	–	1	4	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	8
,, by Servants	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, Simple	8	3	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	3	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	1	3	1
,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	14	12	–	–	–	1	3	–	7	5	3	1	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	9	2	3	9
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																										
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																										
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																										
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	22	3	–	–	–	–	5	1	12	2	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	10	–	8	3
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	7	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	1	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	31	5	–	–	–	–	8	1	16	3	4	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	13	–	9	5
GRAND TOTAL,	73	20	–	–	–	1	15	1	35	10	17	3	3	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	23	1	35	2	15	17

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.	Acquitted and Discharged.					Insane to be detained.		Convicted.																Total Convicted.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation or Pardon recommended by the Judge.					
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	Total Acquitted.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Death.	Penal Servitude.						Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.						Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.				Commutation.			
											Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.						Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.	Execution.	Life and above 15 Years.	15 Years and above One Year.	One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	9	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	51	6	7	9	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	15	12	–	29	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	64	7	7	15	–	29	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	19	12	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	8	1	–	2	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	9	1	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	5	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	13	–	2	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	35	1	2	7	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	19	–	–	25	2	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & Uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Clauses.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	6	4	2	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	4	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	12	4	3	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	122	13	13	24	1	51	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	10	43	15	–	70	3	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 159
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, ... 114

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																		STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	9	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	6	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Assaults	47	4	–	–	–	–	5	–	13	–	8	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	18	3	13	–	7	1	5	–	22	3
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	58	6	–	–	–	–	7	–	15	1	11	–	2	1	3	–	2	1	18	3	20	1	9	1	7	1	22	3
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	1	–	1	1	1	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	2	7	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	3	–	1
	,, from the Person	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	1	–	–
	,, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	5	8	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	3	–	–	5	1	2
	,, from Shop	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	13	22	–	–	–	2	2	–	5	9	5	5	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	3	5	4	4	4	3	11	1	3
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1
	TOTAL of No. 6,	11	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	2	–	1	–	2	–	6	1
	GRAND TOTAL,	92	30	1	–	–	2	14	–	21	11	19	5	5	3	3	–	2	2	27	7	31	5	16	5	14	13	31	7

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.																DETAINED in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.					
										PENAL SERVITUDE.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.															
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharge, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.		Execution.	COMMUTATION. Penal Servitude. Life and above 15 Years.	COMMUTATION. Penal Servitude. 15 Years and under.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. Above One Year.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment. One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	3	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.,	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	5	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	70	17	14	9	5	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	14	–	10	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	8	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	–	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	91	17	17	11	8	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	5	20	–	11	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	10	–	4	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	3	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	6	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	26	3	5	3	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	4	2	–	4	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	9	–	2	6	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	15	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	9	–	1	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	6	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	36	–	5	7	3	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	2	1	14	–	1	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	21	3	5	4	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	4	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	7	1	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	30	4	6	7	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	6	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	185	25	33	29	11	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	–	4	10	43	–	22	87	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 132
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 47

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																State of Instruction.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	5	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	54	16	–	–	3	2	5	3	16	5	8	2	3	1	–	–	–	–	19	3	19	5	17	4	6	3	12	4
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	1	–	–	1
	Total of No. 1,	73	18	–	–	4	2	6	3	24	7	12	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	23	3	22	6	22	4	9	3	20	5
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	4	–	3	–	–	–	3	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
	Total of No. 2,	26	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	9	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	9	–	4	–	1	–	12	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
	,, from the Person	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	4	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	3	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	9	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	6	1	3	–	2	–	–	–	1
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	–	1
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 3,	20	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	12	5	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	6	8	7	3	2	3	5	2
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 4,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total of No. 5,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	17	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	8	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	12	2
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	5	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	3	1
	Total of No. 6,	24	6	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	3	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	6	2	1	1	–	–	17	3
	GRAND TOTAL,	144	41	–	–	4	2	8	3	55	23	29	7	5	1	–	–	–	–	43	5	43	16	35	8	12	7	54	10

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE to be detained.		CONVICTED.														EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION OF PAINS recommended by the Jury					
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed, and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	PENAL SERVITUDE.						IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.				Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.		COMMUTATION.			
										DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.				Execution.	Penal Servitude. Life and above 15 Years.	Penal Servitude. 15 Years and under.	Imprisonment. Above One Year.	Imprisonment. One Year and under.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Do. unattended do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manslaughter	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing or Desertion	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	29	9	2	3	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	7	15	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 1,	34	10	3	3	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	7	18	-	-	-	-	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Burglary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Do. with violence to persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and holding forcible possession	17	6	8	3	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 2,	17	6	8	3	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	5	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Horse Stealing	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	,, from the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	,, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	,, Simple	31	2	8	7	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
	,, from Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Receiving Stolen Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Frauds and Attempts to Defraud	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 3,	38	2	9	10	-	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 4,	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 5,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Rescuing Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	5	2	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indecently Exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 6,	9	4	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
	GRAND TOTAL,	99	22	22	17	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	28	8	38	-	-	-	-	-

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 14
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . . 4

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

OFFENCES, WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.			Age and Sex.																State of Instruction.							
	Number for Trial.		12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person. — Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Assaults	27	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	8	–	3	1	3	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	9	–	–	–	7	2	11	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	29	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	9	2	4	2	3	–	–	1	–	–	11	–	11	–	–	1	7	4	11	–
No. 2. Offences committed with Violence. — Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	16	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	7	–	5	–	1	–	3	1	7	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	16	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	7	–	5	–	1	–	3	1	7	–
No. 3. Offences committed without Violence. — Cattle Stealing	5	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, Simple	18	13	–	–	–	1	3	4	3	3	4	4	1	1	–	–	1	–	6	–	6	–	2	1	4	12	6	–
,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	24	14	–	–	1	1	4	4	4	4	5	4	2	1	–	–	1	–	7	–	9	–	2	1	6	13	7	–
No. 4. Offences against Property with Violence. — Arson (Capital)	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency. — Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes. — Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	9	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	3	–	1	–	1	–	4	–
GRAND TOTAL,	79	20	–	–	4	1	6	4	20	7	9	6	8	1	2	1	1	–	29	–	28	–	4	2	18	18	29	–

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.				INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.															EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge			
		No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	PENAL SERVITUDE. Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c. Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution.	COMMUTATION. Penal Servitude.	COMMUTATION. Imprisonment.	
																										Life and above 15 Years.	15 Years and under.	Above One Year.	One Year and under.	Free Pardon
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																														
Murder	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	53	3	1	17	–	21	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	6	5	18	–	31	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	61	4	1	22	–	27	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	6	6	18	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																														
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	3	2	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	4	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																														
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, from the Person	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, Simple	8	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	13	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	3	5	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																														
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.																														
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																														
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	19	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	1	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	11	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	32	1	4	2	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	1	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL,	113	7	6	31	–	44	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	9	35	19	–	68	–	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, . . . 236
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 208

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	Assaults	50	3	–	–	1	–	15	1	13	1	7	–	4	1	2	–	–	–	8	–	24	2	3	–	15	1	8	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	57	4	–	–	1	–	18	1	17	1	7	–	4	1	2	–	–	–	8	1	27	2	4	–	18	1	8	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	6	2	–	–	1	1	3	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	11	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	5	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	1	2	7	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	19	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	10	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	1	–	13	–	2	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	32	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	11	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	13	–	5	–	1	–	13	–	13	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	107	6	–	–	1	–	26	2	33	2	8	–	9	1	3	–	2	–	25	1	37	2	6	2	39	1	25	1

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE to be detained.		CONVICTED.																Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION OF PARDON recommended by the Judge.					
											PENAL SERVITUDE.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.												COMMUTATION.			
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Ballied and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.		Execution.	Penal Servitude. Life or above 15 Years and under.	Penal Servitude. 15 Years and under.	Imprisonment. Above One Year.	Imprisonment. One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	3	1	–	2	–	3	–	–												1			1						
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–																												
	Do. unattended do.	–																												
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	1																			1			1						
	Solicitation to Murder	–																												
	Conspiracy to Murder	–																												
	Manslaughter	–																												
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–																												
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–																												
	Sodomy	–																												
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–																												
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–																												
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1																			1			1						
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–																												
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–																												
	Abduction	–																												
	Bigamy	–																												
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–																												
	Assaults	13	–	1	–	–	1	1	–												2	9			11						
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–													3			3						
	TOTAL of No. 1,	21	1	1	2	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	14	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–																												
	Burglary	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–											1	3			4						
	Do. with violence to persons	–																												
	Housebreaking	–																												
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–																												
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–																												
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–																												
	Robbery	–																												
	Mail Robbery	–																												
	Robbery of Arms	–																												
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–																												
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–																												
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–																												
	Taking and holding forcible possession	–																												
	TOTAL of No. 2,	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–												2			2						
	Horse Stealing	–																												
	Sheep Stealing	–																												
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–								1			3	5			8						
	„ from the Person	8	–	2	–	–	2	–	–								1			2	3			6						
	„ by Servants	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–								1				1			2						
	„ Simple	35	–	1	5	–	6	–	–						1	–			1	2	25			29	3					
	„ from Shop	–																			–									
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–																			–									
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–																			–									
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–																			–									
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–																			–									
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–																			–									
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–																			–									
	Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–												1			1						
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–																			–									
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–																			–									
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–																			–									
	TOTAL of No. 3,	56	–	3	5	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	6	37	–	–	48	3	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–																			–									
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–																			–									
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–																			–									
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–																			–									
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–																			–									
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–																			–									
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–																			–									
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–																			–									
	Other malicious Offences	–																			–									
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & Uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–																			–									
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–																			–									
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–																			–									
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	1																			1			1						
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–																			–									
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–																			–									
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–																			–									
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–																			–									
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–																			–									
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–																			–									
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–																			–									
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–																			–									
	Returning from Transportation before time	–																			–									
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–																			–									
	Rescuing Prisoners	–																			–									
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–												2			2						
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–																			–									
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–																			–									
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	–																			–									
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–												3			3						
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–																			–									
	Vagrancy	–																			–									
	Bestiality	–																			–									
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–																			–									
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–																			–									
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	5	–	–	3	–	3	–	–												2			2						
	TOTAL of No. 6,	10	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	92	1	4	10	–	15	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	1	9	62	–	–	76	3	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 543
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . . 304

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	13	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	7	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	8	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	20	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	11	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	1	–	12	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	3	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	4	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	4	–	–
	,, from the Person	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	5	–	–
	,, by Servants	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
	,, Simple	21	14	1	–	4	1	4	3	12	8	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	1	1	1	14	12	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	30	26	1	–	4	2	7	4	17	18	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	3	1	1	20	22	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	8	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	1	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	5	1	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	61	31	1	–	4	2	11	6	34	20	5	1	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	19	6	3	1	39	24	–	–

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.																EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.					
		No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	PENAL SERVITUDE.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not Executed.	Sentence Respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.		COMMUTATION.			
										Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.				Execution.	Penal Servitude.	Imprisonment.		
																									Life and above 15 years.	15 Years and under.	Above One Year.	One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																												
Murder	3	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.,	4	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	7	1	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	70	22	10	20	–	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	12	3	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	90	25	14	22	–	61	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	17	3	1	29	–	1	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																												
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	9	2	6	1	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	14	2	6	4	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																												
Cattle Stealing	2	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, from the Person	15	2	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	4	3	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, Simple	30	2	4	7	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	11	2	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	5	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	59	5	10	9	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	3	–	–	1	7	17	2	–	35	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																												
Arson (Capital)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.																												
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																												
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	17	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	11	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	4	2	2	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	4	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	30	2	7	3	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	4	11	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL,	194	34	37	38	–	109	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	4	–	–	2	16	39	16	1	85	–	1	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, . . . 394
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 94

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																		State of Instruction.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Do. unattended do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
	Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manslaughter	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealing Birth of Infants	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	1	1
	Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing or Desertion	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	62	8	-	-	2	-	10	-	10	3	8	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	30	3	18	-	7	1	7	4	30	3
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 1,	72	18	-	-	2	-	12	3	12	7	11	1	-	1	2	1	-	1	33	4	22	3	8	5	10	6	32	4
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Burglary	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Do. with violence to persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
	Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and holding forcible possession	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	1
	TOTAL of No. 2,	10	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	7	1
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny, to the Value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	,, from the Person	6	9	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	1	-	3	1	5	2	-
	,, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	,, Simple	15	15	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	3	2	3	2	2	2	1	-	-	1	2	7	2	2	3	5	8	1	2
	,, from Shop	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Receiving Stolen Goods	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	TOTAL of No. 3,	33	26	-	-	2	1	10	7	6	7	2	6	3	2	2	1	2	-	6	2	17	3	2	7	9	14	5	2
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 4,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 5,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rescuing Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	17	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	7	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	-	3	-	4	-	2	-
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indecently Exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
	TOTAL of No. 6,	24	6	-	-	1	-	3	-	8	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	8	2	8	-	4	3	4	1	8	2
	GRAND TOTAL,	140	54	-	-	5	1	27	10	28	18	15	8	5	4	4	3	2	1	54	9	49	7	15	17	24	21	52	9

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	Number for Trial.	Acquitted and Discharged: No Prosecution.	Acquitted and Discharged: No Bill Found.	Acquitted and Discharged: Not Guilty on Trial.	Acquitted and Discharged: Bailed, and not Tried.	Total Acquitted.	Insane to be detained: Found Insane on Arraignment.	Insane to be detained: Acquitted as being Insane.	Convicted: Death.	Penal Servitude: Life.	Penal Servitude: Above 15 Years.	Penal Servitude: 15 Years & above 10.	Penal Servitude: 10 Years & above 6.	Penal Servitude: 6 Years & above 4.	Penal Servitude: 4 Years.	Penal Servitude: 3 Years & under.	Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.: Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation of Pardon recommended by the Judge: Execution.	Commutation: Penal Servitude: Life and above 15 Years.	Commutation: Penal Servitude: 15 Years and under 10.	Commutation: Imprisonment: Above One Year.	Commutation: Imprisonment: One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																															
Murder																															
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury																															
Do. unattended do.																															
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.																															
Solicitation to Murder																															
Conspiracy to Murder																															
Manslaughter																															
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women																															
Concealing Birth of Infants																															
Sodomy																															
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	1																														
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1															1															
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1																														
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years																															
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years																															
Abduction																															
Bigamy																															
Child Stealing or Desertion																															
Assaults	17			1		1															16			16							
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty																															
TOTAL of No. 1,	19	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																															
Sacrilege																															
Burglary	3			1		1									1					1				2							
Do. with violence to persons																															
Housebreaking																															
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing																															
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing																															
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences																															
Robbery																															
Mail Robbery																															
Robbery of Arms																															
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces																															
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear																															
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money																															
Taking and holding forcible possession																															
TOTAL of No. 2,	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																															
Cattle Stealing	1																				1			1							
Horse Stealing	1																				1			1							
Sheep Stealing	1																				1			1							
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	3																				3			3							
,, from the Person	1																				1			1							
,, by Servants	14			1		1										2					9			13							
,, Simple																															
,, from Shop																															
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.																															
Plundering Wrecked Vessels																															
Stealing from Bleach Green																															
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture																															
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.																															
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	1			1		1																									
Embezzlement																															
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants																															
Receiving Stolen Goods																															
Frauds and Attempts to Defraud																															
TOTAL of No. 3,	21	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	3	14	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																															
Arson (Capital)																															
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.																															
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.																															
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.																															
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.																															
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.																															
Killing and Maiming Cattle																															
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.																															
Other malicious Offences																															
TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																															
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends																															
Forgery of Stamps and uttering																															
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering																															
Uttering other Forged Instruments																															
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes																															
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin																															
Having in possession Implements for Coining																															
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1																				1			1							
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin																															
TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																															
Assembling Armed unlawfully																															
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers																															
Offences connected with illicit Distillation																															
Returning from Transportation before time																															
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons																															
Rescuing Prisoners																															
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury																															
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths																															
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages																															
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach																															
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers																															
Keeping Disorderly Houses																															
Vagrancy																															
Bestiality																															
Indecently Exposing the Person																															
Felonies, not included in the above denominations																															
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations																															
TOTAL of No. 6,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL,	44	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	4	32	–	–	40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:
1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, . . . 148
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 9° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . . 11

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES, OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	12	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	3	2	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	11	2	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	14	5	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	3	2	1	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	13	2	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	„ from the Person	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
	„ by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	„ Simple	8	6	–	–	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	7	5	–	–
	„ from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	14	7	–	–	2	1	2	2	5	3	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	11	6	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	32	12	–	–	2	1	6	2	12	6	8	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	28	8	–	–

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.															EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.					
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	PENAL SERVITUDE.						IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution.	COMMUTATION.				Free Pardon.
											Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.					Penal Servitude.		Imprisonment.		
																											Life and above 15 Years.	15 Years and under.	Above One Year.	One Year and under.	
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse,	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	7	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	1	2	5	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	4	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	12	–	1	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	2	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	7	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	9	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	5	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	20	1	3	2	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	12	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the Escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	10	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	11	–	–	10	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	46	1	4	16	–	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	18	3	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, . . . 236
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 274

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.		AGE AND SEX.																		STATE OF INSTRUCTION.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Do. unattended do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Solicitation to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conspiracy to Murder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Concealing Birth of Infants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sodomy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bigamy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Child Stealing or Desertion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults	6	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 1,	11	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	2	-	1	1	1	-
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Burglary	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Do. with violence to persons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Housebreaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Mail Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Robbery of Arms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taking and holding forcible Possession	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 2,	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Horse Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sheep Stealing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	,, from the Person	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	-	-	-
	,, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	,, Simple	6	3	-	-	2	-	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	1	-	2	-	-
	,, from Shop	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing from Bleach Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Embezzlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Receiving Stolen Goods	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 3,	7	13	-	-	3	-	3	1	1	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	3	1	9	-	-
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other malicious Offences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 4,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Returning from Transportation before time	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Prison-breaking, harbouring, and aiding the escape of Felons	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rescuing Prisoners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	10	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	7	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Vagrancy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Bestiality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Indecently Exposing the Person	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL of No. 6,	11	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
	GRAND TOTAL,	32	14	-	-	4	-	13	1	6	10	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	21	1	6	3	2	10	3	-

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE to be detained.		CONVICTED.																EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge				
										PENAL SERVITUDE.					IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.											COMMUTATION.			
		No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution.	Penal Servitude. Life and above 15 Years.	Penal Servitude. 15 Years and above One Year.	Imprisonment. Above One Year.	Imprisonment. One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																													
Murder	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	6	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	22	4	3	8	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	30	4	3	11	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	1	1	2	3	1	–	12	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																													
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	5	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																													
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ from the Person	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
„ by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
„ Simple	23	6	1	13	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
„ from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	3	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	30	6	1	15	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	4	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																													
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																													
Forging & Uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																													
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	1	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL,	75	10	4	27	–	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	1	3	5	16	4	–	34	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 285
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . . 143

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																		State of Instruction.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	21	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	–	3	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	7	1	4	–	2	–	5	–	10	1
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	29	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	11	–	5	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	7	1	6	–	3	–	10	–	10	1
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	4	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	3	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	19	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	13	–	4	1	–	1	2	2	13	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	25	5	–	–	1	–	5	–	3	2	2	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	13	–	7	1	1	1	4	3	13	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	67	8	–	–	2	–	8	–	19	3	8	2	2	1	4	–	1	1	23	1	17	1	5	1	14	5	31	1

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

	OFFENCES OF WHICH THOSE TRIED WERE CONVICTED OR ACQUITTED, AND OF WHICH THOSE DISCHARGED WITHOUT TRIAL WERE CHARGED ON INDICTMENT OR COMMITMENT.	NUMBER FOR TRIAL.	ACQUITTED and DISCHARGED.					INSANE, to be detained.		CONVICTED.															EXECUTION of CAPITAL SENTENCES, or COMMUTATION or PARDON recommended by the Judge.					
											PENAL SERVITUDE.				IMPRISONMENT, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.												COMMUTATION.			
			No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed and not Tried.	TOTAL ACQUITTED.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	DEATH.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	6 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.	Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence suspended.	Sentence remitted and Pardon.	TOTAL CONVICTED.	Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution.	Penal Servitude. Life and above 15 Years.	Penal Servitude. 15 Years and under 10 Years.	Imprisonment. Above One Year.	Imprisonment. One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	4	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	4	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	4	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	2	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults	30	1	1	11	–	13	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	13	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	48	5	6	12	–	23	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	19	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	4	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	6	–	5	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	12	1	5	1	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	4	1	1	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	42	1	5	10	–	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	5	17	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	23	3	–	4	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	78	6	7	15	–	28	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	4	1	–	–	1	7	31	–	–	49	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery, & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently exposing the Person	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	6	4	–	1	–	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	15	4	1	1	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	156	16	19	31	–	66	1	2	–	–	–	–	5	1	5	3	–	–	3	12	58	–	–	87	1	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:

1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, . . . 235
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness, under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . 130

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were Charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																		State of Instruction.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	4	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
	Assaults	27	3	–	1	1	1	5	–	8	–	4	–	4	–	3	1	2	–	–	–	12	–	5	1	10	2	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	43	5	–	1	2	1	7	–	14	2	6	–	7	–	4	1	2	–	1	–	16	–	7	1	19	4	1	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	3	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	6	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	10	2	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	6	1	–	1	2	–	2	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	3	1	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–
	,, by Servants	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	21	21	–	–	5	1	5	6	5	7	1	3	3	4	1	–	1	–	–	–	7	2	4	6	10	13	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	12	11	1	–	–	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	3	1	2	3	6	6	1	1
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	43	35	2	–	5	3	13	11	10	9	3	6	7	4	1	1	1	–	1	1	14	3	7	10	21	21	1	1
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property	Arson (Capital)	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Pound Breach	7	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	3	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	2	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	12	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	3	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	–	7	–	1	1	3	2	1	–
	GRAND TOTAL,	110	46	2	1	7	4	25	12	30	14	14	7	14	4	9	3	4	–	5	1	43	4	16	14	46	27	5	1

TABLE showing the NUMBER of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, pursuant to 7° GEORGE IV., Chapter 74, Section 67, compared with the Records of the Gaols—and the Result of the Proceedings.

OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.	Acquitted and Discharged.					Insane to be detained.		Convicted.															Detained in Reformatory Schools, included in the foregoing.	Execution of Capital Sentences, or Commutation or Pardon recommended by the Judge.				
		No Prosecution.	No Bill Found.	Not Guilty on Trial.	Bailed, and not Tried.	Total Acquitted.	Found Insane on Arraignment.	Acquitted as being Insane.	Penal Servitude.						Imprisonment, with, in some cases, Whipping, Fine, &c.					Whipping, Fine, and Discharged on Sureties, or Sentence not passed.	Sentence respited and Pardon.	Total Convicted.			Commutation.			
									Death.	Life.	Above 15 Years.	15 Years & above 10.	10 Years & above 6.	8 Years & above 4.	4 Years.	3 Years & under.	Above 3 Years.	3 Yrs. & above 2.	2 Yrs. & above 1.	1 Year and above 6 Months.	6 Months and under.					Execution.	Life or above 15 Years.	15 Years and under.	Above One Year.	One Year and under.	Free Pardon.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.																													
Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. unattended do.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Solicitation to Murder	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Manslaughter	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Concealing Birth of Infants	6	–	2	2	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Child Stealing or Desertion	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 1,	36	–	3	3	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	9	17	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.																													
Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Do. with violence to persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Housebreaking	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Taking and holding forcible possession	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 2,	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.																													
Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sheep Stealing	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, from the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
,, by Servants	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
,, Simple	9	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office, by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Receiving Stolen Goods	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Frauds and Attempts to Defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 3,	18	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	13	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.																													
Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.																													
Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 5,	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.																													
Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Assaulting and obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Riot, Breach of Peace, and Found Breach	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	–	10	–	–	–	–	–
Rescue, and refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Felonies, not included in the above denominations	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTAL of No. 6,	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	7	4	–	15	–	–	–	–	–
GRAND TOTAL,	73	–	3	7	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	33	21	–	63	–	–	–	–	–

Not included in Returns of Clerks of the Crown and Peace, and not included in the Grand Total:
1. Number of Cases before Magistrates and Petty Sessions, ... 182
2. Number of Persons committed within the Year for Drunkenness under the Act 6° & 7° Wm. IV., Chap. 38, . . . 99

TABLE showing the AGE and SEX of PERSONS RETURNED by the CLERKS of the CROWN and PEACE, and their state of INSTRUCTION on Committal.

	OFFENCES of which those Tried were Convicted or Acquitted, and of which those Discharged without Trial were Charged on Indictment or Commitment.	Number for Trial.		Age and Sex.																		State of Instruction.							
				12 Years and under.		16 Years and above 12.		21 Years and above 16.		30 Years and above 21.		40 Years and above 30.		50 Years and above 40.		60 Years and above 50.		Above 60 Years.		Age could not be ascertained.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Neither Read nor Write.		Could not be ascertained.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1. Offences against the Person.	Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to Murder, attended with dangerous bodily injury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. unattended do.	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Shooting at, Stabbing, Wounding, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Solicitation to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Conspiracy to Murder	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Manslaughter	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–
	Attempt to procure Miscarriage of Women	2	4	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	2	2	–	–
	Concealing Birth of Infants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sodomy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to commit Sodomy, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rape, and carnally abusing Girls under 10 years of Age	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to ravish and carnally abuse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Carnally abusing Girls between Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assault, with intent to carnally abuse Girls between the Age of 10 and 12 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Abduction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bigamy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Child Stealing or Desertion	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–
	Assaults	19	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	2	3	–	9	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	1	–	3	2	–	–
	Assaults on Peace Officers in the execution of Duty	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 1,	25	11	–	–	–	–	3	2	5	4	4	3	11	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	21	–	1	5	3	6	–	–
No. 2. Offences against Property, committed with Violence.	Sacrilege	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Burglary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Do. with violence to persons	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Housebreaking	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking within the Curtilage of Dwelling-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Breaking into Shops, Warehouses, and Counting-Houses, and Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to commit above Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Mail Robbery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Robbery of Arms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaults, with intent to Rob, and demanding Property with Menaces	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing in Dwelling-Houses, Persons therein being put in fear	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending menacing Letters to extort Money	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Taking and holding forcible possession	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 2,	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
No. 3. Offences against Property, committed without Violence.	Cattle Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Horse Stealing	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sheep Stealing	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Larceny, to the value of £5, in Dwelling-Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	,, from the Person	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, by Servants	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	,, Simple	6	3	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	2	3	–	–
	,, from Shop	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Vessels in Port or in River, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Plundering Wrecked Vessels	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing from Bleach Green	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Goods in Process of Manufacture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Fixtures, Trees, Shrubs growing, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, with intent to Steal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Embezzlement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Stealing Letters, and receiving Letters stolen from General Post-Office by Servants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Receiving Stolen Goods	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–
	Frauds, and Attempts to Defraud	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 3,	10	8	–	–	–	–	5	3	–	2	3	2	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	4	2	4	5	–	–
No. 4. Malicious Offences against Property.	Arson (Capital)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to House, Warehouse, Corn Stack, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Setting Fire to Crops, Plantations, Heath, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attempts to commit Arson, set Fire to Crops, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, and feloniously demolishing Buildings, Machinery, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Attacking and injuring Dwelling-Houses, Lands, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Killing and Maiming Cattle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Sending Letters threatening to burn Houses, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Other malicious Offences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 4,	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 5. Forgery & Offences against the Currency.	Forging & uttering Forged Wills & Powers of Attorney for Transfer of Stock or Receipt of Dividends	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Stamps and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Forgery of Bank Notes and uttering	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Uttering other Forged Instruments	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Forged Bank Notes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting the Current Gold and Silver Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Having in possession Implements for Coining	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Buying, procuring, uttering, and having in possession, Counterfeit Gold and Silver Coin	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Counterfeiting, buying, putting off, and uttering Counterfeit Copper Coin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 5,	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No. 6. Other Offences, not included in the above Classes.	Assembling Armed unlawfully	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Assaulting and Obstructing Revenue Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with illicit Distillation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Returning from Transportation before time	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Prison-breaking, harbouring and aiding the escape of Felons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Rescuing Prisoners	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Perjury and Subornation of Perjury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Administering and taking unlawful Oaths	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Offences connected with Combinations or Conspiracies to raise the rate of Wages	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Riot, Breach of Peace, and Found Breach	8	2	–	–	4	1	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	6	1	–	–	–
	Rescue, and Refusing to aid Peace Officers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Keeping Disorderly Houses	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Vagrancy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bestiality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Indecently Exposing the Person	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Felonies, not included in the above denominations	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	–	–	–
	Misdemeanors, not included in the above denominations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL of No. 6,	10	5	–	–	4	1	2	1	2	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	3	–	7	3	–	–	
	GRAND TOTAL,	46	27	–	–	4	1	10	6	7	9	10	5	12	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	23	6	9	7	14	14	–	–

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315

DERRYMACASH RIOTS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 15 April 1861;—*for*,

A COPY "of the SHORTHAND WRITERS' NOTES of the TRIALS at the last Assizes at *Armagh*, arising out of the RIOTS at *Derrymacash*."

(*Mr. Monsell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 7 *June* 1861.

INDEX.

THE QUEEN *versus* SAMUEL TAIT.

	PAGE
Judge's Charge to Grand Jury	3
Arraigning of Prisoners and Swearing of Jury	4
Attorney General's Statement	5
EVIDENCE:	
Hamilton Rankin	10
Patrick Carr	13
Charles M'Cann	16
Felix M'Cann	21
Elizabeth M'Cann	22
Jamas Hennon	24
Bernard M'Cann	25
Patrick Hennon	27
Thomas Magilligan	28
Robert S. Hanney, M.D.	29
DEFENCE.	
Mr. Joy's Statement	30
EVIDENCE:	PAGE
Arthur Malcolmson	34
Simon Hewitt	39
Samuel Tait, senior	40
Margaret Hewitt	44
William Hamill	45
Elizabeth Humphrey	46
Margaret Ann Lytle	47
Alice Thompson	48
Alexander Monaghan	49
James Steenson	52
Evidence as to Character:	
Francis J. Pelan	53
George Robinson	53
Dying Declaration of Thomas Murphy	54
Solicitor General's Reply	54
Anne Tait	62
Judge's Charge	64
Verdict: Guilty of Manslaughter	68

THE QUEEN *versus* WILLIAM WRIGHT.

Attorney General's Statement	74
EVIDENCE:	
Hamilton Rankin	78, 79
Elizabeth M'Cann	78
Charles M'Cann	83
Thomas Magilligan	88
Anne Doran	90
Denis Stewart	91
Neal M'Carron, head constable	92
Robert S. Hannay, M.D.	94
Witnesses whose Names were on the back of the Indictment, and who were called and examined by Prisoners' Counsel:	
Bernard M'Cann	94
Felix M'Cann	95

THE QUEEN *versus* SAMUEL M'KEOWN AND OTHERS.

Arraignment of Prisoners and Swearing of Jury	111
Attorney General's Statement	116
EVIDENCE:	
Neal M'Carron, head constable	118
Thomas M'Gilligan	123
James Morrogh	127
Elizabeth Spelman	131
Catherine Hanlon	133
Hugh M'Dowell	134
Thomas H. Gillan	135
John M'Cann	137
Murtagh M'Ilduff	137
Terence M'Ilduff	140
Mary Moore	141
Hamilton Rankin, surveyor	141
John Heyburn	144
DEFENCE.	
Mr. M'Mechan's Statement	144
Mr. Meade's Statement	158
Mr. Kaye's Statement	163
EVIDENCE:	
Arthur Malcomson	165
Alexander Monaghan	167
James Steenson	169
William Hamill	171
Thomas Waring	172
Sarah Archer	173
William John Taylor	173
Richard John Evans	174
Maria Smith	175
Anne M'Cappen	176
Holt Carson	177
Joseph Hobbs	177
Sarah M'Cabe	178
Mary Ann M'Keown	179
Solicitor General's Reply	179
Judge's Charge	182
Finding of Jury	187
Sentence	188

COPY of the SHORTHAND WRITERS' NOTES of the TRIALS at *Armagh*, arising out of the RIOTS at *Derrymacash*.

ARMAGH SPRING ASSIZES, 1861.

MURDER OF THOMAS MURPHY.

REPORT OF TRIAL.—THE QUEEN *v.* SAMUEL TAIT and Others.

Armagh, Saturday, 2 March 1861.

THE Commission was opened at 11 o'clock by Mr. Justice *Hayes*, in the absence of Baron *Fitzgerald*, who had been detained at Monaghan. 2 March 1861.

The Grand Jury having been re-sworn,—

Mr. Justice *Hayes* addressed them as follows: Colonel Caulfield, and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the County of Armagh. It is owing to the absence of my brother Judge, occasioned by the extraordinary press of business in the last town, that I have now the privilege of addressing you. I wish, gentlemen, that whilst I have that privilege, I had also the power, as I have done in other places on this circuit, to congratulate you on the state of your county. But, gentlemen, it grieves me much that I must change my congratulation into very sincere condolence. There is no person that can look on the calendar of crime that has been presented to me by your sheriff that must not sincerely deplore the extraordinary and great marring of the usual harmony and prosperity that have hitherto prevailed in this county. Gentlemen, I grieve to see, on the face of that calendar, coupled with the bail calendar handed me by the Clerk of the Crown, no less than 25 persons made amenable to justice for a serious, a most serious offence, committed on the 12th of July 1860. Gentlemen, when I look on that calendar, I am disposed to ask myself, am I now in a civilized county? Is it a mere case of riot that one might expect occasionally to occur in the best ordered community, or is it an armed rebellion and civil war that have been raging in your county at the time in question? If I can extract anything of congratulation from such a calendar as this, it is that the offence has been committed upon and is confined to a single day. We have certainly, gentlemen, as I say, to deplore the events of that day. You as magistrates, you as residents in this county, must feel infinitely more than I do the stain that has been brought upon your county. But, while thus giving expression to my feelings on the occasion, and which feelings I cannot but think will be participated in by every gentleman I now address, I must occupy the few moments I am to address you with matters bearing on this; for with respect to the other few numbers on the calendar they present nothing worth remark, and contain nothing but what may be expected in a county of such extent as this. Gentlemen, I expect that bills will be sent before you for wilful murder against some of the persons who are said to have been concerned in the business of that day. Wilful murder, I say, gentlemen, for it appears that lives, or at least one life, was lost on that occasion. Bills will probably be also sent up to you for shooting, with intent to murder; and probably there may be other bills charging the offence in a more mitigated form. With respect, gentlemen, to that higher class of offence, charging felony, I would say to you this: gentlemen, I would bespeak your calmest attention in the consideration of the evidence that will be adduced before you. I need not say that all passion, and prejudice, and faith, and political hatred, should find no place on an occasion like this, whether it be in the consideration of that question in the grand jury box, or whether it comes, if it should come, for final determination before a petit jury. But, gentlemen, you will bear this in mind, when bills for murder come before you, you must be satisfied in your own mind that the murder was done with that felonious intent and deliberate purpose which are necessary to constitute the crime of murder. If, after calm consideration of the evidence, you should be of opinion that the death, lamented though it is, occurred in the heat of blood—in, probably, self-defence, pushed even to an unwarrantable extent; if this circumstance should be found to come into the consideration of the case, and form part of the evidence before you, then, gentlemen,

2 March 1861.

men, it will be your duty not to find the bill for murder, but to bring the matter under the consideration of the authorities for the Crown, and tell them your difficulties and feelings, and they will probably be advised to meet the circumstances, by sending up bills to you for the mitigated offence of manslaughter. I say that to you, gentlemen, enunciating a general principle, not founded on any acquaintance I possess with the facts of this case. I know nothing of them, but those general matters which are to be learned through the ordinary channels of information, and if I did, this is not the place, and this is not the time, that I should import my knowledge into any observations I should have to address to you. Gentlemen, I must again repeat, I carefully commend those cases to your calm and serious consideration. You will, in due course, take them up, and deal with them as they ought to be dealt with, in truth, honour, and sincerity of judgment. But, gentlemen, before you enter on the consideration of that, I would recommend you, for the more convenient discharge of the public business, that you would take up some of the lighter matters, that we may dispose of them in the meantime.

[The Grand Jury then retired.

Tuesday, 5 *March* 1861.

5 March 1861.

Baron *Fitzgerald* took his seat on the Bench this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Crown was represented by the Right Hon. the Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Sir Thomas Staples, Q.C., Mr. M'Donnell, Q.C., Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Dix. Crown Solicitor, Mr. Maxwell Hamilton.

The several prisoners against whom true bills had been found by the Grand Jury were represented by Mr. H. H. Joy, Q.C., Mr. M'Mechan, Mr. Meade, and Mr. Kaye. Agents, Messrs. Barker, Morris, and Carleton.

Clerk of the Crown.] Mr. Hamilton, in what case do you proceed first?

Mr. *Hamilton.*] In the murder case.

Clerk of the Crown.] Put forward Samuel Tait, William Humphrey, and Thomas Humphrey.

The prisoners having been put forward,

The *Clerk of the Crown* proceeded to arraign them, as follows:—Samuel Tait, William Humphrey, and Thomas Humphrey, you and each of you stand indicted that you, on the 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1860, at Ballinamoney, feloniously and wilfully, and with malice aforethought, did feloniously kill and slay one Thomas Murphy, against peace. How say you, Samuel Tait; are you guilty or not guilty?

Samuel Tate.] Not guilty.

Clerk of the Crown.] How say you, William Humphrey; are you guilty or not guilty?

William Humphrey.] Not guilty.

Clerk of the Crown.] How say you, Thomas Humphrey; are you guilty or not guilty?

Thomas Humphrey.] Not guilty.

To the second count, charging Samuel Tait with the murder, and William and Thomas Humphrey with aiding and assisting, the same plea was put in.

To the third count, charging William Humphrey with the murder, and Samuel Tait and Thomas Humphrey with aiding and assisting, the same plea was put in.

To the fourth count, charging Thomas Humphrey with the murder, and Samuel Tait and William Humphrey with aiding and assisting, the same plea was put in.

To the fifth count, charging that some person or persons unknown committed the murder, whilst Samuel Tait, William Humphrey, and Thomas Humphrey were aiding and assisting, the same plea was put in.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Do you try all together, Mr. Attorney?

Attorney General.] No, my Lord; we will proceed in the case of Samuel Tait first.

Clerk of the Crown.] Let William Humphrey and Thomas Humphrey stand by.

The long panel of 315 names was then called over; 130 jurors answered to their names.

The Clerk of the Crown having informed the prisoner of his right of challenge, then proceeded to empanel a jury, as follows:—

John Clarke Adams, Armagh, woollendraper; set aside by the Crown.
William Adams, Brackagh, farmer; challenged by the prisoner.
Benjamin P. Davidson, Armagh, gentleman; set aside by the Crown.
James Best, Richhill, merchant; set aside by the Crown.
William Hutchinson, Tandragee, farmer; sworn on the jury.
Joseph Gibson, Keady, publican; sworn on the jury.

James

5 March 1861.

James Blair, Tassagh, gentleman; sworn on the jury.
Robert Conigan, Derryscollop, farmer; set aside by the Crown.
Benjamin Marshall, Bolton, farmer; sworn on the jury.
Thomas M'Cann, Armagh, merchant; challenged by the prisoner.
Joseph Cherry, Lurgan, cabinet maker; set aside by the Crown.
John Cordner, Drumnamo, farmer; sworn on the jury.
William Simpson, Drumgaw, farmer; set aside by the Crown.
Calvert Coulter, Tullygally, farmer; set aide by the Crown.
David Craig, Camly M'Culla, farmer; sworn on the jury,
George Gilpin, Tullyroan, farmer; set aside by the Crown.
John Hall, Annaboe, farmer; sworn on the jury.
James Harper, Lurgan, cabinet maker; set aside by the Crown.
John Vallely, Armagh, merchant, challenged by the prisoner.
Joseph Murphy, Lurgan, merchant; set aside by the Crown.
John M'Corry, Lurgan, innkeeper; set aside by the Crown.
Robert M'Connell, Lurgan, builder; set aside by the Crown.
Francis Vallely, Armagh, merchant; challenged by the prisoner,
William Mathews, Portadown, shopkeeper; set aside by the Crown.
Richard Williamson, Armagh, shopkeeper; sworn on the jury.
William Brownlee, Kinnegoe, farmer; set aside by the Crown.
John Lyons, Tyrearly, farmer; set aside by the Crown.
James Morton, Tray, farmer; challenged by the prisoner.
James M'Aree, Manooney, farmer; sworn on the jury.
John Ross, Lurgan, manufacturer; set aside by the Crown.
Hamilton Robb, Portadown, farmer; set aside by the Crown.
William King, Outlacken, farmer; sworn on the jury.
William M'Clure, Lurgan, merchant; set aside by the Crown.
George M'Cracken, Newry, merchant; challenged by the prisoner.
James Markey, Newtownhamilton, farmer; challenged by the prisoner.
Thomas Moore, Tullyvallen Tipping, farmer; sworn on the jury.
James Lonsdale, Coragh, farmer; set aside by the Crown.
Thomas Waring, Armagh, dealer; sworn on the jury.

The following twelve gentlemen accordingly constituted the jury —

1. William Hutchinson, foreman.
2. Joseph Gibson.
3. James Blair.
4. Benjamin Marshall.
5. John Cordner.
6. David Craig.
7. John Hall.
8. Richard Williamson.
9. James M'Aree.
10. William King.
11. Thomas Moore.
12. Thomas Waring.

The prisoner having been given in charge to the jury,—

The Right Honourable the *Attorney-General* proceeded to state the case on behalf of the Crown. He said,—May it please your Lordship, gentlemen of the jury. In this case, as the public prosecutor, it is my duty to state to you the evidence that will be offered on behalf of the Crown. The charge against the prisoner, as you have apprehended, is the greatest known to the law. You have heard him deny the truth of that charge, and it will be for you to consider whether that denial ought to be maintained by your verdict. Only this I hope, that in approaching that consideration, you will come with calm and impartial minds, and, under the solemn and constraining sense of the great obligation which is cast upon you to do strict and impartial justice between the prisoner and the Crown. Gentlemen, it is my painful duty to state to you, I hope and I expect very briefly, the details of a miserable tragedy, originating in one of those demonstrations which have been in this province of yours, from time to time, so fruitful of public disorder, sometimes of sanguinary outrage, and, I regret to say, often of loss of human life. When it was my fortune and my happiness to be a member of this circuit, I have often heard my venerable friend, Sir Thomas Staples, who is the father of the north-east bar, and also of the bar of Ireland, deprecate, and condemn, and lament demonstrations of that description. Often from that bench have I heard just and humane judges give kindly counsel and stern warning against them; and it was my hope before I could ever, if ever I did, dream of attaining the position which I now hold in Ireland—it was my hope that these things would be matters of the past. Unfortunately, it is not so. They are condemned by all men of all parties, all good citizens, and true christians of this country. The system from which they spring was, five-and-twenty years ago, visited by the solemn censure of the legislature. Act after Act has been passed by the Parliament of the Empire for the purpose of their suppression; but, notwithstanding all, in contempt of the law, in defiance of the executive, in spite of the remonstrances and condemnation of the good and wise of Ireland, Protestant and Catholic alike, misguided men have continued them, injuring their fellow beings, without the possibility of advantage to themselves; and oftentimes, as I am sorry to say, whatever may be your judgment as to the complicity of the prisoner in the transactions which are to be the subject for your consideration, often perpetrating deeds which are a reproach to our civilization, and a shame to our country. In other lands, race mingles with race, and difference in doctrinal profession does not prevent men from apprehending and appreciating the identity of their social interests, and does not lead them to tread, to

5 March 1861.

to trample on the amenities and charities of social life. But, amongst us, unfortunately, in this fair and fertile province, more than any other part of Ireland, the feuds of party, and the demoniac virulence of sectarian strife, have continued, do continue to this hour, depriving the people of that political power and political happiness to which their union one with another is the necessary condition, and would undoubtedly be the blessed instrument. Gentlemen of the jury, that has been so—is so; and I may say to my own country, as was said by the greatest of poets at a period when his own country was distracted more or less, as ours is now, but with a different disturbance—

> Oh Ireland! model to thy inward greatness,
> Like little body with a mighty heart,
> What might'st thou do, that honour would thee do,
> Were all thy children kind and natural.

It is, it ought to be, the devout wish of every heart that beats around me that they would become so; it ought to be the wish and effort of every good man that they should become so. I am sure there is no man in this court-house, there is no man in this land, who can more cordially concur with me in that aspiration than the able and accomplished friends of mine who conduct the defence. They will agree with me in this aspiration; they will repeat it after me. However you may judge of the evidence as affecting or not the prisoner at the bar, it is devoutly to be wished that transactions such as will be the subject of your anxious and painful consideration, may never be repeated amongst people born on the same soil, and inevitably bound to the interests of the same fair country. It would not become me, coming down here, as we have considered it our duty to come down here in this important case, most important to the prisoner at the bar, and all-important to the highest moral and material interests of our country—it would not have been fitting that I should not have expressed my feelings so far on the subject. But, so far as the prisoner is concerned, you have to determine on that evidence which I shall state to you—that evidence which shall be given to you on one side, on the part of the Crown, encountered, as it may be, with evidence on the part of the prisoner,—it will be for you to determine whether or not the prisoner was involved in this transaction as a guilty man. I shall very briefly, indeed I think in a very few words, in relation to the magnitude of the case and the extent of the details to be given to you in evidence, indicate to you how the transaction arose with which we say the prisoner was implicated, and the sort of proof on which the case on behalf of the Crown will be rested for your consideration. Gentlemen, on the 12th of July of last year, it appears—

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Before the learned Attorney General proceeds to state the evidence which he proposes to give, I would suggest, my Lord, that the witnesses on both sides should all be out of Court.

Attorney General.] Oh, certainly, quite right; our witnesses are out of Court.

Mr. *Morris.*] I shall just go and see, my Lord, if our witnesses are out of Court.

After some moments, Mr. Morris returned, and stated that the witnesses for the defence were out of Court.

The *Attorney General* then proceeded as follows: I was proceeding, gentlemen, to state to you, that on the 12th of July of last year occurred the homicide, which will be the subject for your consideration as jurors. I have very shortly to open to you the occurrences of that day, because it will be necessary, perhaps, more or less in the progress of this case, that these occurrences should be considered. It may or may not be with reference to the mere fact of the murder which is charged by the indictment against the prisoner. On the morning of that day there was a considerable gathering in the town of Lurgan. A place which bears the name of Derrymacash is not very distant from that town. There is beyond Derrymacash, as I take it to be, a townland which has the name of Derryadd; and on the morning of the 12th of July, as I am informed from the informations which I have before me, there was a gathering of persons—

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I am very much embarrassed, my Lord, in the absence of my learned friend, Mr. Joy; but I would just ask my learned friend, the Attorney General, does he propose to make this evidence in this case?

Attorney General.] I propose to make it evidence of the transactions which occurred before the act of which we complain.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Very well.

Attorney General.] It is absolutely necessary, for the simple understanding of the case which I must open to you, and which I am about to open to you. My learned friend need not be alarmed by any apprehension that I shall state anything that shall affect his client injuriously, and which I do not conceive may be offered in evidence. I tell you this, which I was about to state to you, because it is the necessary preliminary transaction out of which the crime arose of which the prisoner is charged. Well, gentlemen, on that morning, I believe, a gathering of people, to the number of several thousands, took place in the town of Lurgan. Some of these people came from the townland of Derryadd, the townland I have mentioned, being at a distance from the town of Lurgan, the townland of Derrymacash intervening between them. The persons who were in the town of Lurgan, that large body of persons, had amongst them three persons who had come from Derryadd; and, unquestionably, there was on that occasion, in the town of Lurgan, what is called an Orange procession, or an Orange meeting. But, gentlemen, I refer to that merely to tell you, that with this transaction in the town of Lurgan,

Lurgan, directly, you are not concerned; but, on the evening of that day, those persons having continued in the town from an early hour in the morning to four or five o'clock in the evening, began to disperse to their homes in the various portions of the surrounding country. It will appear to you on the evidence, that portions of those who were so congregated in the town of Lurgan that day came out on the road by which you come from Lurgan to Portadown. His Lordship and you will have before you a map, which we shall prove in evidence, and which will enable you the better to understand and know the entire locality and place to which we shall call your attention. A number of persons came out of Lurgan on that evening, at about four or five o'clock. They came on to a place on the road to Portadown, at which a road diverges from that road to Derrymacash and Derryadd. I may tell you that, on that morning, so far as we can gather from the evidence, the persons coming from Derryadd to join the gathering in Lurgan, did not pass through Derrymacash. Derryadd is a district where reside a number of the persons who were congregated in Lurgan. In Derrymacash a considerable number of the inhabitants are of the Roman-catholic persuasion. I suppose that, on that morning, the persons who came from Derryadd came round about, avoiding the townland of Derrymacash, because, being, as you will clearly see from the evidence, engaged in an Orange demonstration, they may have conceived that going through Derrymacash on that morning might create a conflict between them and those who live in that district. They did not come through Derrymacash; they came round by a road, which you will see on the map, in the townland of Tamnagarbett. In the evening, gentlemen, however, from whatever motive, whatever had occurred to excite them in the course of the day, they did not adopt the wise and judicious course which they had adopted in the morning. In the evening they came with a larger party, of which they were a portion, so far as a point on the road where the divergence is to Derrymacash, and to a place called the "Long Plains." They turned off at that portion of the road which leads to Derrymacash, and the rest of the multitude passed on towards Portadown, and after that multitude passed away from those that went to Derrymacash, you and I have nothing more to do with them. But, gentlemen, it will appear to you in evidence, that those who so came from Lurgan in the evening, and who so advanced towards Derrymacash, were engaged in what the law pronounces to be an illegal assembly. It will appear to you that they had music; it will appear to you that they had party emblems on their persons; and it will appear to you that, in their progress from the Portadown road to the chapel of Derrymacash, these persons who so diverged went on demonstrating their particular feelings by music, by shouting, by, I believe, a certain amount of pistol shots. So they went on from the point of divergence, till they approached the chapel of Derrymacash. Now, I do not wish, gentlemen, in opening a case of this description, so very grave as it affects the prisoner, to say anything that may not be clearly established in evidence against him. I ask you carefully and cautiously to take every statement I make on the case only so far as that statement may be borne out clearly in evidence. It would appear to me that on the road, judging from the informations, there was more or less of conflict. It would appear that the persons going to Derrymacash were either by, or followed by some persons of the Roman-catholic persuasion; and you will believe, I think, upon the evidence, that there was, before they came to that chapel of Derrymacash, some conflict, either more or less, between them; some sort of commotion on the road will be established in evidence. To what extent that may be you will judge, and what the effect of it may be, you and the Court will judge when the evidence is given. But up to the period of the arrival of that procession at the chapel of Derrymacash, no serious, if any, injury appears to have been inflicted upon anybody whatever. However, gentlemen, when the party came so far as to the chapel of Derrymacash, you will see, from the map to be laid before you, the precise position of that chapel with reference to the scene of the outrage, of which the complaint is now before you: some of the persons in the procession thought fit to fire shots at the chapel, or in the neighbourhood of the chapel. I wish to be very careful in stating the case, so that it may be within the evidence. The chapel is at the side of the road; there is a graveyard in the neighbourhood of the chapel; shots were fired either at the chapel, or in the immediate neighbourhood of it. I think it will appear to you very clearly that what produced the commotion which occurred afterwards was this: that this being a Roman-catholic district, and persons of that religion being engaged in the surrounding fields here and there in the country, when the shots were heard in the neighbourhood of the chapel, where those persons were in the habit of worshipping their God, some opinion arose; perhaps a cry arose that the chapel was wrecked, or about to be wrecked; and those persons came from the surrounding country up to the chapel, apparently for the purpose of protecting it. They came up to a certain extent, in certain numbers, which will be described to you by the witnesses—I will not say what number; but when they came up, there was more or less of conflict; stones were thrown on the one side, and stones were thrown on the other; and at that period precisely, also, no specific injury appears to have been done. This is most important for your consideration of the indictment against the prisoner. If the informations which are presented to me exhibit the truth, none of that party of Roman-catholics had any deadly weapon in his hand. It does not appear to be suggested that there were fire-arms, or that there were any other weapons of a deadly kind. Some of the people brought sticks in their hands. Many of them, as I told you, had stones; and what they did, judging from these informations, they did hurriedly, they did without preparation, they did without any malignant intention, but on the impulse of the moment. They came up in that way; they were unarmed, save in the way to which I have adverted; more or less of conflict occurred. What the extent of that conflict was, it will be for you eventually to determine for your own intelligent understandings. But, it would appear, so far as we are instructed in this case, that the stone-throwing which went on between the parties more or less at that particular portion of the road, had very greatly ceased. It will appear to you, gentlemen, I think, that whether it had ceased altogether, or whether it had ceased partially, there had been a cessation. The party then went on beyond Derrymacash. I should tell you, perhaps, that at the chapel on that day there was a gathering of young people—I believe children, boys and girls, who were there to be prepared for a Sacrament of the Roman-catholic Church, the

5 March 1861.

5 March 1861.

Sacrament of confirmation. They had been there from day to day, preparing themselves in that way; and in the evening they were there also. The party, as I told you, went on. Those who shot at the chapel, or beside the chapel, went on. The place where the prisoner at the bar, Samuel Tait, resides, is somewhat beyond the chapel of Derrymacash, so far as I can judge from the map before me, and from the evidence. That house is on the road-side: I do not know that the prisoner, Samuel Tait, is the owner of that house. I rather think, from the informations I have got, that he is not the owner, but that his father, a very old man, is the owner of it. Now, the parties stood in the position I have described to you. There had been, if the witnesses correctly represent the facts, a considerable cessation of the conflict at the period to which I now invite your special attention. It would appear, gentlemen, that the pistol firing had gone on along the road; but I think until the party arrived somewhere in the neighbourhood of the chapel, there is no evidence that any gun was shown. But at that portion of the road from the cart of a man, I think, of the name of Abraham, a gun was taken. I think, gentlemen, it will appear that that gun was one of the instruments with which the shots were fired in the neighbourhood of the chapel. How that gun came into that cart, or why it was there, it is not for me to say. But it was the first gun that any of the witnesses briefed to us saw on that occasion. However, when the party had passed the chapel, this occurred. I apprehend, on the general facts of the case, there will be no great controversy so far as this occurrence is concerned. It is for you to determine, on your oaths, according to the evidence, how far with those general facts the prisoner was connected. This will appear to you: that there were a number of persons not connected with the Orange party, some young men and some girls, on the road. A person named Thomas Murphy was on the road. Others were on the road, whose names, probably, in the course of this case, will be mentioned to you. Now, I shall not mention to you any other but Thomas Murphy, who was there on that occasion. He and others were in the neighbourhood of the house in which the prisoner, Samuel Tait, resided. The number on the road, gentlemen, at that time, of persons unconnected with the Orange procession, will be very much for your consideration on the evidence. But, so far as the case for the Crown is presented to us, the number of those persons was not large at all. They were on the road, and when they approached the house of Samuel Tait, or of Samuel Tait's father, it will appear that some five or six guns, which had not before been seen in the progress of this transaction on that day, were shown in the hands of persons in front of that house. Again, I say, whence those guns came, why they were there, it is not for me to determine. It may be matter hereafter for your deliberate consideration. But, on that occasion, gentlemen, and at that place, beyond all controversy, whatever else may be controverted in this case, there were shots fired from those guns on the unarmed people who stood on the road; not one shot or two shots, but several shots. Beyond all controversy, also, this is true, that those shots were fired by those persons who fired them, whoever they were, without the slightest regard to consequences, without respect to age or sex, and with very deadly results; and it will appear to you, gentlemen, that on that occasion one man was killed, another man suffered a very deadly injury, and there were altogether some 18 persons, men and boys and girls, wounded by shots fired from guns in front of Tait's house on that occasion: that is undoubtedly the truth. On that part of the case there can be no controversy; that is undoubtedly the truth. Now, gentlemen, I come to tell you, and to tell you briefly, the evidence that will be given against the prisoner. That evidence is this: that when those guns appeared in front of the house in which he resided, he was seen having one of those guns in his hand. Thomas Murphy, for whose murder he stands indicted at that bar this day, was not at a great distance from him. Thomas Murphy was an unarmed man. You will say whether at that time, on the evidence, Thomas Murphy was doing anything to endanger Samuel Tait, or even to give Samuel Tait provocation at that moment. This is the evidence which we shall offer to you: that Samuel Tait was seen holding a gun in his hand; he was seen to kneel down on his knee; he was seen to lift the cap from his brow, and he was seen to fire that gun, and when he fired the gun, Thomas Murphy fell. He fired, according to the evidence, not once, but more than once. He fired, according to the evidence, re-charging his gun, and assailing the persons who were in his neighbourhood. What the effect of his firing again, save in that particular case to which I have now adverted, was, I shall not tell you; I shall leave you to judge on the evidence. But, if there be any truth in the case for the Crown, the prisoner, Samuel Tait, deliberately knelt down on his knee that day, and deliberately lifted his cap, apparently for the purpose of taking a more steady aim, and fired a shot, the result of which was, that Thomas Murphy fell. Gentlemen, there is no sort of controversy, that, whoever inflicted the wounds on Thomas Murphy on that day, of those wounds Thomas Murphy died. He lingered in agony for months, and at last went to his account—I believe on the 25th of last September. That is the case against Samuel Tait; and if that case be sustained in evidence, the question will be a short question for you; and the only question—the only possible question—will be, whether Samuel Tait is guilty of the capital offence of murder, or whether there be in the circumstances of the case, as shown to you in the evidence, anything to reduce that offence to the mitigated offence of manslaughter. Gentlemen of the jury, there are, it appears to me, in this case only two questions. There is no possibility of a third question: there is no doubt of the death of Thomas Murphy: there is no doubt that Thomas Murphy came by his death on that occasion: there is no doubt that the death of Thomas Murphy was caused by a gunshot wound, produced by the firing at that place, and at that time. On the evidence on the one side and on the other, there will be no controversy as to any of these facts. There will be two questions, and two questions only. The first is, Was Samuel Tait the man who fired the shot on that occasion, or any shots on that occasion? and the next is, What in the contemplation of the law, as it will be expounded to you by the learned Judge, for your consideration—what, in the contemplation of the law, and according to the facts—what was the character of the offence perpetrated on that day by Samuel Tait, on the person of Thomas Murphy? Now, gentlemen, as to the first of these questions—the great question for the prisoner at the bar, the great question for the Crown, and the great

great question for the justice of the case is, the identity of Samuel Tait as the man who fired the shot before his house on that occasion. We shall give you witness after witness, persons familiar with Samuel Tate's appearance, who have lived in the neighbourhood for years and years, and who will, one and all, swear to you, with the most precise and circumstantial details, that Samuel Tait, and no other man, fired the shot that resulted in the death of Thomas Murphy. I tell you this under the correction of his Lordship. I tell you this, and I tell it to the people here, as a very important matter for their consideration, as well as for yours, gentlemen, that if I be well founded in the legal view of the case—I tell you this, that if there be a number of persons engaged in doing an unlawful act—engaged, say, in an illegal procession—and if one of those persons, they acting with a common purpose, and a common design, which is an illegal purpose and an illegal design—if one of those persons fire a shot against their antagonists, the result of which is the death of any human being, they are one and all as guilty as the man who fired the shot. Although they might not—some of them might not—have fired a shot at all—although some of them might not have had a weapon in their hands on the particular occasion—still, acting there with a common design, and with a common purpose, they are one and all as guilty, in the eye of the law, as the man whose hand inflicts the blow which results in the death of his fellow-being; and, on this particular occasion, if you come to the conclusion that Samuel Tait fired a gun against those persons who were standing in the road on the evening in question—if he fired a gun, in conjunction with others there, who had been connected with the matters that were going on, or who were there for the purpose of resisting, by any and every means, the persons who were against them, or their adversaries—if Samuel Tait fired his gun on that occasion, it does not matter whether the particular shot that came from the gun on that occasion produced the death of Thomas Murphy; he is guilty of the death of Thomas Murphy. The question will be whether he was there, and was one of those who there did this outrage, resulting in the wounding I have described, and resulting in the death I have described; and if you come to the conclusion, gentlemen, that he was there, and that on that occasion he had a gun in his hand, and fired that gun on the road, the only possible remaining question will be whether he be guilty of the capital felony, or of the felony which is not capital; and on that subject, gentlemen, assuming the evidence for the Crown, strong, clear, and cumulative evidence as it appears to be, on the informations of many witnesses, supposing those witnesses to satisfy you on the first question; I am thoroughly content to leave to you, under the direction of the humane and learned Judge who presides in this court. The second question, as to what was the character of that offence, I do not mean now to discuss with you; I do not mean to anticipate the evidence we will lay before you. You will hear the law expounded to you as the law is with reference to cases of this description, and you will determine this—whether there was on this occasion such provocation, such heat of blood, such apprehension of danger, or any of those considerations that can be applied to reduce the crime of murder to the crime of manslaughter: if there exists in this case any facts that will enable you, as conscientious jurors, doing justice in mercy, to reduce the crime of the prisoner from the capital crime of murder to the mitigated crime of manslaughter. What you may do on that subject I cannot tell; but what you will do, will be for your own consideration; and whatever you do, when you hear the exposition of the law, it will satisfy the Crown. It is right and proper to tell you again that, so far as the evidence is concerned, there was not a deadly weapon in the hand of any human being from whom Samuel Tait could have anticipated injury to himself. That is an important consideration with regard to this part of the case. On the other side, my learned friends will suggest what they can, they will prove what they may, for the purpose of mitigating the case which we will make. It will be for you, on your oaths, and according to your consciences, taking the law as it will be presented to you, to pronounce what was the character of the crime. On that part of the case, with your decision we will be contented. Gentlemen of the jury, it would not be right or proper that I should go any further in the statement of this case. What may have occurred afterwards with reference to the parties who were on the road that night, it is not for me to say or probably for you to consider; it is enough, gentlemen, for me to tell you this—that, if the case we have to present to you be established in evidence, that case would bear very coercively on a jury with reference at least to the guilt of the prisioner, whatever view may be taken as to the character of that guilt. I do not know, gentlemen of the jury, that I have anything more to say to you. I told you that I would not occupy you long. I have avoided going into the details of this case. I have avoided telling you many things that will be told to you by witnesses. My object has been to give you, as fairly as I could, the result of the evidence as it is presented on this brief. Gentlemen, for you is that evidence; you will take the law from the Judge; you will take the facts from the witnesses; and you will regard the statement I have made only so far as it is conclusively established by the proofs we shall produce to you. I am here, gentlemen, for justice, and not for victory; and all my duty, and all my desire is this—to assist you, so far as I can, to the ascertainment of the truth, by leading you to comprehend the circumstances that will be detailed to you in evidence. For your consideration will be those circumstances, and I do hope and trust—I do most sincerely hope and trust—that, in coming to the consideration of them, you will come to it with free minds, with pure hearts—not enslaved by any prejudice, not swayed by any prepossession, remembering the oath you have taken, and resolved, without fear or favour, to make a true deliverance between the prisoner and the Crown. If, on the whole of the evidence in this case, when concluded, you come to the conclusion that you can arrive at the ascertainment of this—that there is sufficient ground for a fair, substantial, honest doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, such as honest men, faithful men, looking the evidence in the face, and determined to act according to that evidence, may entertain, the prisoner is entitled to the benefit of that doubt, as much as if he had conclusively proved his innocence to your satisfaction, and the benefit of that doubt you ought to give him. But if, gentlemen of the jury, on the other hand—if the proofs we have to offer should be clear, conclusive, coercive on your judgments and on your consciences, your duty may be painful, but it will be imperative; and that duty I trust and hope you will surely do. The case is

5 March 1861.

5 March 1861.

of great importance; it is important to the prisoner; its importance to the country has required that it should be put to you with all the aids the Crown can command for the purpose of having justice done. We have endeavoured to do that according to the best of our capacity and judgment; and having done that, gentlemen, the responsibility rests with you. You will do your duty, and all I can say is this, I hope and pray that the Almighty Disposer of events may guide you to a righteous verdict.

The following evidence was then given:

HAMILTON RANKIN, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *Dix*.

H. Rankin.

1. WHAT is your profession?—I am a surveyor.

2. Are you surveyor to the Lurgan estate and to the town commissioners of Lurgan?—I am.

3. Have you made a map of the districts of Derrymacash and Achacommon?—I have.

4. Is that a correct map (*map exhibited to Witness*)?—It is.

5. Take it in your hand. What does the road marked dark blue in that map represent?—It represents the road taken by the Derryadd Orangemen.

6. Mr. *M'Mechan*.] Were you there?—No; I was taken there, and the place was pointed out to me by the head constable of the police.

7. Mr. *Dix*.] Where does that road lead from and to, from No. 12 to No. 1?—It leads from Derryadd, through Derrymacash and Tamnagarbett to Lurgan.

8. Look now to the road marked pink. Where does that road lead from and to?—It leads from Lurgan to Mr. Fforde's gate, through Derrymacash.

9. What does the part tinted green represent?—It represents Mr. Fforde's property at Derrymacash.

10. Look to No. 5; what does it represent?—It represents the chapel at Derrymacash.

11. In what townland is it?—It is in the townland of Achacommon.

12. What does No. 8 represent?—It represents Tait's house.

13. What Tait?—Samuel Tait.

14. What is the distance from Tait's house to the chapel?—About 2 furlongs, or 80 perches.

15. From Tait's house to Derrymacash chapel?—Yes.

16. What does No. 2 represent?—It represents Thomas Hutchinson's house.

17. What does No. 3 represent?—Denis Cremmin's house.

18. And what does No. 4 represent?—It represents Mark Rooney's house.

19. Where is that house situate?—On Walsh's Hill.

20. That is at the corner of the road, I believe?—It is.

21. What does No. 7 represent?—It represents Walsh's Loaning.

22. Look down to the end of the red road to No. 1, what does that represent?—It represents the end of the town of Lurgan.

23. Is that near the "Long Plains"?—It is the head of the "Long Plains;" the road between No. 1 and No. 18 is called the Long Plains.

24. Have you the number 6 on your map?—Yes.

25. What does it represent?—It represents Pat M'Cann's house.

26. What does No. 9 represent?—No 9 represents Mr. Fforde's entrance and gatehouse.

27. What does No. 10 represent?—No. 10 represents Wolf's Island Hill.

28. What does No. 12 represent?—It represents Murphy's house in Derryadd, where the Orange Lodge meets.

29. What is the Christian name of that Murphy?—I forget his Christian name.

Mr. *M'Mechan*.] What do you mean about the Orange Lodges meeting in his house?

Mr. *Dix*.] Do not state that; just say as I have told you what the place represents.

30. What does No. 13 represent?—It represents Derrymacash Post Office.

31. What does No. 14 represent?—It represents Wright's house at Tamnagarbett.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan*.

32. That is the only map you have proved?—No.

Mr. *Dix*.] There was, another map prepared, which would be more convenient; but as there were unfortunately some observations upon it, we thought it better not to offer it in evidence.

33. Mr. *M'Mechan* (to *Witness*).] You are in Lord Lurgan's employment, sir?—I am.

34. In his office?—Yes.

35. Under Mr. Hancock?—Yes.

36. You heard him examined at the inquest?—I did not.

37. You heard of it?—I heard of it.

38. Do you hate the Orangemen?—I have no particular hatred against them.

39. No more than Mr. Hancock?—Not that I know of.

40. You say you represent on this map everything that is on the road?—Yes, everything that is material to this case.

41. Now, what is opposite to the chapel?—A hedge.

42. What is there the other side of the hedge; Is there anything the other side of the hedge?—Yes, a brick-kiln.

43. A magazine for missiles, you did not represent that?—No.

44. You did not think it material?—No; it was not referred to in the evidence.

45. In what evidence?—In the evidence at the magisterial investigation at Lurgan.

46. Were you at that investigation?—I was not.

47. How do you know what evidence was given there?—I saw it in the papers.

48. And you put nothing in except what was proved at the investigation? On your oath, did you not know that it was most material to put in the brick-kiln?—I did not.

49. You

49. You swear that?—I do.

50. I want to know the distance from Rooney's corner, No. 4 to No. 5, or the chapel?—It is about a furlong and a half.

51. Do you know anything of military matters?—No.

52. Do you not think that between the chapel and the brick-kiln would be a good place to throw stones at the men?—I do not know.

53. Were you in the brick-field?—I was not.

54. Do you not know there were heaps of stones picked out of the clay for the making of bricks?—That is usually the case at brick-kilns.

55. Where did you make the map?—I made it at Lurgan.

56. Where in Lurgan?—In my own house.

57. Who employed you to make the map?—Mr. Hancock employed me.

58. It was not by order of the Crown?—It was.

59. How do you know?—I was shown a letter by Mr. Hancock, from the Crown solicitor.

60. Did the Crown solicitor direct the surveyor of Lord Lurgan's estate to make a map under the direction of Mr. Hancock?—The direction did not come to me.

61. To whom did you show the map first?—I showed it to Mr. Hancock.

62. Whose tenant is Mark Rooney?—He is the tenant of Lord Lurgan.

63. Do you know Wolf's Hill?—I do.

64. Do you know the people who live there?—I do; I know their names.

65. Are they friends of the Orangemen?---They are Roman-catholics.

66. Now, if people were returning from Lurgan, would not the direct road be through Wolf's Hill and Derrymacash?—It would.

67. And if there were a crowd of Wolf's Hill people assembled on the road, would it not be a handy thing to go through Mr. Fforde's demesne to avoid them?—It would.

68. What does No. 3 on your map represent, as you remember?—Denis Cremmins's house.

69. What is the distance from Denis Cremmins's house to the chapel, if you went across the fields?—The distance is 205 yards.

70. What is the distance to the chapel by the road?—It is 60 perches by the road.

Baron *FitzGerald.*] Send up the map to the jury.

The map was accordingly sent up.

71. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] The road to Rooney's corner, and that going to the chapel, form an angle; what forms the third side of the triangle?—The road from Denis Cremmins's house forms the third side of the triangle.

72. And what is the distance of that corner, Denis Cremmins's, from the chapel?—Two hundred and five yards.

73. What is the distance from Denis Cremmins's house to No. 4, Rooney's corner, or Walsh's Hill?—One hundred and thirty yards.

74. What is the distance from Rooney's house to the chapel?—One hundred and eighty yards.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] You will perceive, gentlemen, there is a short cut from Cremmins's house across the fields to the chapel, from No. 3 to No. 5, according to the map you have before you.

75. (To *Witness.*) Now, if people were gathered about Cremmins's, and a crowd were moving from No. 4, Rooney's corner, to No. 5, the chapel at Derrymacash, would they not have a short cut across the fields?—Yes.

76. Now, do you know the forge opposite Mark Rooney's?—I do; there is a smith's forge in one of the houses in the lane.

77. There is a smith's forge opposite to Mark Rooney's?—There is.

78. Are there not cottages on the same side of the road with the brick-field?—There are.

79. These cottages are not on your map?—They are on the Ordnance Map.

80. But on the map you have proved they are not?—No.

81. Going behind those cottages from the Portadown road to the brick-field would be nearer than going from Mark Rooney's corner to the chapel?—They could go by the chapel.

82. Put the brick-field on the map, and mark it with the letter B. Put it on the map which has been proved—(*Witness put the mark desired upon the map*)—Going by the road towards Tait's house, the chapel is on your right hand, and the brick-field on your left hand?—Yes.

83. Beyond the brick-field, and on the same side, are there not a row of cottier houses towards Tait's house?—There are.

84. How far are those cottier houses from the brick-field?—They are 50 yards from the brick-field to the first of them.

85. Mark those houses C on the map—(*Witness accordingly marked them*)—Now, on the other side of the road, near Tait's, there is the chapel?—Yes.

86. There is also a schoolhouse?—Yes.

87. It is beyond the chapel?—Yes.

88. And nearer to Tait's?—Yes.

89. Have you marked it on your map?—No.

90. Just mark it, and put D after it, to identify it—(*Witness did so*)—There is a little house beyond the chapel, and nearer Tait's house than the schoolhouse?—Yes.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Mark that also.

Solicitor General.] We have a larger map, my Lord, than this, with all those places marked upon it; but we did not like to put it in evidence in consequence of certain observations appearing upon it, which we did not think right to send up to the jury. But we will show it to the gentlemen engaged for the prisoner, and if they do not object to it, we will put it in evidence.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] We are going on admirably, and allow the jury to get this information.

Mr. *Joy,* Q. C.] The very fact that is mentioned by the Solicitor General, that there are any observations placed upon the map, make it a very unfit piece of evidence to go before the jury.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] And the employés of the Crown ought to have been better instructed than to have put observations upon it.

91. Do you see Felix M'Cann's house upon the map?—I do.

92. How far is it from the chapel?—It is about 260 yards from the chapel.

93. Baron *FitzGerald.*] Is this the house you say is beyond the schoolhouse?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] It is the next house to Rooney's cottages, I think.

Witness.]

H. Rankin.

5 March 1861.

Witness.] It is very near Patrick M'Cann's house.

94. What is the distance between Patrick M'Cann's house and Felix M'Cann's house?—One hundred and five yards.

95. Which is nearer Tait's house?—Patrick M'Cann's house is.

96. Is there a fall towards the chapel, from Mark Rooney's, at Walsh's Hill?—There is.

97. How far is it from the chapel to Charles M'Cann's; it is on the same side with Felix M'Cann's, is it not?—Yes.

98. It is down the fields, some distance on the road, is it not?—Yes.

99. It is the left-hand side going to Tait's house?—It is.

100. Well, now we come to Walsh's Loaning; how is it situate; on the same side with the chapel, is it not?—Yes, on the same side with the road to the chapel.

101. Where is the widow Spelman's?—It is a little nearer to the chapel.

102. On which side?—At the other side.

103. A little nearer to the chapel?—Yes.

104. It is on the left side as you go to Tait's house?—Yes.

105. Now, Samuel Tait's house is No. 8?—Yes.

106. What is the distance between Samuel Tait's house and Walsh's Loaning?—The distance is 185 yards.

107. That is a most important measurement, gentlemen; what is the distance from Rooney's corner to Mr. Fforde's gate?—About 1,000 yards.

108. How far is it from Tait's house to Rooney's corner, or Walsh's Hill?—The distance is about 800 yards.

109. Then it is about 200 yards from Tait's house to Mr. Fforde's gate?—Yes.

110. How far is it from Wolf's Hill Island, which you have marked as No. 11, to Mark Rooney's corner?—It is about 2,020 yards.

111. Then it is about 1,020 yards from Mr. Fforde's gate to Wolf's Hill Island?—Yes.

112. You have spoken about what is opposite to the chapel?—Yes.

113. Is there a hedge at the other side?—There is.

114. Is there a stone and lime built wall at the chapel side?—Yes.

115. What is the height of this wall?—About four or five feet.

116. About parapet height, eh?—I do not know.

117. Is there a hedge between Mark Rooney's corner and the wall at the chapel?—There is a fence.

118. Is there a clay ditch, as we call it, and a shingle or gripe, as we call it, from Rooney's house to the chapel wall?—Yes.

119. What is the depth of the gripe?—It is about four feet in depth.

120. On which side is the gripe, on the road side, or on the land side?—It is on the land side.

121. Do you not think that was a very pretty military position to take up to attack men coming from Lurgan?—I do not know much about military matters.

122. You heard of the trenches in the Crimea?—Yes.

123. Explain this ditch?—There is a clay ditch, and there is a gripe.

124. Where men could be under cover?—I do not know.

125. Well, what depth was it from the bottom of the gripe to the top of the ditch?—It would be, I think, more than four feet.

126. Do you know that the trenches in the Crimea were only 4½ feet deep?—I do not know.

127. You knew Murphy, the deceased man?—Yes.

128. There is a row of houses opposite Cremmins's, I believe?—There is.

129. Did he live in one of them?—He did.

130. In which?—In the third house.

131. How many houses are there of those belonging to Cremmins?—There are four in all.

132. Do not they keep lodgings in them?—I do not know.

133. Who are they let to?—To tenants of Cremmins's.

134. But you do not know whether there are lodgers in them or not?—I do not know.

135. You have said, that going across the fields it would be 180 yards to the chapel?—Yes.

136. From Cremmins's house to the row of cottages is nearer the chapel?—Yes.

137. Baron *Fitz Gerald.*] Have you been measuring those distances?—Yes, my Lord, I have measured them all.

138. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] The distance from Rooney's house to Tait's house is 800 yards?—It is.

139. And the distance from Murphy's cottage to Rooney's corner, how much is it?—It is a little off the road, and I will first give you that.

140. You need not be so particular; give it along the road?—The distance, then, along the road is 72 yards.

141. Then it would be 872 yards round the road, and then somewhat less going across the fields?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. *Dix.*

142. You mentioned the widow Spelman's house, on the left-hand side of the road coming from Lurgan?—Yes.

143. How many yards is that from Tait's house?—It is 220 yards distant.

144. In describing perches, did you mean English or Irish perches?—I meant English perches.

Mr. *Dix.*] That is all I have to ask you.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] My Lord and gentlemen, you will see the marks which he has made. He has put B on the brick-kiln, opposite the chapel. Then he has marked the cottages opposite to Rooney's corner, at the other side of the smith's forge. Then there are other cottages beyond the brick-kiln, at the other side of the road. Then there is another place marked, where Felix M'Cann and Patrick M'Cann live; then a little further on there is Charles M'Cann's house in the fields, and higher up. Then, looking to the chapel side, and a little further on, you have the widow Spelman's cottage; then you have Samuel Tait's house, distant above Walsh's Loaning 185 yards. It is on the same side with the chapel.

145. (To

H. Rankin.

5 March 1861.

145. (To *Witness.*) Mark on the map the house of Murphy, the deceased man, with the letter M?—I have done so.

146. Did you make this map? (*Map shown to Witness*)—I did.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] This map, my Lord, has all the names marked upon it.

Solicitor General.] That is the map, my Lord, which we proposed to give in evidence awhile ago, and which they objected to.

The map referred to by Mr. M'Mechan was then handed in.

PATRICK CARR, sworn; and Examined by the *Solicitor General.*

P. Carr.

147. How old are you?—About 18 years of age.

148. Where do you live?—I live a wee bit from Mark Rooney's, and forenenst the chapel.

149. Do you remember the 12th of July last?—I do.

150. Were you going anywhere on the evening of the 12th of July?—I was; I was going to school, to learn the catechism.

151. To what place?—To the chapel.

152. Is that the chapel of Derrymacash?—Yes.

153. What time was that in the evening?—It was about 10 minutes to six o'clock.

154. Were you going from Mark Rooney's house to the chapel?—No, I was coming up from Walsh's Loaning, where I was living at the time.

155. You were coming from Walsh's Loaning to the chapel at Derrymacash?—Yes.

156. Did you meet any people?—Yes, I met the Orangemen coming, just at the chapel gate

157. Was it just at the chapel gate you saw the Orangemen?—Yes, just at the chapel gate.

158. How many men were there of those Orangemen there?—I could not say; but there were three bodies of them, besides what people were with them.

159. Had they any music with them?—Yes.

160. What sort of music?—They had a fife and a drum.

161. Were they playing any tunes?—Yes; Christy Murphy was playing the "Protestant Boys."

162. Did you hear him play the "Protestant Boys," as you met the procession?—I did.

163. Had they any banners, or sashes, or ribbons?—I saw no banners or sashes, but I saw some ribbons.

164. What sort of ribbons were they?—They had blue ribbons and orange ribbons.

165. Were they fastened to their coats?—Some were in the coats, and some in the waistcoats.

166. Did you know any one in that party at all?—Not one but Christy Murphy.

167. Were the men all on foot, or were there any on horseback?—There were two men on horseback in the front.

168. You did not know these men?—I did not know them at the time.

169. Have you seen them since?—No, I have not seen them since; but I heard them talked of, but I saw nothing of them.

170. Did you see any firearms with them, any pistols?—Yes.

171. Could you say how many pistols you saw?—I saw one that a boy fired at me.

172. Did you hear any other shots fired?—Yes, I heard four at the chapel.

173. Did you see any stones thrown?—I did.

174. By whom were they thrown?—There was a man there with his coat off, and whenever they fired a shot at the chapel, he threw stones at the Catholics, at us.

175. Baron *Fitz Gerald.*] Did he take off his coat to throw the stones?—No, my Lord, he had his coat off.

176. *Solicitor General.*] He threw the stones, you say, at the Catholics?—Yes.

177. Where were the Catholics?—They were up a wee bit above the chapel.

178. Where were the Orangemen?—They were at the chapel.

179. When you say above the chapel, do you mean between Mark Rooney's house and the chapel?—Yes, sir.

180. How many were there amongst the Catholic party at the time that you saw them first?—There were two or three girls and lumps of boys like myself.

181. Did you see a man named Thomas Murphy amongst the Catholic party?—I did.

Mr. *Joy*, Q.C.] This is a strange way of getting evidence, not from the witness, but through the Crown prosecutor. It is not usual, my Lord, in a criminal court, to ask such a leading question.

Baron *Fitz Gerald.*] It is not the way.

Mr. *Joy.*] No, my Lord, and it should not be pursued.

182. *Solicitor General.*] I will put it in this way: did you know anyone amongst the Catholic party there?—No one but James Morrow that I could mention.

183. When you came up to the Orange party, did anything happen to you?—Yes; a boy knocked me down, and kicked me through them to the other end of them.

184. Now, what did the Orange party do then?—They went on.

185. In what direction did they go?—They went straight down towards Samuel Tait's whenever they fired at the chapel.

186. Did you follow them there, or what did you do?—We followed them when they dared us to come on.

187. Mr. *Joy.*] Who do you call "we"; are you the editor of a newspaper?—I mean myself and the Roman-catholics who were there.

188. *Solicitor General.*] Stay; when the Orange party passed you, did the Catholic party follow them?—Yes.

189. And that is what you meant by "we"?—Yes.

190. Did you hear the Orange party say anything to them about coming on?—Nothing but that they dared them to come on.

191. How far did you go on after them with the Catholic party?—I went below Walsh's Loaning a piece.

192. When you passed Walsh's Loaning, state what occurred; did you see any shots fired?—Yes;

P. Carr. 5 March 1861.

Yes; I saw Samuel Tait come out on the footpath, and kneel down. He fired a gun forenenst Thomas Murphy; the gun went off, and Thomas Murphy fell down, and then Tait shouted out there was a Papist dead.

193. Now, look in the dock, and see if you see Tait?—Yes, there he is there (*pointing to the prisoner at the bar*).

194. Is that the man whom you saw fire the shot that evening?—Yes, sir.

195. Had you known him before that evening?—Yes, sir, I had.

196. After the shot was fired, what did you see happen?—After the shot was fired, he waved the gun round his head, and shouted, there was a Papist dead.

197. Did any one lift Thomas Murphy from the ground?—Yes, sir.

198. Who?—John Mathews did, sir.

199. How far were you standing from Murphy when he fell?—About five yards, as near as I could say.

200. Was there any one standing between you and Tait?—Not one that I could see, only Thomas Murphy.

201. Where was Tait standing at the time you saw him fire the shot?—He was kneeling on the footpath, a wee bit from his own house.

202. Was there a crowd near him?—Yes, there was a crowd at each side of him.

203. Was there a crowd between him and you?—He was between a crowd and us.

204. Was there a crowd between him and his own house?—Yes, there was a crowd between him and his own house; there was part of the crowd forenenst the door, and part of it above the end of his own house.

205. Now, was Murphy the man who fell in the front, or was there any one between him and Tait?—I could not see any one between him and Tait.

206. Did you see anything happen after that?—I did not; I turned round, and looked up the road, and there came four shots.

207. What way did you look?—I just turned round on my foot, and looked up the road, and whenever I turned round, they fired.

208. You state you heard four shots. Do you know who fired them?—I do not; I could not tell who did it.

209. What direction did those shots come from?—They came from the Orangemen at Samuel Tait's house.

210. Now, was there any shot fired by the Catholic party?—Not one, sir.

211. Did you see any gun or pistol with any of the Catholic party?—No, sir, I neither saw gun or pistol.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Joy*, Q.C.

212. What day of the week was this?—It was on a Thursday, sir.

213. Do you attend the chapel on Sundays?—Yes, sir.

214. And this was upon a Thursday, you say?—Yes, sir.

215. You say your catechism on Sundays?—Yes, sir.

216. What was bringing you, then, to the chapel on this Thursday evening?—I was going to the evening school to learn my catechism.

217. What catechism?—Mr. Morgan's.

218. Whose catechism?—The catechism Mr. Morgan had there.

219. Whose catechism was it you were learning?—Mr. Morgan's.

220. See, my boy, how long were you learning this catechism?—About two years, sir.

221. Now, can you tell me whose catechism you were learning?—Mr. Morgan's, sir.

222. Mr. Morgan is your priest, you know. Whose catechism was it you were reading?—The Roman-catholic catechism, sir.

223. Answer me, boy. Whose catechism was it you were learning?—The Roman-catholic catechism that was in the school, sir.

224. There are hundreds of Roman-catholic catechisms; what particular one were you learning?—I can tell you nothing; only the Roman-catholic catechism that was in the school.

225. What catechism was that?—I do not know. Put a question to me, and I will answer it.

226. I am putting a question to you. What catechism was it?—I told you it was the Roman-catholic catechism, and that is all I know.

227. Mr. Morgan is the parish priest?—Yes, sir.

228. Did you see Father Morgan at the chapel that evening?—No, sir, I did not.

229. Is he not at the chapel on Thursdays?—Yes, sir, and on Tuesdays, too.

230. Was he not the person who was teaching the catechism?—No; he had a master there to teach us, and he does be there himself too.

231. How many days in the week has he catechism in the chapel?—He has it four days in the week.

232. Were you at catechism four days in the week?—No, I was not.

233. Did you see Mr. Morgan there that evening?—I did not.

234. Was the chapel door open or shut?—I did not get in; they were in front of the chapel.

235. Who was to teach you your catechism?—There was a schoolmaster named Mr. M'Grath, who was to teach us.

236. Did you see Mr. M'Grath that evening?—I did not.

237. So, in place of going into the chapel to learn your catechism, you turned back, and went with the Catholic party to Walsh's Loaning?—Yes, sir.

238. How many of you pursued in the direction of Walsh's Loaning?—About 10 of us.

239-40. Were there any girls amongst you?—Yes, a good lock of them were girls.

241. How many of them were girls?—I could not say how many there were.

242. Eight, were there?—No.

243. Were there five?—I could not say.

244. Were there four?—I could not say.

245. How many of them were girls?—I could not tell.

246. Do you look at that jury, and tell me you cannot tell how many of those persons were girls?—I cannot.

247. There were a good lock of the 10 that were girls?—Some of them were girls.

248. About how many?—I could not say.

249. Where did you live at this time?—I lived at James Walsh's.

250. Where is that?—In Walsh's Loaning.

251. In what capacity?—Weaving.

252. You had passed Walsh's Loaning at the time you mention?—Yes.

253. Your

253. Your back was turned to it, and your face towards Wolf's Island Hill?—Yes.

254. On which side were you walking?—On the right-hand side.

255. On which side was the footpath?—On the right-hand side.

256. Then you were walking on the footpath?—No, on the road itself.

257. Is there a footpath on the left-hand side?—No.

258. Did you see Tait coming out of his house?—No.

259. What did you mean by saying you saw him "coming out"?—I meant that I saw him coming out of the crowd.

260. How far was he from his father's house?—I could not say.

261. Was he five yards from the house?—I could not say.

262. Was he more or less, do you think?—I think it was more.

263. About ten yards, perhaps?—I suppose it was about that.

264. About ten yards?—Yes.

265. Had you just passed Walsh's Loaning?—Oh, it was a good piece past that.

266. I suppose Tait knew you?—Yes, sir.

267. Tait lived very near you?—He lived very near me at that time.

268. He knew you?—He had seen me.

269. You were facing him?—Yes, sir.

270. And he was facing you?—He was, sir.

271. And your back was turned to Walsh's Loaning?—Yes.

272. As you came up, you saw Murphy, the deceased?—Yes.

273. At the Loaning?—No, nearer to Tait's.

274. Had Murphy accompanied you from the chapel?—No, sir, I did not take notice of him at the chapel.

275. About how far beyond Walsh's Loaning did you see Murphy?—I saw him two or three yards from the Loaning.

276. Did you pass him by?—No, I was standing behind him.

277. Did you tell the jury that Tait was about five yards from Murphy?—No, I said I was about five yards myself from Murphy.

278. In front of him?—No, sir, behind him.

279. Did you not tell me that Murphy was two or three yards below the Loaning?—I said he was two or three yards from the Loaning.

280. And you had passed the Loaning?—Yes; I overtook him two or three yards beyond the Loaning, and we went on towards Tait's house, and then I stopped, and he went on five yards before, nearer to Tait's.

281. He got ahead of you about five yards?—Yes, sir.

282. Now, will you tell me, did not Murphy live at the other side of the chapel?—He lived between Rooney's corner and one of Denis Cremmins's houses.

283. Was he not then going from his own home?—Yes, sir; but they dared him to come on.

284. Was he with the lock of girls?—No, sir, the girls were behind.

285. Have you told all you saw?—I have.

286. Was Tait standing alone on the footpath?—He was kneeling alone.

287. You swear that?—I do.

288. Are you positive?—I am; he just came up and kneeled down on the footpath, and took aim.

289. Was he standing alone before he knelt?—Yes, he came out of the Orange crowd by himself.

P. Carr.
5 March 1861.

290. And not one near him?—Not one.

291. Did the Roman-catholics throw any stones that day?—Yes, they did.

292. How many?—I could not tell.

293. You knew all the Roman-catholics that lived in the neighbourhood, by sight, I suppose?—I knew a good many of them.

294. Do you know their names?—Well, I might know the names of some of them.

295. Can you tell me the names of any of them who threw stones?—No, sir.

296. Do you mean to say that you, living in that place at that time, cannot tell me the names of a single Roman-catholic who threw stones?—I cannot.

297. Perhaps your mind was too full of your catechism at the time to let you think of anything else?—No, sir; the shooting was going on too heavy for me to know.

298. Did any of the women throw stones?—No, sir.

299. Did Patrick Carr throw any stones?—I did, sir; I threw two stones.

300. You saw James Morrow there, you say?—Yes, sir.

301. Did he do anything?—Not that I saw.

302. Did you see him throwing any stones?—I did not.

303. Had he his coat off?—He had on a sleeve waistcoat; he was coming from his work.

304. Had he a gun in his hand?—No.

305. Had he a blunderbuss?—He had not.

306. Do you know Heyburn or Havrill?—I do.

307. Had he a gun or blunderbuss in his hand?—I did not see one or the other.

308. Could he have it without your seeing him?—He could not.

309. Have the Roman-catholic party of that neighbourhood any guns or pistols?—They have; but they had not them out that day.

310. Where does James Morrow live?—In Pritchard's lane.

311. Is that nearer to Lurgan than Mark Rooney's corner?—It is not.

312. About how far is it from Mark Rooney's?—It is about a quarter of a mile away.

313. Is it farther from the chapel than Rooney's?—It is.

314. And nearer to Portadown?—Yes; you can go that way to Portadown.

315. Did you see any bricks thrown?—I did not; there were none on the road that I saw.

316. Were there bricks in the kiln?—I do not know.

317. On your oath, sir, do you not know there were bricks in the brick-field and kiln?—I suppose there were.

318. And you swear you did not see any thrown?—I do.

319. Nor who threw them?—They were flying over my head, and I could not tell who threw them.

320. Did you see any of the Protestant party in the brick-field?—I did not.

321. Did you see any of the Roman-catholic party there?—No, sir.

322. On your oath?—On my oath.

323. Were there men in the brick-field?—Yes; there were men there making bricks.

324. Did you see brickbats flying over your head?—

P. Carr. 5 March 1861.

head?—I do not know whether they were bricks or stones.

325. Were they flying from the direction of Rooney's brick-field?—They were flying from the Roman-catholics to the Orangemen, and from the Orangemen then.

326. Who began to throw first?—The first man I saw was the man who had his coat off at the chapel, and who threw stones at the Catholic party.

327. Do you mean to swear that there were no stones thrown by your party before the Protestant party threw them?—Not that I saw; there might have been stones thrown before they came that length.

328. They were coming from Rooney's corner?—Yes.

329. That was the way they were coming from Lurgan?—Yes.

330. Did you see people at Rooney's corner?—I was not there.

331. Could you not see Rooney's house and Walsh's Hill from the chapel?—I could.

332. Was there not a crowd of people there?—I could not see, for the Orangemen were between me and Walsh's Hill.

333. And the Roman-catholic party were following after the Protestants?—Yes, when they dared them to come on.

334. And they did follow them?—They did.

335. The Protestant party went on, and the Roman-catholic party followed them?—Yes, and they dared us to come on.

336. Did the Protestant party do anything at this time?—Yes; they turned round and fired back, and dared us to go on.

337. And the Roman-catholic party continued to go on, notwithstanding that the Protestant party were firing on them?—Yes, sir.

338. It was a kind of Parthian warfare, was it not?—I do not know, sir.

339. That was the way the Parthians were said to fight, you know; to fire as they retreated. Were there any girls there at this time?—Yes, sir.

340. Were there any girls shot down?—No, but some of them were bleeding.

341. Were you bleeding at all?—No, sir.

342. When Tait knelt down he levelled his gun, and he fired a shot?—Yes.

343. And when he had done it, he waved the gun round his head, and cried out that a Papist was down?—Yes, sir.

344. Murphy was ahead of you?—Yes.

345. Moving on?—No, he was standing when he received the shot.

346. It was after he came to a standstill that Tait knelt down and fired?—Yes.

347. Murphy did not live very far from Tait's house?—No, sir.

348. A couple of hundred yards, or so from it?—It was more.

349. Was he a young man?—He was.

350. Were they acquainted?—I do not know.

351. Have you ever spoken to Tait?—Yes.

352. Did you ever see Murphy speak to him?—No.

353. Were they tenants on the one estate?—I could not say, sir.

354. Now, you told the jury that Christy Murphy was there playing the music?—Yes, he was playing the fife.

355. Or flute; which was it?—I do not know which they called it; it was one or the other of them; I am not used to them.

356. Your party never has any music?—Not down there.

357. They have no party tunes?—Not about our place.

358. You are sure it was Christy Murphy?—I am.

359. And that he was playing a party tune?—Yes.

360. You know the "Protestant Boys" yourself?—I do.

361. Tell the jury the names of any of the party tunes of your party?—"Patrick's Day" is one of them.

362. That is not a party tune; we all recognise that, and we admit that St. Patrick was a saint, too. Tell some of the others?—I do not know anything of any of the rest.

363. There is "Garryowen," for instance, a party tune; do you know that tune?—I do, sir.

364. You know the names of the Protestant party tunes, but you do not know any of the Roman-catholic party tunes?—I know the Protestant party tunes, because I have been living with Protestants more than with Roman-catholics, and I have heard them every night.

365. Perhaps you played the "Protestant Boys" yourself?—Well, perhaps I might have done a bit at a time when I heard it.

366. How did you know it was Christy Murphy that played the fife?—I know it was.

367. Did you know him?—I did.

You may go down, sir.

CHARLES M'CANN, sworn; and Examined by Sir *Thomas Staples*, Q. C.

C. M'Cann.

368. WHERE do you live?—At Derrymacash.

369. Were you at home at your own place on the 12th of July last?—No, sir, I was not.

370. Not at any time in the course of the day?—I was not living at home.

371. Where were you that evening?—At Mark Rooney's corner.

372. Are you not a weaver?—I am.

373. Were you in any house weaving that evening?—No, sir, I was not.

374. At what house were you that evening?—At Mark Rooney's corner.

375. Were you in any house before that?—Yes, I was weaving at Owen Treddon's.

376. That is what I wanted to know; did you hear any noise when you were at Owen Treddon's?—No, sir, I did not.

377. Did you come out of the house?—Yes, sir.

378. About what hour did you come out?—About four o'clock.

379. Where did you go to?—I went a bit away, and at Tanaghmore Hill I heard the drums.

380. In what direction did you hear the drums beating?—I heard them beating at the Lurgan side.

381. Did you see any persons at that time?—No, sir, it was too far off to see.

382. Did you go nearer to them, or did they come nearer to you?—They came nearer to me.

383. In what direction were they moving when you

you saw them?—They were moving from Lurgan towards Derrymacash Chapel.

384. Where were you when you saw them first?—I was standing at Mark Rooney's corner.

385. Was the music playing at that time?—Yes, sir.

386. Did they pass you by there?—They did.

387. In what direction did they go?—They went on towards the Moyntaghs.

388. Well, when they came up to Derrymacash Chapel, did you follow them?—I did, sir.

389. How far did you follow them?—I followed them to Walsh's Lane.

390. As far as the chapel did you see any stones thrown by either of the parties?—Yes.

391. Where?—At Derrymacash Chapel.

392. You saw none thrown before you got to the chapel?—Yes, sir, a short piece of that.

393. Who threw the first stones?—I could not see which of them threw them.

394. Did both parties throw them?—Yes, sir, they did.

395. What did you do after that; did anything happen to you?—Yes, sir, I was shot.

396. Can you say who shot you?—Yes, sir, I can.

397. By whom were you shot?—By Samuel Tait and William Wright.

398. Do you see Tait here?—(*After a long look, pointing to the prisoner at the bar*)—Yes, sir, there he is.

399. Had you known Samuel Tait before?—Yes, I had.

400. Where did you first observe him that evening?—He was at his own house; he was not out along with the party at all.

401. Where did you first see him?—Coming out of his own gate.

402. Is that his own house, or his father's?—It is his father's house.

403. What did he do when he came out of his father's house?—He came a short distance from his own gate, and he went down on his knee, and raised his cap from his forehead.

404. Had he anything in his hand?—Yes, sir, he had a gun in his hand.

405. Well, what else did you see him do?—He went down on his knee and shot, and lodged a ball in my knee, and shot Tom Murphy.

406. How near to you was Thomas Murphy?—He was just before me, and I was facing him.

407. How was he placed with respect to Tait?—His back was towards Tait, and I was facing him.

408. You were facing Tait, you say; in what direction was Murphy looking?—He was looking towards the chapel, with his back to Sam Tait.

409. Was it the same shot struck you or not?—It was the one shot struck me and shot Murphy.

410. How far were you from Tait at that time?—I could not tell the distance.

411. Were there any persons between you and Samuel Tait when he fired that shot?—Not one.

412. What happened to Murphy?—He fell upon his face.

413. Did Tait do anything after he fired the shot?—Yes, he got up from his knee, and waved the gun round his head, and he shouted out, "Go for Black Morgan, for there is a Papish down."

414. What did you do then?—I went towards Murphy, and attempted to lift him up; William Wright then came out of the crowd with a gun in his hand; he put it to his shoulder, and when he saw me going to lift Tom Murphy, he fired, and shot me in the hip.

415. What became of you then?—When I got the last shot I could neither see nor hear.

416. Did you lose your senses for the time?—I did.

417. Where was Murphy taken to?—To James Walsh's.

418. And where were you taken to?—I was taken to my cousin's.

419. Do you know a person named Christy Murphy?—I do.

420. Did you see him that evening?—I did.

421. Where did you see him?—I saw him at Rooney's corner.

422. Was that before or after the shots were fired?—It was before.

423. What was he doing?—He was playing the fife.

424. Was he with the party that came from Lurgan?—He was.

425. When did you first see him?—I saw him as he turned the corner at Walsh's Hill.

426. And he was then playing the fife?—Yes, sir.

427. Had you heard any shots fired before those you have been telling us of?—Yes, sir, I did.

428. When was this?—They were shooting at the chapel, but I did not know who had done it.

429. That was before Tait came out of his house?—Yes, sir, it was.

430. How many shots did you hear before that?—Two, I think; I think they shot once at the widow Spelman's, and once at the chapel.

431. You cannot say which party fired those shots?—No, sir, I cannot; but the Catholic party had no gun or pistol.

432. You do not know beyond that who fired the shots?—No, sir.

433. You saw stones thrown, you have said?—Yes, sir.

434. And on both sides?—From both parties.

435. And you do not know who began it?—No, sir.

436. Where did it begin?—At Phelimy M'Cann's.

437. Phelimy; is that the same as Felix?—I do not know.

438. I want to know if the people throwing the stones were on the road, or were they behind the hedges?—There was not any behind the hedges.

439. And were the people all on the road?—They were, sir.

440. Do you know the brick-field opposite to the chapel?—I do, sir.

441. Were there any persons in that field?—Yes, sir, and the Protestants shot at them.

442. Were any of the stones thrown from behind the hedges?—No, sir.

443. Did this stone-throwing continue up to the chapel?—It did.

444. Did you see Tait after those shots were fired?—No, sir.

445. You went away, and you saw no more of him that day?—I saw no more of him that day.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan*.

446. Now, witness, listen to this: "When I was coming up, I saw a boy of the name of Thomas Murphy shot under the arm, and he fell to the

C. M'Cann. 5 March 1861.

the ground. He called on me for God's sake to go and lift him. I was going to lift him up, and I got a shot in the knee." Is that true?—Yes, sir.

447. And is it true that the one ball shot you both?—Yes, sir, it is.

448. Listen to this: "A boy named Sammy Tait shot me in the knee; and as soon as I got the shot in the knee, I turned round, and saw a boy named Thomas Murphy shot under the arm, and he fell to the ground." Is that true?—Yes, sir, it is.

449. Then it is not true that the same shot was shot at you and Murphy?—Yes, sir, it is.

450. But not at the same time?—Yes, sir, at the same time.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Show him his declaration.

Attorney General.] He is not strictly entitled, my Lord, to read this, but I do not object. Let it be read.

451. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Listen to this: "At about this time, I was shot in the knee by Samuel Tait, who pointed the gun at me; it was young Sammy Tait who shot me in the knee; as soon as I got the shot in the knee, I turned, at which time I saw Thomas Murphy on the ground." Did you see him fall to the ground?—I did not; I saw him on his mouth and nose on the ground.

452. Hear this, sir: "It was young Sammy Tait who shot me in the knee; as soon as I got the shot in the knee, I turned round; I saw a boy named Thomas Murphy shot under the arm, and he fell to the ground." Is that true?—I did not say he fell to the ground; but when I turned round to go home, Murphy was lying on the ground.

453. Again, listen to this: "As soon as I got the shot in the knee, I turned to come up the road; I saw a boy named Thomas Murphy shot under the arm, and he fell to the ground." Is that true?—It is, sir.

454. Then, it is not true that you saw him shot?—It is not.

455. Did you state any other untruth?—That is not what I gave in.

456. You were not sworn to this?—No, sir.

457. Do you know Mr. Miller, the magistrate?—Yes.

458. Do you remember him coming to your house?—Yes.

459. Is that your mark to that document?—(*dying declaration handed to Witness*); I cannot tell.

460. Did you make a mark?—I do not know; I do not remember.

461. You do not remember anything about it?—I do not, sir.

462. You never remember making a statement in writing that was read over to you?—I do not mind it, indeed, because I was senseless at the time.

463. Perhaps you never made one at all?—I might make one.

464. Do you know whether you did or not?—I do not.

465. Did the magistrate come to you?—Yes.

466. Where to?—To my own house.

467. Who was the magistrate?—Mr. Miller.

468. When was this?—When I was lying on the water-bed.

469. The water-bed which Dr. Hannay gave you?—Yes, sir.

470. Do you mind Mr. Miller coming there?—Yes, sir.

471. Did you see paper with him?—I do not mind.

472. Did he want your dying declaration?—He wanted to have words with me, but I did not have them.

473. Do you swear you did not make a dying declaration?—I cannot say.

474. Was any one else present?—Yes, the serjeant of police was there, I think.

475. Was there anyone else?—Yes, my brother was.

476. Do you know Mr. Wm. Morris, the clerk of petty sessions?—I have seen him in Lurgan.

477. Was he there?—I do not know.

478. How far were you working from Mark Rooney's corner that day?—About a quarter of a mile.

479. At whose place were you working?—At Owen Treddon's.

480. What time did you commence work?—About seven o'clock in the morning.

481. What time did you stop?—About four o'clock.

482. What time do you usually stop?—We usually weave until about nine o'clock in the evening in summer.

483. How many looms has Owen Treddon?—He has two looms.

484. Has he a son?—He has.

485. You weave on one loom; who weaves on the other?—His son.

486. Where did the son go to that day?—He went down to Piper's Hill.

487. That is nearer Lurgan, is it not?—It is.

488. For what purpose did he go there, to see the Orangemen?—Yes.

489. They were expected that way?—They were.

490. Did he go to fight?—I do not think he did.

491. Was he afraid of being shot?—No, sir.

492. Were you afraid of being shot?—No, sir.

493. If you were, you would not have gone to Rooney's corner?—No, sir.

494. And you went with them to Rooney's corner?—I did; I kept following them to Colonel Blacker's.

495. They passed you at Rooney's corner?—Yes.

496. Did they go away peaceably?—No; they were playing tunes.

497. The tunes did not offend you?—No; I did not know the tunes.

498. You heard all the music up to Tait's house?—Yes, sir, I did.

499. You heard no party tunes?—Not that I knew.

500. Did anyone complain of party tunes?—Not that I heard.

501. Were there girls with the Protestant party?—Yes, there were.

502. Were they dancing together?—I do not know.

503. Have you never been at a dance?—I have, sir.

504. Was there music there?—No.

505. How did they dance without music; did they whistle?—They did.

506. Well, sir, you did not hear them play any party tunes?—Not that I knew.

507. Now, are tunes illegal, do you know?—I do

I do not know; I know that party tunes are illegal.

508. Did party tunes ever create any animosity in you?—I do not know what "animosity" means.

509. Did you feel offended, or angry with them, for playing them?—I did not.

510. And y[illegible] often heard party tunes played?—They might h[illegible]arty tunes for me, or they might not.

511. Do you go often to dances?—No, I cannot dance now.

512. This was at Walsh's Hill?—Yes.

513. And there were no party tunes played that you heard?—They were playing tunes, but I did not know them.

514. And they passed away from the hill to the chapel?—Yes, sir.

515. Was there a Catholic party at Rooney's corner?—There were five or six lumps of boys.

516. Were they offended at the procession?—No.

517. Did it make them angry?—No.

518. Did you go to attack the Protestant party?—No.

519. Did you intend to do them any harm?—I did not.

520. You went after the procession?—Yes.

521. Were the Protestant party peaceable looking?—Well, they were.

522. Did the Catholic party throw stones after them?—Yes; when the Protestant party threw stones at the Catholic party, they threw them back again.

523. Do you swear the Protestant party threw the first stone?—No.

524. Do you not know they did not?—I do not.

525. Were there no stones on the road at Rooney's corner?—Yes, plenty.

526. You saw the chapel from Rooney's corner?—Yes.

527. Did you see any one at the chapel?—Yes, I saw some women there.

528. Did the women go by themselves up there?—Yes, some of them did.

529. Did no woman go there, except with women?—I could not swear that.

530. On your oath, do you not know that the men and women were all mixed together?—They were.

531. They were very loving?—Well, I do not know.

532. Were they pretty girls?—Some of them were.

533. Had not the girls their sweethearts, and were they not very loving?—Some of them were.

534. Did you see every boy with his arm round a girl's waist?—No, I did not.

535. At all events there they were, and they went on to the chapel?—Yes.

536. How far is that?—I could not swear.

537. Was it 10 perches?—It might be that much, and it might be more.

538. Is it 12 perches?—I could not tell the distance.

539. Is it 100 yards?—It might be that.

540. Now, were there any stones thrown at Rooney's corner?—I saw none thrown.

541. Did you throw stones yourself?—I did, when the Protestant party threw them at us.

542. You know Samuel Tait?—I do.

543. Was he with that party passing Rooney's corner?—He was not, that I saw.

544. You were on friendly terms with him?—Yes; I worked with him three summers.

545. Where did you work with him?—In the fields.

546. You often spoke to him?—Yes.

547. In friendship?—Yes; he was always a kind, friendly man.

548. Had you ever any words with each other?—No; we never had a word with each other, unless a friendly crack in the fields together

549. You got shot, you say?—Yes, sir.

550. Where were you standing when you got the shot?—In the road.

551. In the middle of the road?—It was a little after the middle.

552. On which side?—Nearer to the chapel.

553. Where was Murphy?—He was standing beside me; he was a little to one side of me; he was in the water-table.

554. Now, tell me, what did you see Tait do?—I saw him kneel down, raise his cap, take aim, and fire at me and Murphy.

555. How far was Tait from his house when he knelt down?—He was 13 or 14 perches, I think, from his house.

556. He held up his cap, you say, from his forehead?—Yes, sir.

557. How far were you from him?—About 13 or 14 perches.

558. And he took aim?—Yes, sir.

559. At which of you?—I could not tell which.

560. At both?—At both.

561. He shot you and shot Murphy, you say?—Yes.

562. How do you know that?—There was no shot fired until Samuel Tait fired.

563. How far were you from the water-table?—I do not know.

564. A perch?—No.

565. Can you tell the distance?—I do not know.

566. Murphy fell on his face in the water-table?—Yes, sir.

567. How far away from you?—A couple of yards.

568. He fell on his face and you did not see him?—No, sir.

569. When did you tell this story about Tait raising up his cap?—I told it last Saturday.

570. You came up by the train?—Yes, sir.

571. You were part of that mob, that crowd of witnesses I met myself at the train?—Yes, sir.

572. And the first time you told about the raising of the cap was on Saturday last, in Armagh?—Yes, sir.

573. When did you tell about his kneeling down?—I told it on Saturday last, for the first time, that I remember.

574. Did you ever forget that you told it?—Yes.

575. Could you swear you did not forget it six months ago?—I could not.

576. That was the first time you told it, on Saturday last?—Yes, that I remember.

577. What was the first time it was told to you?—I do not know.

578. Four months ago?—No, it is not four months ago.

579. Three months ago?—I could not swear how long it was.

580. Who was it told you about the cap and the kneeling?—Sure, I saw him myself.

581. Who

C M'Cann.

5 March 1861.

C. M'Cann. 5 March 1861.

581. Who told it to you?—Nobody that I ever remember.

582. At all events, you did not tell it to Mr. Miller?—Well, sir, I might, but I do not remember; I was too bad to remember.

583. Listen to this: "Declarant threw stones at the crowd three or four times. * * * The guns were pointed towards the party who were throwing the stones; and the shots would not have been fired if the stones had not been thrown." Is that true?—That is not mine; it is Thomas Murphy's.

584. Was not Thomas Murphy a good and well-disposed boy?—He was.

585. Did you know him well?—I did.

Attorney General.] Is Mr. M'Mechan referring to this man's declaration, or not?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I read it by mistake.

586. You say nothing about kneeling down in your declaration?—Yes, sir, I did say that.

587. You told the magistrate?—I do not mind whether I told the magistrate or not; I did tell him, and he may not have taken it down.

588. Do you mind about it all?—I do not.

589. Do you mind anything you told the magistrate?—I think I do mind some things that I told the magistrate.

590. Do you mind telling the magistrate anything about Tait kneeling down?—I do.

591. Are you sure of it?—I am not.

592. Did he tell you to tell the whole truth?—Not that I remember.

593. But you did not tell him the whole truth?—I told him the whole truth.

594. Do you know Patrick Carr?—I do.

595. Did you see him there?—I did not.

596. Do you know James Morrow?—I do.

597. Did you see him there?—Yes.

598. Do you know where Wolf's Hill is?—Yes, sir, I do.

599. Did you hear them say at Rooney's corner, to the Protestant party, that they would get it when they went to Wolf's Island?—I did not.

600. The Protestant party fired into the brickfield, you have sworn?—Yes.

601. At the men at their work there?—Yes.

602. And nothing was thrown from it?—Not that I saw.

603. The men that were working there, went on with their work?—Some of them did so.

Re-examined by Sir *Thomas Staples*, Q. C.

604. The depositions you first made before the magistrate on the 12th July last, was at the time when you were extremely ill?—Yes, sir.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I object to this, as the witness has sworn that he has no recollection of it.

Sir *Thomas Staples.*] I want to show the state in which he was when he made the declaration to the magistrate.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I submit this, my Lord, that an occurrence that took place, of which he has no recollection, he cannot be re-examined as to the circumstances of that occurrence.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What I understand Sir Thomas Staples to desire to do, is to ask him about what state he was in when the declaration was made.

605. Sir *Thomas Staples.*] Precisely so, my Lord. (*To Witness.*) What state were you in when the magistrate came to you on the 12th of July?—

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] He has not stated it was the 12th of July.

606. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Let me ask you a question. You remember the magistrate coming to you?—Yes, my Lord.

607. What day was that?—It was the evening after I was shot.

608. Sir *Thomas Staples.*] What state were you in that evening?—I was extremely ill.

609. What state were you in when the magistrate came to you?—I was getting better than I was, and I was sleeping a wee bit before he came in.

610. Did you become insensible for any time after you were wounded?—Yes, sir, I was.

611. Had you recovered your senses before the magistrate came in?—I do not know.

612. Do you remember the magistrate coming to you?—Yes, sir.

613. And the chief of the police?—Yes, sir.

614. Whatever he took down was in writing, and there we have it?—He did not take anything down in writing that night, that I mind.

615. Are you certain of that?—Well, sir, when the magistrate came in, my head was not right.

616. After that day were you examined any more about what you had seen on the 12th of July until the 2d of this month?—No, sir, I was not.

617. And where were you examined on that occasion, and by whom?—I was examined in the Crown Solicitor's office.

618. And you had not been examined between these two periods at all?—No, sir, not that I mind; I might, but I do not remember.

619. No person examined you on oath until this day?—No, sir.

620. Were you examined by any other person?—Yes, sir, by the Grand Jury.

621. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] The declaration was made on the 12th of July?—No, sir, it was not.

622. Were you on the water-bed at that time?—No, sir.

623. Was it not in consequence of your having bed sores that you got the water-bed?—Yes, sir.

624. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You say you saw the prisoner Tait come out of his house?—Yes, my Lord.

625. Where was the Protestant crowd at that time?—They were standing on the road, before the door of his house.

626. Were there any of them between him and the door?—No, nobody between him and the party that shot.

627. He did not come out from the crowd?—No, he came out from his own door.

628. You are sure he was not with the crowd?—I am; he was at his work all day.

629. And the Protestant party were opposite his house?—Yes, my Lord; they were on the road.

630. And some of them went away home?—Yes, the horsemen went home.

631. *A Juror.*] Tell the jury, was it a ball you were shot with in the knee?—It was a pellet ball, a pistol ball.

632. Do

632. Do you call that the ball that shot the other man?—No, sir, I do not know.

633. It was the one shot, out of the one gun, you say?—Yes, sir.

634. *Another Juror.*] What knee were you hit in?—The right knee, sir.

635. And Murphy was to your left?—No, sir, to my right; I was in a line with Tait, and Murphy was on one side.

636. It first hit you in the knee, and then struck him under the arm?—Yes, sir.

637. Sir *Thomas Staples.*] You state that you were struck by a pellet?—Yes, sir. C. M'Cann. 5 March 1861.

638. A pistol pellet?—Yes, sir.

639. The same discharge of the gun struck you with one pellet and it struck Murphy with another?—Yes, sir, it did.

640. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Had Murphy his face towards you or his back?—He had his back to me; I was standing facing Tait, and he was standing with his back to me.

FELIX M'CANN, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *M'Donnell*, Q.C.

641. ARE you a brother of the last witness?—Yes. F. M'Cann.

642. Where do you live?—I live at Achacommon.

643. Do you live in the same house with your brother?—Yes.

644. Do you remember the 12th of July last?—I do.

645. Did you hear any noise that evening?—I did.

646. About what hour did you hear the noise?—Between a quarter and ten minutes to six o'clock.

647. Where were you when you first heard the noise?—I was working in Rooney's field.

648. Did you see any party coming forward?—Yes.

649. Who did you see?—I saw Christy Murphy playing the fife.

650. State what you observed?—I saw Christy Murphy playing the fife, and his brother, Richard Murphy, playing the drum; and I saw Cinnamond Hughes in the party, too, and William Wright shooting into the widow Spelman's.

651. Did you know the tune they were playing?—I did not.

652. Did you see any ribbons with them?—I did not observe any.

653. Were any shots fired that you saw?—Not until they came to the widow Spelman's.

654. Who did you see fire them there?—I saw Castles and William Wright both fire there.

655. Did you see Samuel Tait there?—I saw him near his own house.

656. Where were the Protestant party when you first saw him?—They were at Tait's own house; some were beyond it, and some right opposite it.

657. Did you see Tait do anything?—Yes.

658. What did you see him do?—I saw him come out with a gun, drop down on his knee, and fire.

659. Where were you at this time?—I was about 10 yards from my brother.

660. Was your sister there?—Yes, she was.

661. What is your sister's name?—Elizabeth M'Cann.

662. Did you see Thomas Murphy there?—I did.

663. Tell the jury what you saw Tait do, if anything?—I saw him coming out in front of the party.

664. Did he come out of the party, or did he come from his own house?—He came from his own house.

665. He came in front of the party, you say?—Yes.

666. In what direction were the party going at the time?—They were going the Moyntaghs's road.

667. That is further from Lurgan than Derrymacash?—It is, sir.

668. Now, how far did he come from his own house?—About five perches, as near as I can say.

669. What did he do then?—He dropped upon his knee, and shot.

670. Did any one fall then?—Yes, Thomas Murphy fell.

671. By the first shot?—Yes.

672. You saw Tait fire?—Yes.

673. Did you see Murphy fall?—I did.

674. Did you see Tait fire a second shot?—Yes; I saw him go back into the crowd, and fire another shot.

675. Did he fire?—He did.

576. Was any person hit by it?—Yes, sir.

677. Who?—My brother, Charles M'Cann.

678. Do you know whether your brother was struck by the shot that struck Murphy?—I do not know.

679. Will you tell us the position that Murphy was standing in when he was shot?—He was standing with his back to the party.

680. You mean with his back to Tate?—Yes.

681. Did you see where Murphy was shot?—He was shot in the back, and he fell on the road.

682. Did you lift up your brother when he fell?—I did; I lifted him up, and took him to his cousin's house.

683. What is his name?—Charles M'Cann.

684. That is your cousin's name?—Yes, sir.

685. Was your brother very ill that night?—He was.

686. Was he sensible?—He was sensible nearly the whole time through.

687. Even that night?—Yes, sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Meade.*

688. Do you recollect when you first saw the Protestant party coming up?—I do not.

689. Did you see them before they turned the corner?—No, sir.

690. Were you with your brother when the magistrate was there?—I was not.

691. Where were you working, do you say, on the 12th of July?—In Mr. Rooney's field.

692. Were there any men working with you that day?—Yes, sir.

693. What brought you down to Rooney's corner?—We had quit our work, and then we went down to see them.

694. Was

F. M'Cann.

5 March 1861.

694. Was your day's work over at the time?—Yes.

695. Was that the usual time of stopping work, half-past five o'clock?—I never worked more.

696. And what brought you down to Rooney's corner?—Every evening after working in Mr. Rooney's field, we went down to his son's house, and got a treat.

697. Did you get your treat that evening?—No, sir.

698. The Protestant party went on?—Yes.

699. And you followed them?—I followed my brother.

700. Had they got as far as the brick-field that night; had the Protestant party got as far as the brick-field before you began to follow them?—They had got past it, and were nearer to Tait's house.

701. Was there any one in the brick-field?—There were men working in it.

702. Had any stones been thrown?—None, until after they passed the brick-field.

703. At that time they were playing music?—They were.

704. No shots had been fired up to that time?—No, I saw none fired up to that time.

705. Did you see any guns with the Protestant party that night?—Not until they went down to Tait's, none but pistols.

706. Now, did you see a man named Heyburn there?—I did.

707. He is a Roman-catholic?—He is.

708. Did you see him with a gun that night? I did not.

709. When you came down until they got to Tait's house; where were you when this shot was fired by Tait?—I was in advance of my brother.

710. Nearer to Tait?—Yes, nearer to Tait.

711. How much nearer?—About ten yards.

712. And your brother was ten yards nearer to you than he was to Tait?—Yes.

713. Which way was he looking?—He was at that time facing Murphy.

714. Murphy and he were together, you say?—Yes.

715. What distance were they apart on the road?—They were about ten yards apart.

716. Tait, you say, came out and fired?—Yes.

717. What took place?—Murphy fell.

718. Did he fire a second time?—Yes, he did.

719. What time elapsed between the first and the second shots?—About five minutes; my brother was going to lift up Murphy when Tait shot him.

720. When your brother was hit what did you do?—I went to lift him up.

721. And who took charge of Murphy then?—A boy named John Mathews.

722. And you went home with your brother?—Yes.

723. Do you know James Morrow?—I do.

724. Was he there?—I did not see him.

725. You saw all that were there?—Yes.

726. About how many were there when you passed them at the brick-field?—There were about ten boys like myself.

727. Were there any of the ten girls?—I do not know.

728. Were there any girls amongst the Protestant party?—There were, a good lot.

729. Were your brother and Murphy in the centre of the road?—No; Murphy was on the side-path and my brother was at the other side of the road.

730. With the water-table between them?—Yes; Murphy was not quite on the side path, he was at the side of the water-table.

ELIZABETH M'CANN, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *Crawford.*

E. M'Cann.

731. ARE you the sister of Charles M'Cann?—I am.

732. Do you remember the evening of the 12th of July last?—I do.

733. Where were you then?—At Mark Rooney's Hill.

734. At what time was this?—Between five and six o'clock.

735. Did you see about that time any crowd of persons?—Yes, I saw them coming up near Cremmins's.

736. Who were they?—The Orangemen.

737. Had they any music?—Yes, they were beating the drum and playing music.

738. Had they any ribbons on them, or emblems of any kind?—They had, but I did not know who had them.

739. What were they?—They were orange ribbons.

740. Were there any firearms among them?—Yes.

741. They had firearms; did they fire them?—Not till after they passed Mark Rooney's corner.

742. Did they proceed on from that corner?—Yes.

743. In what direction?—Towards Derryadd.

744. Did you follow them?—Yes.

745. They went on, and you followed them?—Yes; when I heard what Atty Malcomson said, I went after my brother.

746. What did Atty Malcomson say?—He told me they would be all shot when they went the length of Tait's.

747. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Did he go on?—No, he did not.

748. Mr. *Crawford.*] What did Malcomson say?—He said they would be all shot like dogs when they went up to Tait's.

749. What did you do?—I went after my brother Charles, who had gone after the Orangemen down the road.

750. Where was he when you came up with him?—He was at the Widow Spelman's.

751. When you got down there where were the Orangemen?—They were at the other side of Tait's.

752. Did you see anyone down at Tait's that you knew?—Yes.

753. Who did you see?—I saw Sam Tait and William Wright.

754. Do you see Tait here to-day?—Yes, I see him in the dock.

755. Where was he when you saw him?—He was a little bit from his own house, opposite his own wee garden.

756. Did

756. Did you see him do anything when he was there?—Yes, I saw him fire.

757. What was it he fired?—It was a gun.

758. How did he hold the gun?—He came out of the crowd, and kneeled down.

759. Did you see him do anything else?—Yes; I saw him wave the gun over his head, and say there was a Papist down, and they might go for Black Morgan.

760. When he fired, did you see anything at all near you happen?—Yes, I saw Thomas Murphy fall.

761. When Tait fired, had Murphy his back or face turned towards him?—He had his back to him.

762. Where was your brother Charles when Murphy fell?—He was just alongside of him.

763. Had he his back or his face towards Tait when Murphy fell?—He had his face to him.

764. Did anything happen to him at that time? Yes, he got a wound in the knee.

765. Was that about the time Murphy fell?—Yes.

766. What took place then?—Murphy fell, and he asked my brother to go help him away for God's sake.

767. Well, did he do so?—Yes; when Thomas Murphy called out to him to come and lift him away, my brother went over to raise him up, when William Wright came and fired at him, and wounded him behind.

768. Did your brother fall?—He did not; he was knocked that he could not see.

769. Well, was he taken away?—Yes, he was taken away to his cousin's.

770. Had you known Samuel Tait before that day?—Yes, I had; my brother ought to have known him for many a day, as he wrought with him.

771. How far was Tait from the Protestant party at that time?—They were below the bridge, and at the other side of his own house at that time.

772. Did you see Tait after he fired?—Yes, I saw him turn back to his own house.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Joy*, Q.C.

773. You are the sister of some of those other M'Canns who have been examined?—Yes.

774. There is a family party of you?—Well, I do not know.

775. Why, we have Felix, Charles, and Bernard, you know?—They are my cousins, some of them.

776. You saw all that was going on that day?—No, I did not.

777. Did you shut your eyes to what was going on on one side, and keep them open for the other?—No, I did not.

778. Did you see the Orange party come past Mark Rooney's corner?—I did.

779. And you saw them go towards Tait's?—Yes.

780. And you saw the thing from beginning to end?—No, I did not.

781. Did they not go in at Mr. Fforde's gate?—Some of them did, I believe, and some did not.

782. You saw them when they came up?—Yes, I was at Mark Rooney's Hill at the time.

783. Who was there with you?—The neighbours.

784. The natives of the hill?—Yes.

785. Was Charles M'Cann or Felix M'Cann there?—No; Felix was working in Mr. Rooney's field.

786. Where did you meet your brother Charles?—At the widow Spelman's.

787. How near were you to him?—If I had moved one way, I would have got what struck him.

788. Felix was nearer to Charles than to Tait's?—I did not see him at all.

789. At all? Do you swear that?—Not at that time.

790. Did you see Felix at the time you were standing beside Charles; yes or no?—I did not.

791. At all events, you stood next your brother Charles?—Yes.

792. And Charles was facing Tait?—Yes.

793. At the time he shot Murphy?—Yes.

794. I want to understand this. Your brother Charles was standing with his face towards Tait when Tait fired?—Yes.

795. You are sure of that?—Yes.

796. And is that as true as everything else you have told the jury?—Yes.

797. And it is equally true that you did not see your brother Felix?—No, I did not see him.

798. How many balls came out of Tait's gun?—I could not tell how many were in it.

799. You said that Wright was standing near to Tait?—I did not.

800. Where was he standing?—He was on the road.

801. Was he facing you?—He was.

802. Do you not say he fired?—So he did.

803. Where was he standing at the time?—He was standing a bit above Tait's house.

804. About how far from Tait's house was it?—I do not know.

805. Well, how near to Tait was he?—He was a good bit off.

806. Wright was standing nearer to you than Tait?—Yes.

807. About how many yards from Tait was he?—I could not tell.

808. Was he one yard?—Yes.

809. Ten yards?—I could not tell.

810. He might have been from 30 to 40 yards?—I suppose it might be that.

811. How much nearer was he to you than Tait?—I do not think there was a great difference.

812. In short, were they about the same distance from you?—They were.

813. Were any stones thrown by your party that day?—I saw none.

814. You did not see any stones thrown from the time they left Rooney's corner until they went in by Mr. Fforde's gate?—I did not follow the Orangemen.

815. Were you not at Rooney's and at Spelman's?—I was.

816. Opposite the chapel, were there not stones thrown?—I did not see any thrown; there might have been plenty thrown, for I was not there.

817. Did you not walk down the road opposite the chapel?—They were a long distance off me at that time.

818. And you swear that from the time you left Rooney's corner until you reached Spelman's you never saw a stone thrown?—I was not there to see it.

819. In short, were you not upon the road from the moment they came to Rooney's until they disappeared at Mr. Fforde's gate?—I was.

E. M'Cann. 5 March 1861.

820. And you did not see a stone thrown?—No.

821. Perhaps you will distinguish between stones and brick-bats?—I did not see any brick-bats thrown.

822. Did you see James Morrow there?—Yes; that is his place of stopping.

823. You saw him on the road?—Yes.

824. On the same road on which you saw the Orangemen?—Yes.

825. Did you see a man named John Heyburn or Havrill there?—No.

826. How was Morrow dressed on the road?—He was in his working-dress.

827. What sort of dress is that?—It is a waistcoat and trousers.

828. You saw no man with anything in his hand of your party?—I did not.

829. Did you see any men in the brick-field?—Yes; they were working there.

830. You did not swear that before; did you swear an information in this case?—I did.

831. Just after the case occurred?—Yes.

832. Listen to this: "I retreated down after my brother * * * He got one ball out of Tait's gun, and four out of Wright's." Is that true?—That was entered wrong. I said he got a ball out of Sam Tait's gun; they asked me how many balls he got, and I said four; and they put it down that way.

833. Listen to this, too: "My brother Charles had his back to Tait when he was shot." Is that true?—That is wrong, too. I told the magistrate he had his face towards Tait, and they put it down wrong.

834. Was the information read over to you?—Yes.

835. By those respectable magistrates?—Yes.

836. Did you tell them that they had put that down wrong?—I did; I told them to alter it, and they would not.

837. And you signed the information?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. *Crawford.*

838. You said you were standing at Rooney's corner when the Orangemen passed?—Yes.

839. Were you with the Orangemen any part of that day afterwards?—No.

840. Did you see the Orangemen again until you went down to the widow Spelman's?—No.

841. And they were then below Tait's?—Yes.

842. Mr. *Joy.*] Just a question or two, my Lord, I forgot to ask the witness. As we are on the subject of the informations you swore before Mr. Hancock and Mr. Miller, let me ask you, had you as distinct a recollection of what was said and done by Tait as you have to-day?—I had.

843. Did you ask the magistrates to allow you to add something to your informations which was not in them before?—No, I did not.

844. Did you swear anything before the magistrates about Tait saying about the black priest, "Black Morgan"?—Yes, I did.

845. You swear that?—I do.

846. Did you tell them anything about Tait saying there was a Papist down?—No, I think not; I do not mind telling that.

847. Did you tell them anything about Tait's hallooing at all?—I think not.

848. Did you tell them anything about his waving the gun round his head after he fired?—I do not mind.

Mr. *Joy.*] You do not mind; then I have to tell you that there is not one word of these things in your informations.

849. Mr. *Crawford.*] When you got to the widow Spelman's, you were opposite Tait's?—Yes.

850. Tell me, did you see the wounds upon your brother, Charles M'Cann, that evening?—Yes, when he was stripped.

851. How many wounds had he?—Four.

852. Was it after you saw those four wounds you swore your information?—Yes.

843. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Did you see Tait fire more than one shot?—I did not, my Lord.

854. I think you said that after he fired the shot that you saw him fire, he went back to his own house?—Yes.

JAMES HENNON, sworn; and Examined by the *Attorney General.*

J. Hennon.

855. Do you remember the last 12th of July?—Yes, sir.

856. Were you in Lurgan that day?—Yes, sir.

857. Do you remember about what hour you left Lurgan?—I could not say.

858. Do you remember coming to Rooney's corner?—Yes, sir.

859. Did you see any people there?—I did.

860. Did you see any procession going on?—I saw a lot of men there, and they fired shots.

861. Where were you?—I was with them.

862. How far did you come with them?—I came from Lurgan.

863. Was there any stone-throwing on the road?—Yes.

864. Between whom?—Between both parties.

865. Was there any stone-throwing on the road near the chapel?—There was.

866. Did you hear any shots fired?—Yes, sir, I did.

867. Where were you when you first heard the shots?—I was at James Walsh's Loaning.

868. When you got near the chapel there were shots also?—Yes, sir.

869. And after the shots were fired, was there any stone-throwing between the parties?—Yes, sir, there was.

870. Do you know Samuel Tait?—Yes, sir.

871. Do you see him here?—I do.

872. How long do you know him?—These four years, going back and forward to school.

873. Where do you live?—I live about a mile from the chapel.

874. Did you see Samuel Tait on that day?—I did.

875. Where was he when you saw him?—A wee bit on the side of his own house.

876. When you saw him, what did you see him do?—I saw him shooting.

877. With what did he shoot?—A gun.

878. Describe to the jury how he shot with the gun?—

gun?—He knelt down, put the cap off his eyes, and shot.

879. Did you see anybody fall when Tait fired the shot?—I saw Thomas Murphy fall.

880. Were you yourself wounded on that occasion?—I could not say whether that was the shot or not.

881. Were you wounded at all?—Yes, sir, I was.

882. Did you remain long afterwards at the place?—No, sir.

883. How long afterwards did you receive the wound in the face; how long after Tait fired the shot?—About five minutes.

884. Did you observe what Tait did after he fired the shot?—No, sir, I did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. *McMechan*.

885. You stayed for five minutes after Tait fired the shot?—Yes, sir.

886. What were you doing during that time?—I was doing nothing.

887. You thought it good fun, I suppose?—I did not think it good fun at all.

888. You stayed there five minutes after you were shot?—No; I was going away when I was shot.

889. I see; it was five minutes after he was shot that you were shot?—Yes, sir.

890. Where were you shot?—At James Walsh's Loaning.

891. Who shot you?—I do not know.

892. What were you doing when Tait fired the shot?—I was looking down towards Tait's house.

893. You saw all that was going on between you and Tait's at that time?—No, sir.

894. You had a view of Tait's house?—No, I could not see it for the trees.

895. How far was Tait's house from you?—I could not tell.

896. How far was Tait from you when he fired?—I could not tell.

897. Was it as far as the window over there?—It was farther.

898. Was it as far again?—I could not say.

899. Was it three times as far?—I could not tell.

900. How long was he kneeling down?—I could not say.

901. Was he 10 minutes?—I could not say.

902. You were looking at him all the time?—Yes, sir, I was.

903. And he was taking aim?—He was.

904. Who did you see there besides Tait?—I knew nobody but him.

905. You do not live near it—near Tait's?—Yes, sir, I do.

906. You live near the M'Canns?—About a mile from them.

907. Do you know them all?—I do.

908. Where do you go to school?—To the chapel school.

909. What way do you come to the chapel school?—I come past Tait's house.

910. Do you pass the M'Canns?—I pass Patrick M'Cann's.

911. Were you at the chapel school that evening?—No, sir, I was not.

912. You saw no person there that you knew that night except Tait?—No, sir.

913. Do you know William Wright?—I do not.

914. What brought you to Lurgan?—I went there to see the doctor.

915. Were you afraid of those Orangemen?—No, I was not.

916. Did you ever hear of the Cherokee Indians; they eat people, do they not?—I do not know.

917. Did you ever hear of the Syrian massacres?—No, sir.

918. Could you tell me whether they are worse than the Syrian massacres?—I could not say.

919. Were you afraid of their eating you?—I was not.

920. Have you any animosity to the Orangemen?—I could not say.

921. But they never did you any harm?—No, sir.

922. Do you know if they have animosity to you?—I do not know.

923. Did they ever tell you at the school about William and James, and how he ran away, and how William gave us our liberties?—No, sir.

924. Baron *Fitzgerald*.] You knew Thomas Murphy?—Yes, sir.

925. How was Murphy when he fell; had he his back or his face towards you?—No, he had his side to me.

926. Was Charles M'Cann near him?—I did not see him.

927. Were you standing near Murphy?—I was.

928. About how far were you from him?—I was about four yards from him.

929. And you say you know the M'Canns?—Yes, sir.

BERNARD M'CANN, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *Dix*.

930. WHERE do you live?—I live at Achacommon.

931. With whom?—With my father.

932. Is your house nearer Mark Rooney's corner than the chapel?—It is below the chapel.

933. Below the chapel, and nearer Tait's?—Yes, sir.

934. Do you recollect the evening of the 12th of July last?—Yes.

935. Where were you on the evening of that day?—I was in the house.

936. Did you hear any noise?—Yes; I went out from the house to the footpath, and the Orange party and the Catholic party were coming up.

937. Were the Orange party coming from Lurgan?—Yes, sir.

938. Towards Derryadd?—Yes.

939. And did they pass your father's house?—Yes.

940. Had they music with them?—They had.

941. What tunes were they playing?—I do not know.

942. Had they ribbons?—I did not see any.

943. Did you hear any shots fired before they came to your father's house?—I did.

944. Were the shots fired by the Orangemen?—Yes, from the Orange party to the Catholics.

945. Did you follow them?—Yes, I did.

946. How far did you follow them?—I went down after them to Walsh's Loaning.

947. When you got there, what did you see; just state what occurred?—I saw Samuel Tait

B. M'Cann. 5 March 1861.

and Thomas Humphrey come up from Tait's house, and kneel down to shoot.

948. Did you see them do anything else?—I saw them fire.

949. Do you know Samuel Tait?—I do.

950. Did you see him do anything when he knelt down?—He shot with his gun.

951. Did Thomas Humphrey shoot after him?—No; they both shot together.

952. Did anything happen to you?—Yes.

953. What was it?—A ball passed through my arm.

954. Did you see anything more?—I turned round to come home, and then I saw Thomas Murphy.

955. Did you see anything happen to him?—Yes; I saw him fall down sideways.

956. Did you see any one help Thomas Murphy up?—Yes; I saw Charles M'Cann come up to his assistance.

957. You were wounded yourself at the time?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Meade*.

958. You say you saw the Protestant party come in the form of a procession along the road?—Yes, sir.

959. They had music, you say?—Yes.

960. Were they playing party tunes?—I do not know.

961. The Protestant party were going on, and the Catholic party were following them?—Yes.

962. What were the Catholic party doing?—We were only watching the ones that were shooting at us.

963. How many were there of the Roman-catholic party altogether?—I could not tell.

964. Were there a dozen?—I do not know.

965. Could you swear there was not a dozen?—I could not.

966. Were there 100?—I am not sure.

967. There might have been?—There might.

968. Could there have been 200?—I would not like to say.

969. You only heard the shots when they were passing your father's house?—No; I heard them before.

970. Did you see a pistol when they were passing your father's house?—I did.

971. Did you a gun at that time?—I did not.

972. You joined the Roman-catholic party, and you followed the Protestant party?—I did.

973. Did you take a stone in your hand on that occasion?—No, sir.

974. You followed on till you came in the direction of Tait's house?—I did.

975. How far were you from Tait's house at the time the shot was fired that struck Murphy? I could not exactly say.

976. Were the Protestant party at that time between you and Tait's house?—They were beyond it.

977. How far is your father's house from Tait's?—It is about half-way between Tait's and Mark Rooney's.

978. Is it between the chapel and Rooney's?—It is at the other side of the chapel.

979. Is it on the right or left-hand side of the road as you go towards the chapel from Mark Rooney's?—It is on the left-hand side.

980. Is it between the chapel and Tait's house?—It is.

981. At the time when this shot was fired, how far were you from Murphy?—I never saw Murphy until I turned round.

982. How were you looking at the time?—I was looking towards Tait's house.

983. Did both those parties, Tait and Thomas Humphrey, come out of Tait's house?—No.

984. Did Tait himself come out of his own house?—He did.

985. How far did he come out of his own house?—He came down to about 10 perches near me, as I was standing.

986. How far from his own house?—It was about half way.

987. You saw Tait kneel down and take aim?—Yes, sir.

988. Did he take a long aim?—He shot off very sudden.

989. Was it on his right knee or his left he knelt?—I do not know.

990. Did Humphrey kneel down too?—He did.

991. When Tait fired, what did he do?—He gave a cheer.

992. What did he say?—I did not hear him say anything.

993. After he gave the cheer, did he do anything?—Yes; after he gave the cheer, he shook the gun over his head; the others then came back when he cheered, and then he ran forward when he found the rest coming to his assistance.

994. You never saw Thomas Murphy until after he was down?—I never saw him until he had fallen, and when he said he was killed.

995. How was his face turned when you saw him?—His face was turned towards Tait's side of the road, and his back was to the middle of the road.

996. When Tait took aim on that occasion, did he appear to be aiming at you or Murphy?—I could not say.

997. Did you ever say so?—I am not sure.

998. You will not swear you never said that he took aim at you?—I will not.

999. When you saw Murphy on the ground fallen, who was the first person that came up to assist him?—Charles M'Cann.

1000. Was he nearer the chapel than Murphy was?—He was nearer to the chapel.

1001. What distance was between them?—About four or five yards.

1002. You do not mean he was four or five yards nearer to the chapel?—I do.

1003. Well, now, when Charles M'Cann went over to him to lift him up, what did he do?—I did not see him do anything, because I was suffering so much from the pain of my own arm that I ran away; I could not stand it.

1004. Where did you run to?—I ran home as quick as I could.

1005. Did you see M'Cann put his hand on Murphy?—I only saw him go over to him to help him up.

1006. When did you next see Charles M'Cann; was it that evening?—No, sir.

1007. When next?—I saw him next morning.

1008. How did he look?—He was moaning, and was very ill.

1009. Was it after he got the shot that he went to help Murphy?—No, he got the shot after Murphy.

1010. Then it was after he went to help Murphy that he got the shot?—I think so.

1011. Murphy

B. M'Cann. 5 March 1861.

1011. Murphy fell on his side, you say?—Yes, sir.

1012. Was it on the side path or in the middle of the road?—It was near the side path.

1013. What did Humphrey do after he fired?—He rushed on along with the rest.

1014. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] How far had you gone in following the Protestant party when you were wounded?—I had not gone past Walsh's Loaning.

1015. On which side of the road were you?—On the side with Tait's house.

1016. Was that the side you saw Murphy fall on?—He was facing Tait's house when he fell.

1017. You said he was nearer to the side than to the middle of the road when he fell?—Yes, sir.

1018. Nearer to Tait's house?—Yes, sir.

1019. Charles M'Cann then came over to that side?—Yes.

1020. Had you seen Charles M'Cann there before that?—I had not noticed him before that time.

1021. *Foreman.*] Was it the same shot that killed Murphy by which you were wounded?—No; the two shot together, and I could not tell which of them killed him.

1022. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] How near were Samuel Tait and Thomas Humphrey together when they kneeled down?—They were close together.

PATRICK HENNON, sworn; and Examined by the *Solicitor General.*

P. Hennon.

1023. WHERE do you live?—Down at Achacommon.

1024. Do you remember the 12th of July last?—Yes, sir.

1025. Did you see any party of Orangemen on that day?—Yes, sir, I did.

1026. Where did you first see them?—I first saw them pass Mark Rooney's.

1027. Were they at Mark Rooney's when you saw them first?—Yes, sir.

1028. What did they do?—They went on the length of the chapel.

1029. Did you go on after them?—Yes, I did.

1030. What did you see them do then?—I saw Christy Murphy fire two shots at the chapel.

1031. Did you see what he fired those two shots with?—Yes, it was a pistol.

1032. Did you see any stone-throwing at the chapel?—Yes, sir, there were stones thrown there.

1033. Were stones thrown at both sides?—Yes, sir.

1034. Do you know Walsh's Loaning?—I do.

1035. Did you follow them down to Walsh's Loaning?—Yes, sir.

1036. When you got there where were the Orange party?—Down at Sammy Tait's.

1037. Did you see Sammy Tait that day?—No, sir, I did not see him until that evening.

1038. After you came to Walsh's Loaning, did you see Sammy Tait?—I did.

1039. Where?—A wee bit above his own house.

1040. Did you know him before?—Yes.

1041. Did you see him do anything?—I saw him kneeling down and shooting.

1042. Did you see anything happen when he fired?—Yes, sir.

1043. What was it?—Thomas Murphy fell at that time.

1044. Did anything happen you?—Yes, I got a ball at that time.

1045. Where?—In the leg.

1046. How near were you to Murphy when he fell?—I was just standing beside him.

1047. Did that ball lodge in your leg?—Yes, sir, and it is in it still.

1048. Did you see any one else fire that evening except Sam Tait?—No, sir, I did not.

1049. After you received the ball in your leg, what did you do?—I went down to James Walsh's.

1050. And you did not see anything more?—No, sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

1051. Where was Tait when he fired the shot?—This side of his own house.

1052. How far?—I do not know.

1053. Ten perches?—No.

1054. Seven perches?—About that.

1055. Any person that would say that he was close to his own door when he fired would tell a lie?—Yes, sir.

1056. Listen to this: "Sammy Tait was at his own house when he fired the shot which struck me, and Thomas Murphy fell." Did you swear that?—I did.

1057. Is that true?—It is.

1058. Which is true, that, or that he was seven perches from his house?—I do not know.

1059. Will you say that either of them is true?—I will not.

1060. Murphy and you were shot by the one shot?—Yes.

1061. How near Murphy were you standing?—I was close beside him.

1062. And Charles M'Cann was close by him?—He was not there.

1063. He was not there?—I did not see him.

1064. Nor his sister, Elizabeth M'Cann?—I did not see Elizabeth M'Cann there.

1065. Were there a great crowd of Catholics there?—There were a few.

1066. How many were there, six or seven?—More.

1067. Eight?—More; there were a good lot.

1068. A good lot, I suppose 20?—Well, yes, 20 boys and girls.

1069. You saw all that were there, and knew them?—I did not take notice of them.

1070. Were the Protestant party beyond Tait's house, or at your side of it?—They were at Tait's house.

1071. Were any of them nearer you than Tait's house?—No.

1072. When you speak of Orangemen, you mean Protestants, I suppose?—Yes.

1073. You mean Protestant by Orangeman?—Yes.

1074. Did you see anybody beside Tait when he fired?—Yes, sir.

1075. How near were you to him?—I was about 40 yards away.

1076. You were near Murphy?—Yes.

1077. How long was Tait aiming at you?—I could not say.

 1078. A quarter

P. Hennon, 5 March, 1861.

1078. A quarter of an hour?—I could not say.
1079. Ten minutes?—I could not say.
1080. About seven or eight minutes?—I could not say.
1081. What is the name of the priest?—Mr. Morgan.
1082. Did you see him that night?—Yes, sir, I did.
1083. Did you hear anyone calling out his name?—No, sir, I did not.
1084. You heard no one shouting out there was a Papist down, and for Black Morgan to come to him?—No, sir.
1085. You did not hear Tait say it?—No, sir.
1086. Could he have said it without your hearing him, and you within 40 yards of him?—No, I think not.
1087. Did he wave the gun?—He did.
1088. Did you hear Tait say anything at all?—No, sir, I did not hear him speak.
1089. He waved the gun, but he did not speak?—No; there were plenty more there.
1090. Tell me what you saw Tait do after he fired the shot?—When Murphy fell, he waved the gun round his head, and ran up to where he was.
1091. To strip the slain?—I do not know.
1092. Did he turn the butt end of the gun?—No.
1093. You got off then?—Yes, sir.
1094. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Had you passed Walsh's Loaning before you were shot?—Yes, sir.
1095. How far?—A wee bit down the road.
1096. Which side of the road were you on?—The right-hand side.
1097. Was that the side Murphy was on?—No, sir, it was on the other.
1098. I understand you to say that you were on different sides of the road?—No, sir, we were close together.
1099. You mean the right-hand side of the pathway?—Yes.
1100. You were on the pathway?—Yes.

THOMAS M'GILLIGAN, sworn; and Examined by Sir *Thomas Staples.*

Thomas M'Gilligan.

1101. WHERE do you live?—I live at Ballinamoney.
1102. Were you in Lurgan on the 12th of July last?—I was.
1103. What time of the day did you go to it?—About 10 o'clock in the morning.
1104. Did you see any party of people there?—Yes, sir.
1105. How many did you see there?—The town was full.
1106. Was the town full when you went in?—It was, sir.
1107. Did you leave it marching?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I object, my Lord, to any question touching marching in the town. It is here sworn that Tait was not in the town.

Sir *Thomas Staples.*] I want to show the character of the party.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I think the question may be put.

1108. Sir *Thomas Staples.*] With whom did you leave Lurgan?—With 100 or more.
1109. Who were they?—Orangemen.
1110. Were they in procession?—They were.
1111. Had they music?—They had.
1112. What tunes were they playing?—I did not know them.
1113. Were they dressed in any particular way?—I did not notice them dressed in any way other than usual.
1114. What instruments had they?—I saw a pistol, sir.
1115. What instruments of music?—Fifes and drums.
1116. How far did you go?—They stopped at the head of Lurgan-lane disputing about what they would do; what way they would go home to Derryadd; and there was a man there named Armstrong wanted them not to go by Derrymacash, but they said they would go down that way.
1117. How did they go then?—At the Portadown-road one portion of the party went off to Portadown, and the others went towards the Moyntaghs.
1118. What road did they take?—They went down the bridge to the Long Plains, and then they went by Derrymacash.
1119. What way did the men that you were with go?—The men that I was with went on towards the chapel.
1120. Did you go on with them?—No, sir, I returned to Lurgan.
1121. What were they doing when you left them?—They were going on along as usual playing the fifes and drums.
1122. Did you hear any shots fired?—Yes, sir, I did.
1123. Where about did you hear the first shot?—At the head of the Long Plains.
1124. Do you know Cremmins's house?—I do.
1125. Is it below that?—A wee bit below it.
1126. How many shots altogether were fired in your hearing?—About 50.
1127. Was it the party that was playing that fired those shots?—Yes, sir.
1128. Did you go up at any time to the chapel?—No, sir, I did not.
1129. Do you know a person of the name of Christy Murphy?—I do.
1130. Did you see him that day?—Yes, sir.
1131. Where did you see him?—He was at the Long Plains.
1132. Had he anything of arms or ribbons?—No.
1133. Had he anything else?—Yes, he had a fife.
1134. And was playing it?—Yes, sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Meade.*

1135. Were you near the church that day in Lurgan?—No.
1136. Did you see them coming out of church?—No.
1137. Do you not know, in point of fact, that they were in Lurgan church that day?—They might have been in it for me.
1138. You say you followed this party from Lurgan away home?—I say I was on my way home, and I left them at the Long Plains Bridge.

1139. Did

Thomas M'Gilligan.

5 March, 1861.

1139. Did you then come back into Lurgan?—Yes, sir.

1140. These 50 shots that you speak of were fired after you left them?—No; whilst I was with them.

1141. Tell me the name of any man you saw fire a shot?—Joseph Robinson fired one.

1142. Did you swear an information in this case?—Yes, sir.

1143. Where?—In Lurgan.

1144. When you left the party at the Long Plains Bridge and came back to Lurgan, for how long did you keep them in view?—I did not look back after them at all.

1145. And you do not know where they went to?—I do not.

1146. Can you not go off that road to Portadown?—Yes, you can.

1147. And can you swear that a number of those persons did not go to Portadown?—I cannot.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*—We object to the evidence of this witness altogether, my Lord, as there is no identification of this crowd with the crowd at Derrymacash.

ROBERT HANNAY, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *M'Donnell,* Q.C.

R. Hannay.

1148. YOU are a medical doctor, I believe?—Yes, sir, I am a doctor of medicine and a surgeon.

1149. Where do you reside?—In Lurgan.

1150. Do you hold any office there in addition?—I am medical officer of the Lurgan Dispensary.

1151. Were you called upon to visit any persons on the 12th of July last, and can you tell me their names?—I can tell you the names of only some of them.

1152. Very good. Who were you called upon to visit?—I visited Thomas Murphy at a house in Walsh's Loaning, where he was first taken to.

1153. Did you examine what he was suffering from?—Yes, sir. He had got a wound under the right shoulder, under the right shoulder blade.

1154. And what was the result of your examination of him at that time?—He was suffering so much at that time that I could do nothing with him.

1155. When did you see him next?—In the morning.

1156. Was it at the same place?—No; at his father's house, where he had been removed.

1157. Did you continue to attend him?—Yes, I continued to attend him until his death.

1158. What was the date of his death?—The 25th of September.

1159. After his death were you called upon to make a post-mortem examination?—I was.

1160. By the coroner?—Yes.

1161. How long after death?—Twenty-eight hours.

1162. How many wounds did you perceive in his body?—Two.

1163. One of them was the first you pointed out?—Yes; and one was on the other shoulder.

1164. You found those balls?—Yes, I found one that evening; but the stench was so appalling, that I could not pursue the examination. Next morning I cut the spine, and extracted the second ball from it.

1165. Have you the balls with you?—I have.

1166. Show them to us (*balls produced*); are they round or flattened?—One is flattened by striking the spine.

1167. The wound in the spine has the effect of paralyzing the lower parts of the body?—Yes.

1168. Did he die from the effects of those wounds?—He did.

1169. Were you called upon to attend Charles M'Cann?—Yes.

1170. When?—On the same day, the 12th of July.

1171. Where?—In a house opposite Walsh's Loaning.

1172. Did you examine him as to wounds?—Yes.

1173. How many wounds did you observe on his body?—He had four wounds made by three balls; one ball struck him in the hip, and passed through it; the other is still in the hip.

1174. Where did the third ball strike him?—It struck him above the left knee, and remains there yet.

1175. Are you able to say, from the size of the wounds, that they were made by pellets?—Yes, they were made by the same sized pellets.

1176. When you saw him on the night of the 12th of July, what state was he in?—He was suffering a good deal.

1177. And was very much agitated?—He was.

The Witness was not Cross-examined.

Attorney General.—For the Crown, my Lord, we now close.

Mr. *Joy,* Q.C.—It is now very late, my Lord, and I do not think it would be well for us to enter upon the defence to-night.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*—It is only a little after 5 o'clock, and there is plenty of time yet.

Mr. *Joy.*—There is no possibility of closing to-night.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*—I know the case cannot be closed to-night; but the jury cannot be discharged, and it would be too much to keep them in to-morrow night.

Mr. *Joy.*—Oh, my Lord, it will close early to-morrow.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*—I think you may proceed, and open your defence.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*—Mr. Joy, my Lord, has not heard all the evidence, and might require some time to consider it.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*—I think the case may be proceeded with, and Mr. Joy could address the jury this evening.

5 March 1861. Mr. *Joy*, Q.C., then proceeded to address the jury for the prisoner as follows:—May it please your Lordship, gentlemen of the jury; I am considerably relieved in this case by the consideration that I am addressing a jury who, I believe, have paid the most scrupulous attention to the evidence, and who, having watched that evidence, are quite as capable as I am of weighing it, and contrasting one portion of it with another, observing the discrepancies of the witnesses, and judging how far the demeanor and manner of the answering of the witnesses entitle them to credit at the hands of a jury. Gentlemen, any observations that I shall take the liberty of submitting to you, shall be made only with a view of asking your attention to the most striking features of the case as it now stands, and telling you what is the case I mean to present to you on the part of the prisoner. It is scarcely possible to conceive a more responsible situation than that in which a jury is placed, when met on such an inquiry as that which has now brought us together, where a fellow creature is charged with the highest crime known to the law; for this is a case of murder, as it has been found by the grand jury, or it is nothing; and, gentlemen, while I entirely join with my learned friend, the Attorney General, in the wish which he expressed, that your minds might be led to a true conclusion, and that you might approach this case, as he said, with free and unbiased minds—that you should give to it that calm consideration which it requires—and that Providence might so direct that you should come to a righteous verdict—I, at the same time, cannot avoid expressing my most sincere desire, that that same Supreme Providence who can alone distinguish infallibly the innocent from the guilty, may prevent you who are to be here, the instruments of finding the prisoner either innocent or guilty—may prevent you from falling into the pit-fall which is laid to entrap you. Gentlemen, I arraign the case presented to you on the part of the Crown as a vile and a foul conspiracy to sacrifice, at any risk, the victim of their designs—the victim in revenge for the loss of one of the party whose death we all deplore, but whose death, gentlemen, must not be laid at the door of any innocent man. It is wonderful, it is melancholy to think how party spirit and party feeling distorts every feature of the human creature, and how those who have a certain end in view, those who are themselves strongly imbued with party spirit, those whose political animosity to their fellow men is perhaps only equalled by their religious animosity—it is melancholy, I say, to think how they can set aside every feeling that ought to actuate human nature, every respect for self, and every respect for God, when, in the spirit of party, united to the spirit of revenge, they, having lost one of their own party, who came to a violent end, determine to have one sacrifice, to have an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a life for a life. And if they cannot put their hands upon the guilty, they will sacrifice without scruple, innocence. Gentlemen, there is nothing new in this case to you, or to any one who considers the history of the past, to create wonder that such a conspiracy should be got up against the prisoner at the bar. It is nothing new to those who know the history of party, that men will without scruple rush into such conspiracies. The very spirit and principle of Jesuitism is this principle, that the end justifies and sanctifies the means; and if these poor self-deluded men—one of the witnesses examined here to-day was a woman—have only steadily in their eye the great end which they think everything should yield to, and that end is the glory of their party, and the glory of their church, believe me, they will not hesitate, if it be necessary, to sacrifice some Protestant brother to carry out that end. They will not hesitate any more than they will hesitate at shooting a snipe, or a wild cat, if it come in their way. Gentlemen, human nature is altogether perverted when men labour under those feelings, and therefore it is impossible that in a case like this—it is impossible that a jury can weigh too minutely or too scrupulously, or scrutinize too narrowly or too anxiously, the evidence upon which they are called to deprive a human creature of his life. Gentlemen, we live indeed in strange times. No doubt there are prosecutions enough now against what are called the Protestant party—the Orange party, as they were designated here to-day. I should like to see something like a prosecution of those at the other side, and who, I will prove to your entire satisfaction, began the affray. I should like to see a prosecution brought against them, as well as against those who were irritated, provoked, and challenged on their quiet way home on the occasion in question, and who are now made the subject-matter of this prosecution. Gentlemen, those who waylaid them, those who took up a military position to be ready for them, those who first attacked them, those who first insulted them, are to go free; discouragement is not to be laid upon their doings, but upon the Orangemen of the county of Armagh. The law is not to be put in force against them. We will, however, show you who were the aggressors. We will go even further than that. You will recollect that, to meet my case, some of the witnesses would make you believe that there were no firearms amongst the Romanist party. You were told, indeed, that James Morrow was there with his coat off, but that he had no gun. Was he produced? He was not. We will show you that he was there with his coat off, and that he had a gun in his hand. You heard me ask about Heyburn or Havril, or whatever his name is. He was on the road, the witnesses said, and yet he was not produced. Why was he not produced? It was said that he had no gun. I will show you that he had. It is false to say that there was no gun in the hands of the Roman-catholic party. If we prove this to you, as we shall do clearly and satisfactorily, I ask which of you is prepared to bring to the scaffold or the gibbet a fellow-creature on the evidence of witnesses who have sworn to you an untruth. One of the witnesses admitted that both Morrow and Heyburn were there, but, said he, they had no firearms in their hands. I will prove to you that that is not true; that they had firearms, and more, that that very Havril discharged his blunderbuss into that crowd. Is it not a case then, in which I ought to call upon you to weigh the evidence? The whole object those unfortunate creatures have in their mind's eye is to revenge their party for the death of Murphy. And as the North American Indian counts his triumphs by the number of the scalps of his enemies hung from the roof of his wigwam, so, if those deluded victims of party who appeared before you in the witness box to-day succeed in getting a verdict against the prisoner at the bar, they will return to their respective homes, boasting that they have, *per fas aut nefas*, accomplished their ends, and satisfied their thirst for revenge; that they have revenged their party; that they have revenged the death of their comrade. Little will they care whether it was the innocent or the guilty that fell a victim to their devices and to their perjury. And after all, they are only doing what men

imbued

imbued with party spirit, yet of high renown, have done in other places before this time. Such was the spirit of party existing in another country in former times, when the Protestants of Paris were brutally murdered on St. Bartholomew's day; and what occurred? When the then Pope Clement XIII. heard of that massacre, and this is told us by the historians of his own church, he went in procession—not an Orange procession, gentlemen—to the French church at Rome, and offered up to an all-merciful God a thanksgiving for that atrocious and inhuman butchery of 50,000 Protestants. Deluded creatures! Tell me it is impossible that they could be actuated by similar feelings, when party spirit is up, when vengeance is alive, when every feeling for man and God is cold, and they look for nothing and think of nothing but carrying out their diabolical ends. Gentlemen of the jury, how did this case commence to-day, and how did it end? I will not go through the various parts of the case; but I will ask you, can you reconcile the evidence of one of those witnesses with that of another—such discrepancies as exist here between the informations sworn immediately after the event, and the evidence given to-day? and do not be deluded into the belief that those discrepancies only tend as confirmation of the evidence; such contradictions between the evidence of the parties produced now and that given a few months before—living evidence relied upon by the Crown withheld—nay, even as I am told by my learned friend, Mr. Meade, the dying declaration of the deceased man, Thomas Murphy, himself held back from the jury! I was astonished when I heard it was not produced. Gentlemen, that dying declaration is before me, taken under the solemn circumstances in which the man was placed, when he might reasonably suppose that all concern with things of this life was over for him; that declaration is held by the law to be good and reliable evidence. Gentlemen, the Crown have closed without giving that declaration in evidence. Why was it not put before you, gentlemen? Do you think it would not be put before you if it did not negative the case for the Crown in some of its most material features? But, gentlemen, if the Crown declined to put that declaration in evidence, we, I am happy to say, have it, and we shall lay it before you. That dying declaration, gentlemen, is made by Murphy, who knew Tait perfectly well. We will prove to you that Tait and Murphy were perfectly well known to each other. If that dying declaration had been produced to you, it would have told you as much as I can. However, we will prove what Murphy did, and where he came from; up to a certain point, he was without moving forward. The witnesses told you that Murphy then went on with the others after the Protestant party. I believe we will be able to show you that he was not the least inactive of the party. That declaration will tell you quite as much or more than I shall be able to tell you. You heard from the witnesses that Murphy went on towards where they say Tait was, and then they used one remarkable expression, that he stood still. Do you think there was no opportunity for Murphy seeing Tait, and of recognising him? Did Tait do anything to disguise himself? If Tait were there at all, did he do anything to conceal himself? did he, as is often done by the other party in this country, blacken his face, or practise any other form of disguise? No, gentlemen, their case is, that he was such a deliberate assassin, that he not only stood in the open day, undisguised, in the front of the whole party, but that he coolly and deliberately knelt down there, taking his aim, and firing. And, as if to make it the more sure, he raised his cap, forsooth, off his forehead before he fired a shot. He halloed, too, gentlemen, and used expressions which Murphy must have heard. Do you not think, gentlemen, that Murphy would have heard those expressions, and recognised Tait, even if the fact of his lifting up his cap from his forehead should not have directed his attention to him previously, even though he was standing rather sideways to Tait. One of the witnesses whom I cross-examined admitted that Murphy had gone forward to a certain point. The man must have been walking in the direction where Tait was coming out of his house. And though he might have been, eventually, shot on the side of the shoulder or chest, it is impossible that if that man was Tait who committed the act in question, who was perfectly well known to Murphy, as we have proved he was, if there had been these circumstances of his coming out in front of the party, of his deliberately taking aim, and going on his knee, raising his cap from his forehead, and afterwards waving the gun in triumph over his head, and crying out about sending for the black priest, and saying there was a Papist down, I think you will agree with me, that Murphy must have known him. Those expressions were spoken to by one or two of the witnesses, and not by several others who had abundant good opportunity of hearing them, if such words ever were used. Nay, more: Elizabeth M'Cann, one of the family party, who are the abettors of this prosecution, although she, having heard that that boy, who had been learning his catechism for two years, and yet was unable to tell the name of the catechism, although she having heard that Patrick Carr was prepared to prove to you that the prisoner did shout out for Black Morgan—and with regard to a Papist being down, and accordingly came on the table, and swore to them to-day, yet she did not before state them. I took up her informations, taken by two most respectable gentlemen, Mr. Hancock and Mr. Miller, neither of whom is capable of taking the information of man or woman without reading it over carefully, and giving them an opportunity of correcting any error in it; yet, from the beginning to the end of that information, there is not an allusion to any one of these expressions, or of any other expression, being used by Tait on the occasion in question. It is only by these things, by marking and comparing those serious discrepancies and omissions, if omissions they be, that you can tell how far this evidence can be depended on. When you find a witness coming forward to exaggerate a case against a prisoner, by introducing expressions of a most peculiar character, not referred to in the previous sworn information, you should always view the evidence with grave suspicion. Now, you must recollect, gentlemen, that, according to the witnesses for the prosecution, this was not an act of sudden impulse; it was the deliberate act of a deliberate, cold-blooded assassin; a cold-blooded assassin who must have been known to Murphy, and who, if you believe Elizabeth M'Cann, had grossly insulted him as regarded his religion, by talking of his black priest, and saying there was a Papist down. Now, do you believe that if Tait acted as Elizabeth M'Cann swore to you he did, and used the expressions which she likewise swore to, that Murphy would not have recognised him, and would not have referred to him in his dying declaration? To be sure, the oath that Elizabeth M'Cann took was an oath on the authorised version of the Bible, but therefore not, I trust,

5 March 1861.

March 1861.

the less binding upon her. But, gentlemen, when you come and find her making a statement here to-day which she did not make before—when you turn to her informations sworn a few hours after the transaction, and perceive that in them there is not one word about those expressions—I ask you to put your hand upon your hearts, and tell me, will you believe the evidence of that woman? Nay, more: she is, indeed, deep in her part of this conspiracy. She swore to me to-day over and over again—she saw that it was necessary to make the case—that her brother Charles M'Cann stood with his face towards Tait. She was aware that he had sworn it; and accordingly, to make out that case, she swore over and over again—she repeated it once, twice, three times—that her brother was standing with his face towards Tait. I read her a portion of her information, in which she says that her brother's back was turned towards Tait. Gentlemen, after this, what becomes of her evidence? What is the value of it? I can very well understand why she says she did not see any stones thrown. She was there whilst the Orange party proceeded up the road, and yet she says she never saw a single stone or weapon of any kind. Why, gentlemen, a witness who will swear that, will swear anything. Can a person have the solemn responsibility which every right-minded man or woman feels after having taken an oath—can that person feel in the presence of God, and wilfully tell a falsehood now, and expect to be believed the next moment in what she is pleased to assert before a jury?—Can you, gentlemen, discriminate her falsehood from her truth. She has sworn falsely here to-day, gentlemen, when she swore that her brother Charles M'Cann's face was turned towards Tait. She saw the mistake which she had made in her former information, and she determined to rectify it. It was a matter fatal to their case, if it were really the case that Charles M'Cann's face was not turned towards Tait, the man who is attempted to be identified here as the party who fired the shot in question. But, gentlemen, go back to the beginning of this case, and bear in mind that this is not the trial of parties for an Orange procession. We have nothing here to do with the procession of those returning home after the day that they had spent in Lurgan; if it is in law to be considered a procession, or if it is to be treated as such, although not a single witness has stated that any animosity was created in his or her mind by it; yet if such a party returning home after a day spent in Lurgan could be considered to come within the meshes of this Algerine law, remember that they are not now on their trial for the procession. If the learned Attorney General can only bring them within the sphere of legal operation in that respect, I have no doubt he will do his duty to his Queen and to his country, and not be at all slow in it. Well, gentlemen, the Orange party returned from Lurgan, and were met on the road by the Roman-catholic party. Now, I should like to know who has appointed the Roman-catholic party special constables to prepare for the return of the Orangemen, to take up an intrenched position, to encamp on the hill with a magazine of missiles at their disposal in Rooney's field, commanding the whole lane. Who has appointed them special constables for the preservation of the peace? What brought them there? What legitimate aim or opportunity had they to accomplish in being there. If I prove to you that they began the firing that was done on that occasion, that they used bad language, that they were the first to throw stones—and a more fatal missile can hardly be used by man; if they be only speedily used, the stone can do its duty; it is thrown from the hand, and there is no longer evidence against the hand that threw it: the blunderbuss remains to tell its own tale, and I can, therefore, very well understand why the Roman-catholic party did not provide themselves with guns. They intrenched themselves behind a fence, with a gripe four feet deep, a position from which they could deliberately take their aim, and do their best in their desire not only to irritate and exasperate such of their enemies as they could, but likewise to do the most serious and deadly mischief. And now, then, we have a right to inquire what brings them here complaining? It is, forsooth, that they had not the best of it that day; that they were not successful in bringing any of the Protestants to death's door. Having failed in accomplishing a death that day, they say, gentlemen, "We will triumphantly have a death by other means; we will use and abuse a jury of our countrymen, and make them instruments of that death." In that hope, gentlemen, I am confident they will not succeed. Well, gentlemen, on this case the first witness for the Crown was Patrick Carr: a very pretty specimen he is of his party: he said, I think, that he was 18 years of age, and that he was going that Thursday evening to the chapel to learn his catechism. Mr. Morgan and the schoolmaster, he said, who were to be at the chapel, were to teach him. He admits that he did not see the priest or the schoolmaster. Do you believe his story, that he was going that night to the chapel. Is he corroborated by any one else? Is it a falsehood? and, if so, was it put forward for the purpose of making you believe that he was likely to have an opportunity of identifying the man who fired the shot, that he was not engaged in the riot himself—for he was in his legitimate course of duty, like a dutiful schoolboy, proceeding to chapel to be instructed in his catechism. I did not think it unreasonable to ask him what catechism it was. He first said it was Mr. Morgan's catechism; then he said it was the Roman-catholic catechism. Now, there are a large number of Roman-catholic catechisms; the names of many of them known to many of us here, and yet he was not able to tell me the name of the catechism he was learning. Gentlemen, I doubt if that boy ever goes to catechism or to chapel. Certain it is, if Mr. Morgan was there to meet him—if he had told him to come to the chapel to say his catechism—if there was a master there to teach him on that occasion, he did not go to that chapel, and had no intention of going to it. I submit to you that that story of Patrick Carr's is a falsehood, and that he was not there from beginning to end. He gets up that story of going to the chapel for a purpose which you will all understand. Mr. Morgan he did not see; the master he did not see; the catechism he did not say. I submit that it is all false. Patrick Carr told you further, that he saw Christy Murphy there with a fife, and that he was playing the "Protestant Boys." In that you have two falsehoods in the one breath. You will hear by-and-by who was playing the fife. You will hear whether it was the "Protestant Boys." The other witnesses pretended that they did not know what tune was played, and they imagined that if they played off on you the game that poor Carr had attempted, they would find themselves in the wrong box, when the fact came before you in evidence as to what the tune really was, and therefore, they ingeniously avoided giving a direct answer to the questions on that subject,

subject, and so got rid of the result of Carr's distinct swearing. One word more as to Carr's evidence. He says he saw Samuel Tait coming out on the footpath, kneeling down, taking aim, pushing the cap off his forehead, and firing a shot: he says that then he waved the gun round his head, and cried out that there was a Papist down: not one word about the black priest. All that appears to be a perfect invention of M'Cann. Which of them was nearest to Tait? According to Carr's evidence, there cannot be any great difference between their positions in that respect. Carr swore to me that Murphy was about five yards nearer to Tait than he was. One of the M'Cann's, Charles, I think, said he was nearer to Murphy than he (Carr) was. Elizabeth M'Cann was further from Tait than Felix; but did Felix M'Cann testify to any word or expression to which Elizabeth M'Cann swore to-day. I ask you to turn to your notes, or to test the matter by your recollection. I deny that any of the words were spoken; it is patent on the face of the evidence that they were not. If so, am I not justified in saying that that portion of the case is an absolute fabrication? And that if a party is capable of fabricating that, and presenting to you the prisoner at the bar as a cold-blooded assassin, incapable of feeling for a fellow-creature, even when lying dead before him—if she was capable of ascribing to him such conduct, was she going much further in ascribing to him the hand that fired the shot from which Murphy fell? She has told you about Wright firing the shot. From all I could understand, she would lead you to think that it was impossible to tell how many balls she said had come from a particular gun. I turned to her informations, and there I found this remarkable statement: "My brother got one ball out of Tait's gun, and four out of Wright's." I leave you to reconcile, if reconcile you can, the variance between the two statements. Well, gentlemen, her evidence not having been heard by Bernard M'Cann, when he comes upon the table, the name of Wright is dropped, and he substitutes, for the first time—the only witness up to that time—the name of Humphrey. According to him, the parties who fired were Humphrey and Tait. They were not able to concoct it together. Wright and Tait are upon the ground by her—Humphrey and Tait by him. Which are you to believe? You cannot believe both; choose between them; you can believe either or neither. Gentlemen, look into the circumstances surrounding this case. Do not the witnesses oppose one another? On that conflict of details alone the jury can act, and they may say, "You may poll as many witnesses as you please; but when we find you in conflict with respect to words which you had equally well an opportunity of hearing—when you are found in conflict, and at variance in respect of matters of fact, which you had equal opportunity of becoming acquainted with—it is not your perseveringly swearing still a falsehood to a falsehood—it is not by swearing that, that you can deceive us, and we will not be deceived by you." Gentlemen, these are not mere discrepancies on minor matters, but on those on which the witnesses could not be mistaken, and upon which, if they be mistaken, they must have deliberately intended to deceive the jury. Did Charles M'Cann mention the name of his sister in his evidence? No. Why, then, was she there at all? She, who did not see a single stone thrown by the Roman-catholic party. She, who was at the widow Spelman's. Was she there at all? Did she see anything she deposed to? she who mentioned Wright as having fired along with Tait—her brother, I think it was, making Humphrey the man? Nay, more; and here observe another conflict which could only have come out by the witnesses in the case not having been able to hear one another's evidence. Do you remember Bernard M'Cann's evidence? What position does he give the Orange party? They had gone beyond Tait's, you know. I ask you to refresh your memory by your notes. Charles M'Cann places no one between him and Tait, the Orange party being behind the latter. Did not Bernard M'Cann place them in a totally different position between himself and Tait when Tait fired the shot? Nay, more than that. One of the witnesses led you to believe—I forget which of them; he was indeed an audacious man, and valued the oath very little which he had taken on the Bible; he did not seem conscious at all that he had taken an oath; he told you, at all events, that this young man, Samuel Tait, after kneeling down, raising the cap off his forehead, and firing the shot, went back into the crowd, reloaded his gun, and fired again. I am told that was Felix M'Cann. What did Elizabeth M'Cann say? When Tait fired, he went back to his father's house. On the evidence of which of those witnesses would you hang a dog? On the evidence of which of them would you bring a man to the gibbet, except that he is a Protestant, and that victim for victim is what is wanted here? Is it possible there can be a mistake as to this part of the case? If it is the fact that Tait retired into the crowd of the Protestant party, there reloaded his gun, that he came out again, and fired off the gun again, is it possible it could have escaped the attention of Elizabeth M'Cann? She did not see her brother Felix at all, and yet he was standing several yards nearer Tait. She did not see her own brother. I believe her, for she was not there, and could not have seen him. She saw Tait, she says; she heard those vile expressions fall from his mouth, and yet she did not see her brother Felix. She did not know what he had sworn, that he stood as between Murphy and Tait, but nearer to Tait than Murphy; she did not even see her brother Felix at all; but she saw Tait retiring to his father's house immediately after firing the shot; whilst you have another witness who swears that he retired to the crowd out of which he had come, reloaded his gun, and fired it again. I cannot conceive what it was suggested itself to the minds of those witnesses to make the case more aggravated than what it had been. The whole thing is thus mixed up together, a mass of confusion, and you are asked to pin your faith to the sleeves of these witnesses. Ay, but to which of them? Felix? Charles? Elizabeth? or, are we to be deluded because they swear to the simple matter that it was Tait who fired the shot? I will be able to prove to you that he was not on the road at the time that Murphy was shot, and at the time that Murphy fell. Those discrepancies are without end. One of those M'Canns said that his brother Charles and Thomas Murphy were struck at the same time. Felix M'Cann, as I am told, makes an interval of five minutes between the one and the other. Murphy, he says, fell at the first shot, and Charles M'Cann at the second. How are you to reconcile those various discrepancies and contradictions? Those matters are material and essential to the truth of the story as told by the witnesses for the Crown, and if you cannot reconcile them, you will put them aside; you will treat them as witnesses whom you cannot believe, even if it were merely a matter of mere party procession, and not a case in which the life or death of a human being is involved; and when you hear our

5 March 1861.

5 March 1861.

evidence, you will know how false the case for the prosecution is. We will give evidence to show that the prisoner was not present on this occasion at all. If my learned friend, the Attorney General, had been concerned for the prisoner at the bar, as I have known him to be concerned for other prisoners, and if the counsel for the Crown had not laid before you the dying declaration of the deceased, as here it has not been laid before you, he would have spoken of it in terms of eloquent indignation, which I could not pretend to rival. But, gentlemen, instead of keeping that dying declaration back from you, I will gratify you by producing it myself in evidence, and perhaps it will be the first time in your experience that you have had the opportunity of seeing an unhappy prisoner giving in evidence the dying declaration of the man whom it was imputed to him to have murdered. And, gentlemen, when you read that dying declaration, remember that it is the declaration made by a man who then believed he was within the embrace of death, who then believed he never would again revisit his companions, who had ceased perhaps to sympathise with the Catholic party, whom he felt and knew had acted wrongly on that occasion, whom he knew to be the parties who began the affray, and but for whom—but for the acts of his own party, the Catholic party, or the Romanist party—no shot would have been fired by the Orangemen that day, and but for whom matters would have gone on smoothly, and without any such result as that which unhappily occurred. When we give that in evidence, and when we likewise prove to you that Samuel Tait had neither a gun, or a blunderbuss, or a pistol, or any weapon of any kind whatsoever, in his hand that day, on the occasion in question, you will then, I am sure, feel only too happy that, in the discharge of your responsibility as jurors, you have so plain a course to pursue as one pointed out, not alone by the principle of mercy, but quite as much by the principle of justice; and that you can, with free minds, to use the expression of my learned friend, the Attorney General, and with open hearts, find a verdict to satisfy your own consciences and your country, without condemning to death a man who has been made the victim of a foul conspiracy, got up by a number of conspirators, who seek to obtain life for life, and scruple not what means they employ towards that end. My learned friend, the Attorney General, gentlemen, with that kindness of disposition which has been proverbial with him, adding to his observations the full weight of his high position—and I am much mistaken if in the course of affairs he should long hold the high position which he at present occupies, that he will not be exalted to a higher sphere of duty—I am much mistaken if anything will induce him, in the discharge of the duties of that high office, to forego the kindness of disposition and benevolence of nature which have been always so eminently characteristic of him. I quite concur, gentlemen, with my learned friend in the observation that he made at the close of his address, that even if you have a doubt on your minds of the prisoner's guilt, you were bound in duty to yourselves to give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. And, gentlemen, when I lay before you evidence of the character of that young man, of the disposition of that young man, evidence of a kind-hearted and generous disposition—if the matter were a mere matter of doubt—if the evidence were wavering one way or the other, you must find a verdict of acquittal. For, if Tait is the party represented to you by the witnesses, he is a monster in human nature; he is as cold-blooded an assassin as ever took a blunderbuss into his hand, and you must find him guilty of murder. But if, on the contrary, you should have such evidence before you as to satisfy you that his natural disposition, temperament, and ordinary conduct, is opposed to such a view, you will then give him the benefit of the doubt so raised, and to which my learned friend alluded, and you will not hesitate to brush aside the evidence so given for the Crown, and declare your incredulity that the man in whose we regard will now proceed to give evidence was capable of acting under the circumstances and in the manner deposed to by the witnesses for the Crown.

The Court was then, at half-past six o'clock, adjourned to next morning. The jury were locked up, and special bailiffs were sworn to keep them.

Second Day, Wednesday, 6 March 1861.

Baron Fitzgerald took his seat on the bench this morning at half-past 9 o'clock. The trial of Samuel Tait was then proceeded with. The jurors having answered to their names, the following evidence was given on behalf of the prisoner.

Arthur Malcomson, sworn; and Examined by Mr. M'Mechan.

Arthur Malcomson.

1178. Where do you live?—I live at Ballinamoney.

1179. Where is that?—It is nearly half a mile from Ballinamoney to Derrymacash Bridge.

1180. How far is it from the chapel at Derrymacash?—About a quarter of a mile.

1181. How do you go from your house to the chapel, if you were going straight forward; do you pass Mr. Fforde's avenue?—No, it is towards Lurgan I live.

1182. Do you live on the road that passes Mark Rooney's corner?—I do.

1183. How far do you live from that corner?—About 100 perches; I could not say exactly.

1184. Were you in Lurgan on the 12th of July last?—No; I was working that day in my father's field.

1185. Did you know of some Protestants going towards Lurgan that day?—I did not.

1186. Did you see any Protestants coming from it in the evening?—I did.

1187. Where did you see them?—I saw them at my own place.

1188. Where did they go?—They went straight on by Mark Rooney's corner.

1189. Towards

1189. Towards Portadown?—No.

1190. Then they did not go straight on?—They turned the corner at Rooney's, and went towards the chapel.

1191. Did you go with them?—Yes, a short distance.

1192. Where did you join them?—At my own door.

1193. When you came to Rooney's corner, did you see them turn the corner?—Yes.

1194. Did you see any other parties there?—Yes.

1195. About how many?—About 20 or 25.

1196. At the corner, at that time?—Yes.

1197. Who were they?—They were Roman-catholics.

1198. Where did the Protestants go?—They went straight on towards the chapel.

1199. Did you follow them?—Yes.

1200. Did you hear anything said among those Roman-catholics about Wolf's Hill before the Protestant party went on?—No, sir, I did not.

1201. As you went on, did you hear anything said?—I did.

1202. Did you see anything done?—I did.

1203. Say what you saw done?—I saw a party of Roman-catholics standing at Walsh's Hill; when the Orangemen passed, they followed, and lifted stones, and commenced stoning.

1204. Now, did you see the first stone thrown?—I did.

1205. Whom did you see throw it?—I saw a man named James Morrow throw it.

1206. Can you tell me how many stones you saw thrown?—I could not.

1207. Did you hear that man, James Morrow, say anything?—I did; I heard him saying, "Come on."

1208. Was he looking on towards the Roman-catholic crowd at that time?—He was.

1209. Now, at that time how many were in that Roman-catholic crowd?—About 20 or 30, as near as I could guess.

1210. Well, now, were the Protestant party marching in step?—They were not.

1211. Were there boys and girls among them?—There were.

1212. Was there anybody going before them playing any music; before them or among them?—There was.

1213. Who was it?—I do not know.

1214. Do you know Christy Murphy?—I do.

1215. Was he there?—He was.

1216. Was he playing music?—He was not, that I saw.

1217. Did you see anyone playing music?—I did.

1218. Who was it?—I do not know.

1219. What were they playing?—I do not know any tune.

1220. Do you know the gate at Rooney's field?—I do.

1221. Did you see anyone go in there?—I did.

1222. Who did you see go in there?—The same party of Roman-catholics.

1223. Where is that field opposite to?—It is opposite to the chapel.

1224. Did you see anything in that field?—Yes, I saw stone-throwing.

1225. Is there a brick-kiln in the field?—There is.

1226. And the bricks were lying about?—No; the bricks were in hacks.

1227. Did you see any bricks thrown, as well as the stones?—I did.

1228. Did you also see a man with a blunderbuss?—Yes.

1229. What was the name of the man with the blunderbuss?—John Heyburn.

1230. Did you know that John Heyburn before?—I did.

1231. He is commonly called Havril, I believe?—He is.

1232. Did you see him do anything with the blunderbuss?—Yes.

1233. What did you see him do?—I saw him shoot with it.

1234. Where?—Down to the Orange party.

1235. The ground, I believe, falls from Walsh's Hill down towards the chapel?—It does.

1236. After Heyburn fired, what did he do?—To the best of my knowledge, he charged again.

1237. After he charged, I want to know what you saw him do?—After he fired, he was working with his hands at the gun. The heads were so thick, that I could not tell what he was doing.

1238. Did you see him do anything after this?—Yes, I afterwards saw him follow the Orange party down the road.

1239. Did you hear any shouts from the Roman-catholic party?—Yes.

1240. Well, what was it?—They told them to come on, until they would murder them.

1241. *Attorney General.*] What is that?—Some of the parties in the crowd turned round, and called to the parties behind to come on, and they would murder them.

1242. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Did you hear anything else said?—I did.

1243. What was it?—They told them to come on, and they would murder the Orange whores' gets.

1244. Did you understand the meaning of that; was it that no Protestant woman could be married?—

Attorney General.] My Lord, I must protest against this.

1245. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Well, after this, what occurred?—I went to the Roman-catholics, and wanted them to go back.

1246. What did you say to them?—I told them to let the men go home, and not to follow them.

1247. What did they say to that?—They said they would go on ahead until they met the Wolf's Island men.

1248. Where is Wolf's Island?—It is about half a mile below the chapel.

1249. Do you know Mr. Fforde's gate?—Yes.

1250. How far is that from the chapel?—It is about half a mile from the chapel.

1251. Baron *FitzGerald.*] That is on from the chapel, over the bridge?—Yes, my Lord.

1252. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Do you know Mr. Fforde's gate?—I do.

1253. Is Wolf's Island beyond that?—It is.

1254. How far is it beyond it?—I cannot tell.

1255. Do you know the people that live beyond Wolf's Island?—I do.

1256. To what class of Her Majesty's subjects do they belong?—They are Roman-catholics.

1257. Do you know Charles M'Cann?—I do.

1258. Did you see him there?—I did.

1259. Had he anything with him?—He had stones in his hand.

Arthur Malcomson.
6 March 1861.

1260. Did you say anything to him?—Yes; I wanted him to go back, and not follow any of the party; I asked him, was he going to follow the men to murder them? he told me that if I would interfere any further, he would knock the soul out of me.

1261. Had he anything in his hand?—Yes, he had a stone.

1262. What size was that stone?—It was about three pounds.

1263. Was it fit to knock the soul out of you?—It was.

1264. Did you see any other stones?—Yes.

1265. Were they as fit to knock the soul out of you as that?—They were.

1266. What number of Roman-catholics were there there when this occurred?—I suppose there might be from 50 to 100 men and women.

1267. What direction did they come in?—They came up the road.

1268. Did they come from Wolf's Hill direction?—No, they did not.

1269. Did they follow you on the road?—No.

1270. Did you see any stones thrown by the Protestant party?—I did.

1271. Did you hear any shots fired from them?—I did not; I heard shots fired, but I could not tell if it was from them they came.

1272. Did you see any shots coming from their direction?—I did not.

1273. Did the shots appear to be in the direction where the Protestant party were?—They did not; I was not amongst them, and I could not tell.

1274. What direction did they appear to come from?—Up the road; from the Roman Catholic party.

1275. Had those large stones you have spoken of been thrown at that time?—They had.

1276. When you heard this cry about the Wolf's Island boys, did you hear anything of men being shot?—I did.

1277. How many?—Two.

1278. What did you do after that?—I returned to my home as fast as I could.

1279. After this did you see any other people coming from the direction behind where you were; from Walsh's Hill?—I did not.

Cross-examined by the *Attorney General.*

1280. Did you ever see any Orange procession in your life, my man?—I did.

1281. On the road from Lurgan?—Yes.

1282. Oftentimes?—Twice, I think.

1283. In all your life?—Yes.

1284. Were you ever in one yourself?—No, sir.

1285. Not at all?—No, sir.

1286. Two in all your life, you say you saw; you saw them coming out of Lurgan?—Yes.

1287. A very uncommon thing, is it not?—No, sir, it is not.

1288. And how long have you been living about Rooney's corner?—Twenty-eight years.

1289. And you only saw two Orange processions in all that time?—That is all that I remember.

1290. Then you never saw a procession of Orangemen coming up by the Derrymacash road before?—Oh, yes.

1291. Had you ever before that day seen an Orange procession coming up the Derrymacash road from the Portadown road?—I never saw any one but one coming up that road.

1292. How long ago is that?—It is 14 years ago.

1293. You were surprised at their coming up that way that day?—No, I was not.

1294. You did not think it wonderful at all?—No.

1295. How many people came along the road with the party that turned round at Mark Rooney's corner?—They all turned round there.

1296. All the Orange party?—Yes.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] My Lord, I object to the Attorney General putting words into the mouth of the witness: he did not call them an Orange party.

1297. *Attorney General.*] He distinctly stated that he followed the Orange party. Well, my man, how many of the party turned up the road?—About 100 or 150.

1298. Might it have been more than 200?—No, I think not.

1299. You said there was music?—Yes.

1300. Not before them, but among them?—Yes.

1301. Did you hear a fife?—Yes.

1302. And a drum?—Yes.

1303. More than one fife?—I could not say.

1304. More than one drum?—There were two drums.

1305. Do you know who beat the drum or played the fife?—I do not.

1306. The tunes you do not know at all?—No.

1307. Did you see the ribbons on them?—I did not.

1308. None?—None at all.

1309. Where did the Roman-catholics that you speak of first appear?—At Walsh's Hill, Rooney's corner.

1310. At that time how many of them were there?—About 20 or 25.

1311. Were they men or boys?—Some were married men, some boys, and some girls.

1312. How many girls were there?—The greater part of them were men.

1313. Were there five?—I could not exactly say.

1314. Ten?—I could not exactly say.

1315. There were some grown men, some boys, and some girls?—Yes, sir.

1316. And were they behind this party of 150 or 200 men marching with fife and drum?—They were facing them at the hill as they came up.

1317. And did the boys and girls and men attack the 200 Orangemen?—

1318. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Were the 200 all men?—There were girls and boys and men.

1319. *Attorney General.*] How many men were there?—I could not say.

1320. Did you see any people leading that party?—I did not.

1321. Did you see any people on horseback?—I saw Stephenson Turkington, and a boy named Murray, on horseback.

1322. Were they riding at the head of the party?—They were.

1323. And at the time the boys and girls and men (this Roman-catholic party of 20 or 25) met the Protestant party, were Turkington and Murray at the head of the others?—They were in front.

1324. And was the music playing at that time?—It was.

1325. And were the party all marching along the road together?—Some were, and some were not.

1326. Were

1326. Were they moving all along together?—Yes.

1327. And moving in the direction of the chapel at Derrymacash?—Yes.

1328. Was it at that time you intervened to keep the peace by telling the Roman-catholic party not to proceed?—Yes.

1329. You know the people of that neighbourhood well, do you not?—Yes.

1330. Who did you tell that to?—I told it to a boy named Morrow.

1331. What was he doing?—He was heading them.

1332. You spoke of him before?—Yes.

1333. That was at Walsh's Hill?—Yes.

1334. Was there stone-throwing there?—Yes.

1335. Were the Orange party throwing stones?—Not at that time.

1336. Where did it begin?—At the chapel.

1337. Were you at the chapel?—I was.

1338. Did the Protestant party allow themselves to be stoned by the 20 or 25 men, girls, and boys, without resistance?—They did for some time.

1339. Did nothing at all, did they?—Not for some time.

1340. Was Turkington or Murray hit?—No.

1341. Was anybody hit?—Yes.

1342. Who?—Thomas Humphrey; I saw him hit with a stone.

1343. Did you see anybody else hit?—I did not.

1344. How long did the Protestant party, with Turkington and Murray at their head, submit to be stoned without resistance?—About two minutes.

1345. According to your watch?—Well, I could not say that.

1346. Were you among the Protestant party at the time?—I was not.

1347. Were you among the Roman-catholic party?—I was.

1348. You did not touch a stone that day at all?—No.

1349. You were a peace-maker?—Yes, I was.

1350. And when Turkington and Murray's party took to stone-throwing, how many of them threw stones?—I could not say.

1351. How far was it from the chapel when that occurred; about a few perches, I suppose?—Yes, about a few perches.

1352. How far did you go with them?—As far as Pat M'Cann's.

1353. Is that beyond the chapel?—Yes, it is a good bit past the chapel.

1354. Were there any shots fired that day?—I heard some.

1355. Where were you?—I was behind the party.

1356. Which party, the Protestant party?—Yes.

1357. How far were you behind them?—Eight or 10 perches.

1358. Was that towards Rooney's corner?—No, towards Walsh's Loaning.

1359. Were the Protestant party in front of you?—They were.

1360. Were the shots behind you?—No, they were before me.

1361. Were the shots you heard behind you or before you?—I thought they were before me.

1362. How far were you from Tait's house?—About 100 perches.

1363. Could you see it?—Yes.

1364. Were there any people near Tait's house?—There were.

1365. Was it from the neighbourhood of Tait's house you heard the shots?—I thought so.

1366. How many did you hear?—Three.

1367. Did you hear more than three?—Not at that time.

1368. At what other time did you hear shots?—I heard them before that.

1369. How soon before you heard the three shots from that point had you heard the other shooting?—I could not just say.

1370. Was it immediately before?—I could not just say.

1371. Was the shooting you heard before immediately in the same direction?—There was shooting, but I could not say in what direction.

1372. Was the noise in the direction of Tait's house, or in the direction of the chapel?—I could not say.

1373. Were there people behind you on the road at that time?—There were.

1374. Between you and the chapel?—Yes.

1375. How many?—I could not tell.

1376. How many, upon your oath?—I could not tell.

1377. Were there 100?—I could not say.

1378. Did not the shooting come from the neighbourhood of Tait's house?—I could not say where the shooting came from.

1379. Before that time, when on the road, and when coming up from the chapel, were there any shots that you heard?—I did not hear any shots till away below the chapel.

1380. Except Heyburn's?—Heyburn's was below the chapel, too; it was in the brick-field.

1381. That is on the road between the chapel and Mark Rooney's corner?—No, sir; it is below the chapel.

1382. Were you with the Orange party when they arrived at the chapel?—Yes, sir.

1383. How far behind them?—Four or five perches.

1384. Could you see what was going on at the chapel?—I could.

1385. Were there any shots fired?—Not that I heard.

1386. Neither on the road nor at the chapel?—No.

1387. And where was Heyburn when he fired the shot?—He was below the chapel at Mark Rooney's brick-field.

1388. Did you see through the hedge?—I saw over it.

1389. Where were the Protestant party at that time?—I could not just say; they were a bit forward.

1390. How far?—They were about 12 perches below the chapel.

1391. How near to Tait's house is that?—I could not tell.

1392. Did you go to Tait's house?—No, I stopped at Pat M'Cann's.

1393. Did you see any of the persons shot that day?—Yes; I saw Tom Murphy, Charles M'Cann, and a boy of the name of Mathews.

1394. How many did you see wounded?—I saw three.

1395. Where were they at the time you saw them?—There was one of them in a man's house they call Charles M'Cann.

1396. Was that Murphy?—No; it was the other M'Cann.

1397. Where

Arthur Malcomson.

6 March 1861.

1397. Where did you see Murphy?—I saw him in the crowd throwing stones.

1398. Did you see Murphy after he was wounded?—I did not.

1399. Did you see anyone else?—Yes; I saw Charles M'Cann and Bernard M'Cann.

1400. Was it soon after you heard the three shots and the other shooting that you saw Charles M'Cann in the house wounded?—It was about three hours afterwards.

1401. Where were you between the time you heard the shooting and the time you saw M'Cann in the house wounded?—I was at home.

1402. Did you return home after the three shots of which you have been speaking?—Yes, presently.

1403. You had no curiosity to go and see what was going on down there?—I had not.

1404. You had none?—None.

1405. You never thought of going towards Tait's house?—I did not.

1406. Did you think the shooting showed anything of danger?—I would have thought so.

1407. You were a peace-maker?—I was.

1408. Did it occur to your mind to go in the direction of the shooting, to try and keep the peace?—No, it did not.

1409. And is your evidence, then, that, standing 100 perches from Tait's house, you, hearing the shooting there, did not go near it, but went away home?—Yes.

1410. Could you tell me the name of any one at Tait's house?—No; their backs were to me.

1411. Could you see the front of his house?—I could see the gable of it.

1412. What way were you looking?—I was looking down the road.

1413. Did you see any guns upon the road?—I did.

1414. How many?—I saw two.

1415. Did you see three?—I did not.

1416. Where did you see the two?—Down the road, nearly to Tait's house.

1417. Were they lying on the ground, or were they in human hands?—They were in hands.

1418. Were they in front of Tait's house?—They were up the road then, away from the front of the house.

1419. Towards the chapel?—Yes.

1420. Did the shots you heard fired come from those guns?—They did.

1421. Were there people on the road in the neighbourhood of those guns?—There were.

1422. Were there many people?—I could not say how many.

1423. The crowd was large?—It was.

1424. Boys, and girls, and men?—Yes.

1425. Did you see the muzzles of those guns pointed to that crowd?—I did.

1426. And did you see the fire come out of those guns?—I did not, but I heard the shots.

1427. Who held the guns?—I could not say.

1428. On your solemn oath?—I could see the people, but not to know them.

1429. Are you acquainted with the people of that neighbourhood?—I am.

1430. Did you see the faces of the men who held the guns?—I did.

1431. And you do not know them?—I do not.

1432. Could you hear what was said at that distance of 100 perches from Tait's house?—I could not.

1433. Did you hear any cry, as of people who had been wounded by the guns?—I did not.

1434. On your oath?—On my oath.

1435. How long did you remain at the distance of 100 perches after you heard those guns fired?—Well, I suppose about two minutes or three.

1436. Did you see anybody fall?—No.

1437. Did you hear anybody fell?—Yes; one in the crowd said, "Yonder is a man shot."

1438. Was it a Roman-catholic who said that?—Well, I was among the Roman-catholics, and it was one of them that said it.

1439. Was it a Roman-catholic who fell?—It was.

1440. Did they tell you who was shot?—They did not.

1441. Were you told this immediately after the firing of the two guns?—I was.

1442. And you did not go down to see who had been shot?—I did not.

1443. And you returned to your home immediately after, upon your oath?—I did.

1444. Where did the guns come from that were there?—I could not say.

1445. You had not seen them upon the road?—No.

1446. Did you see them come out of Tait's house?—No, I did not.

1447. Did you see them before they were in front of Tait's house?—I did not.

1448. Where did you see them first?—I saw them a piece, a few perches, this side of Tait's house.

1449. In the men's hands?—Yes.

1450. About how long before you heard the man was shot were you standing there?—I suppose about a minute.

1451. Were the men with the guns there when you came?—I could not tell.

1452. Were you looking down towards the men with the guns?—Sometimes I was, and sometimes I was not.

1453. You cannot tell where those men came from?—I could not say.

1454. About how long were the men standing there with the guns?—I could not tell.

1455. Five minutes?—I could not tell.

1656. Two minutes?—I could not tell.

1457. What position were the men in when they fired?—They were on the road, standing.

1458. Both of them?—Yes.

1459. You heard three shots at that time?—Yes.

1460. Could you tell us whether the third shot came from either of the two guns?—I could not say.

1461. Did you see a man of the name of Wright there?—I did.

1462. What is his Christian name?—William.

1463. Was he in that party; I will not call it a procession, as that is a question for the jury?—He was.

1464. Now, sir, I repeat my question; can you tell the jury where those guns were got?—I cannot.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] We can tell you, and will shortly do so.

1465. *Attorney General.*] And you cannot tell who held the guns?—I cannot.

1466. And do not know?—No.

1467. Did you hear the name of one of the men who fell?—I did afterwards, but not at that time.

1468. Did

1468. Did any people go back with you at that time?—There did.

1469. Who?—I could not tell.

1470. Tell the name of any single person who went back with you?—John M'Auley did.

1471. He came up the road with you?—Yes.

1472. To your own place?—To Rooney's corner.

1473. And you went home?—Yes.

1474. And saw no more of the matter?—I saw no more of the matter.

Re-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

1475. Do you know Samuel Tait?—I do.

1476. Did you see Tait that day?—I did not.

1477. Was he one of the men who held the guns that day?—I do not know.

1478. Was he at too great a distance to see his features?—He was. Arthur Malcomson. 6 March 1861.

1479. Were the men kneeling?—They were not.

1480. They were standing?—They were.

1481. A *Juror.*] Were the two shots in a volley, or were they one first, and one afterwards?—One was fired now, and one a little time afterwards.

Attorney General.] Would your Lordship ask him, did he see Samuel Tait anywhere that day?

1482. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Well, witness, did you see Samuel Tait anywhere that day?—I did, my Lord.

1483. Where did you see him?—In his own house.

SIMON HEWITT, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *Kaye.*

1484. WHERE do you live?—I live at Ballinamoney. S. Hewitt.

1485. Do you live near to Mark Rooney's corner?—Yes.

1486. Do you remember the 12th of July last?—I do.

1487. Were you in Lurgan that day?—I was.

1488. What were you doing in Lurgan that day?—I was helping my father to sell cattle or cows.

1489. Did you sell any one?—Yes, we sold one.

1490. To whom?—To Edward Lavery.

1490.* Did you return home that evening alone, or were you with anyone?—I came home by myself with the cattle, and Lavery was after me in about ten minutes.

1491. Do you remember passing Mark Rooney's corner?—Yes, I do.

1492. Were there any persons there when you were passing?—Yes.

1493. Did they say anything to you?—No.

1494. Did you see a crowd of persons in Lurgan that day?—Yes, sir.

1495. Do you know, did that crowd leave Lurgan before or after you?—They left it after me.

1496. Were you in Rooney's on your way home?—I was in it after I came home.

1497. Was Lavery with you there?—He was.

1498. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] As I understand, the place where you live is between Lurgan and Mark Rooney's corner?—Yes, my Lord.

1499. Mr. *Kaye.*] You say there was a crowd at Rooney's corner?—Yes, sir.

1500. Did you know any one in that crowd?—I did.

1501. Who?—James Morrow, he was at the head of them.

1502. Did they then say anything to you?—No, sir.

1503. Was there a large crowd there?—There was a good number there.

1504. How many would you say?—About 20 or 30 between those on the hill and those that came up to it.

1505. Was Morrow on the hill amongst the crowd?—He was in the front of them.

1506. Did you see anything in the hands of the Catholic party?—Yes; two men had a spade apiece on their shoulders.

1507. Who were the men with the spades?—William Walsh and John M'Call.

1508. Did you see them do anything?—No, sir.

1509. Did you see any of them going down the road?—Yes, I saw them going down the road after the Protestant party.

1510. And had Walsh the spade with him?—Yes.

1511. Did you hear anything said to him by any person?—No.

1512. Do you know his wife?—I know his brother's wife.

1513. Did she say anything to him?—Yes.

1514. What did she say?—He went into his house with the spade on his shoulder, and he soon afterwards came out with a mallet in his hand; his sister-in-law ran out, and asked him for God's sake to come back into the house.

1515. Did you see the Catholic party following after the Protestant party when they went down the road?—Yes, sir.

1516. What did you do then?—I stood my ground.

1517. Did you go after them?—No, sir.

Cross-examined by the *Solicitor General.*

1518. Walsh came out with a mallet, you say, and his sister-in-law ran out, and asked him for God's sake to come back into the house?—Yes, sir.

1519. Did he go back?—No, he followed after.

1520. Had you seen the Orange party coming up?—No, sir.

1521. Where were you?—I was helping Lavery a piece up the hill with the cow.

1522. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You came home before Lavery?—Yes, my Lord.

1523. And went to your house?—Yes, my Lord.

1524. And then went with Lavery to Rooney's?—Yes, my Lord.

1525. How long were you there before the Protestant party came up?—I had left before they came up.

1526. You say there were from 20 to 30 people at Rooney's corner?—Yes, my Lord.

1527. It

S. Hewitt. 6 March 1861.

1527. It was amongst them, you saw Walsh and M'Call?—Yes, my Lord, they were standing in front of Rooney's house.

1528. *Solicitor General.*] Did you see the Protestant party coming up?—I did, I saw them from the hill.

1529. How many were in that party?—I do not know.

1530. Were there 200 in it?—No.

1531. Were there between 100 and 200?—No.

1532. How near were you to them?—I was just about 10 yards of them.

1533. Did you see any one there you knew?—I saw some one, but I did not pay much attention to them.

1534. Do you know a man named Stevenson Turkington?—I do.

1535. Was he there?—He was; he was on horseback.

1536. Did you see any other man on horseback?—I did; I saw a man named Edward Murray.

1537. Were they riding in front of the party?—They were.

1538. Did you see any drums?—I saw one drum.

1539. Did you see any fife?—I did not take notice of any fife.

1540. Were they playing when they passed you?—No, sir.

1541. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Were they marching in step one after another?—No, sir; they were all through one another.

SAMUEL TAIT, senior, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

S. Tait, sen.

1542. How old are you?—I am 82 years of age.

1543. What family have you?—I have none but the old woman, and a girl, and a son at home with me.

1544. What is the name of that son?—William Tait.

1545. Have you other sons living?—I have.

1546. What are their names?—James and Samuel.

1547. Where is Sam Tait now?—He is in the dock, I suppose.

1548. Do you remember the evening of the 12th of July last?—I do, very well.

1549. Were you at home that evening?—I was.

1550. Where was Sam Tait that day?—He was down in the bog field moulding pratees.

1551. What time did he go there?—He was there from the morning.

1552. What time did he come home to get his dinner?—About 1 o'clock.

1553. You saw him then?—I did.

1554. After that did he go back to his work?—Yes.

1555. When did you see him next?—Between four and five o'clock.

1556. Did he always come home at that time?—Yes, he came home every day to get refreshment about that time.

1557. How long did he stay then?—Why, he came home then.

1558. What hour did he come home?—I think it was between five and six o'clock.

1559. How long did he stay in the house?—He stayed in the house till I came in.

1560. You found him there when you came in?—Yes, and he stayed there till all was over.

1561. Did you hear any shots fired that evening?—I cannot say that I did.

1562. Had you any guns in the house?—Yes.

1563. How many?—We had two guns, and one old one, an old house-keeper.

1564. There is good fowling there in the summer, I believe. You were a good shot yourself, I suppose?—I never followed a bird in my life.

1565. When you were there between five and six o'clock did you see any one coming into the house?—Yes.

1566. Did you see one man in particular who had blood on him?—Yes, I will tell you about that.

1567. Who were there when he came in?—Miss Humphrey was there and Miss Hewitt was there.

1568. Any one else?—They were coming and going, so that I could not remember.

1569. Do you know a young man named William Hamill?—I did not at that time.

1570. Do you know Margaret Anne Lyttle?—Yes.

1571. Was she there?—I think she was.

1572. Was your son there the whole time?—He was.

1573. Had this bloody man his coat or hat on him when he came in?—He had not; his coat was off when he came in in the hurry, and his hat was off, and there was a streak of blood from his forehead and down his face.

1574. What did he do?—He ran over and took a gun, and ran out again.

1575. Did you do anything then?—I went towards the door to see if I could see him; and I never saw him.

1576. Did you ever see him since?—I did not.

1577. Did you get that gun since?—No, I never saw it since.

1578. Was your son out of the house at all?—He was not.

1579. Did you see a crowd near your house?—I did not; my house is a good distance from where the crowd was.

1580. Did you hear of a man being shot?—Yes, I did.

1581. When?—Next day.

1582. Did you hear of two men being shot?—I did.

1583. Do you remember who told you?—No, indeed, I could not.

1584. Who were the other people in your house besides those you have named?—Oh, I could not tell; indeed, I could not; for some came in for a refuge, and some to see the Orangemen coming down, and then when the hurry came on they got away as fast as they could.

1585. Is your son a peaceable man?—He is.

1586. Was he a party man?—No, sir, none of my sons ever was a party man.

1587. Is your son peaceable or otherwise?—He is as peaceable a man as any in this house.

1588. Are

1588. Are you a party man yourself?—No, sir, I am not.

1589. Are any of your sons?—No, I had four of them, and there was not one a party man.

Cross-examined by the *Attorney General.*

1590. You never were a party man, or an Orangeman?—No, sir.

1591. Nor ever will be one?—Well, it is not likely.

1592. You are 82 years of age, I think you said?—Yes, sir.

1593. Tell me, what was the man like that took the gun out of your house that night?—I could not tell.

1594. Did you ever inquire where that man went to?—How could I inquire?

1595. I do not know. Did you ever inquire, I ask you?—No, I could not inquire; the man went out, and had neither hat on him or coat.

1596. What sort of a gun was it?—She was a short carbine.

1597. Was she loaded at the time he took her out?—Well, if she was, I heard my son say it was with small shot.

1598. What son said that?—It was William.

1599. Is he in court?—He is.

1600. Did you ever think of inquiring since that day who was the man, or where he went, that took that carbine out of your house?—I did not.

1601. Did you make any inquiries about the gun that was taken from you?—I did, and I never could make off a word about it.

1602. What part of the house did you keep the carbine in?—It was in a brace over the fireplace.

1603. Where were the other firearms you had in the house that night?—There were not other firearms, after he took the carbine.

1604. Do you say you had no other firearms in the house?—No.

1605. Had you any other firearms in the house except the carbine that was taken?—No; there was an old gun in the house, and when they took my son prisoner they examined it.

1606. I thought you said there were three guns?—No, only two.

1607. Did you say there were two guns and an old one before?—She made two.

1608. Did the man ask for the gun?—He did not; he did not say a word about the gun.

1609. Did he speak to any one of you?—No.

1610. Not one word?—No.

1611. Upon your oath?—Upon my oath he did not.

1612. He did not ask you if you had a gun you could lend him, or a gun you could give him?—No.

1613. Have you two rooms in the house?—Yes.

1614. How many rooms are there?—One room and a shop.

1615. Is there a kitchen besides the room and the shop?—There is.

1616. What is the shop for?—For anything I wish to put in it.

1617. Which is the shop, the room, or the kitchen, the outer apartment next the road?—They are both alike; one is before the fire and one is behind the fire.

1618. Do you mean to say that both the kitchen and the room are in front of the house?—Yes.

1619. Where is the shop?—It is behind the fire.

1620. Is it between the two apartments?—It is.

1621. And which of these three apartments do you enter when you leave the road, and enter the outer door?—I get into the kitchen where we live.

1622. And I suppose you kept the carbine above the kitchen fire?—Yes, she was at the back of the fireplace.

1623. Where was the back of the fireplace?—My fire is between the two bays, and the shop is at the back of the fire; it is the next room behind the fire.

1624. And this carbine was above the fire, and the old gun was there too?—She was.

1625. Did the man without saying a word to anybody at all walk right to the carbine, and take it down?—He did; he never spoke a sentence to anyone, and nobody in the house said a word to him.

1626. Are you sure of that?—I am, not a word that I heard.

1627. Could anybody say anything to him that you could not have heard?—No, I think not.

1628. How long was he in the house before he took out the carbine?—Not more, I think, than two or three minutes; as fast as ever he snapped her down he ran out.

1629. Did he ask whether the gun was loaded before he took it down?—He never mentioned a word to me, or asked whether she was loaded or not loaded.

1630. Did he walk or run?—He was in a hurry coming in, and he was in a hurry going out.

1631. Where were the guns placed?—I do not know.

1632. I mean in what position were they with respect to one another?—One was first, and the other was second.

1633. Did he reach up to it?—I could not tell.

1634. You do not know! Do you mean to tell the jury that?—I wish to give the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

1635. That is what you are bound to do. And now, intending to give me the whole truth, do you swear you are unable to tell the jury that the gun was in such a position that that man could have reached it with his hand?—I swear he could reach it with his hand.

1636. What did you mean by saying you could not tell?—The last gun I said I did not know.

1637. Tell that jury on your oath whether the man could reach up to the old gun in your house?—I could not tell.

1638. Upon your oath?—Upon my oath.

1639. Is the gun there still?—No; the next day Mr. Hancock came down and examined it.

1640. What has become of it?—I gave it up to the police.

1641. Would that man, upon that day, have been able to take down that gun?—I could not tell, but he did not take her down.

1642. What height was the gun from the ground?—I could not tell.

1643. How long was the gun in the place where it was that day?—I believe her, to be 5, or from that to 10 years.

1644. In that position?—In that position.

1645. How

S. Tait, sen.
6 March 1861.

1645. How high from the ground was she?—I could not tell; I never measured it.

1646. Could a man of my height reach her?—You are a big man, sir.

1647. I do not think I am; could a man of your height reach her?—I am not of your height, sir.

1648. Could a man of your height reach her?—I could not tell.

1649. Did you ever try?—I did not.

1650. Upon your oath, did you ever take down that gun from the place where it was, with your own hand?—I did not touch her these five years.

1651. Did you ever take her down with your own hand?—I never recollect doing so.

1652. Who put her up there?—I do not know.

1653. Is it your own house?—It is.

1654. Who put it in that place in your house?—I could not tell.

1655. Did you put it there yourself?—I have not had her in my hand these five years.

1656. Did you put her there yourself with your own hand, upon your oath?—Upon my oath, I do not mind that I did.

1657. Will you swear you did not?—I will.

1658. Did you take her down with your own hand?—To my knowledge, I had not her in my hand these five years.

1659. Could you have taken her down with your own hand?—I could, if I got a stool and stood on it.

1660. Will you swear to that jury, that you could have taken it down without a stool?—I do not think I could.

1661. But you cannot say whether you could or not?—I will swear that I could not have taken her down from the ground, from the floor.

1662. Did you ever try?—No; but I am sure I could not.

1663. For the whole of the period of five years was she ever taken down?—Not to my knowledge; if I said five more, I would be right.

1664. When the man came running into the house, did he ask which of the guns was loaded before he took down the gun?—He did not.

1665. But he went up and took down the gun without saying a word?—Yes; you are on the truth now.

1666. Was the gun loaded?—It was.

1667. Who told you so?—William did.

1668. What did he tell you?—He told me it was loaded with small shot, for shooting sparrows.

1669. Had you much of that shot for shooting at sparrows?—Not that I know of.

1670. Did you ever take out that gun yourself?—I did not handle a gun these five years.

1671. Did you ever see any of your sons take out that carbine out of the house for five years?—No, I could not remember; we had something else to do but follow birds.

1672. Did your son William tell you when the gun was loaded with the shot?—He told me no such thing.

1673. What did he tell you?—He told me there was small shot in her.

1674. Did he tell you when the small shot was put into her?—He never told me.

1675. When did he tell you there was small shot in her?—Some time after she was taken.

1676. And you are quite sure that the man was not told by any person that there was small shot in it?—I am.

1677. From whom did you make inquiries about the man who stole your gun?—I could not tell who it was.

1678. Did you ever inquire from anybody?—I did.

1679. From whom?—I inquired from people who might have had an opportunity of seeing the gun going away.

1680. Could you tell me the name of any one from whom you made inquiry?—No.

1681. Did any one go out after the man that night when he carried off the gun?—No, not at that time.

1682. You did not go out after him?—I did not.

1683. Who were the people who were at your place?—They were strangers; some were coming in for refuge, and some coming to meet the Orangemen; and then when they came in in droves, and when I saw the man coming in with the blood in that way, it put us all into a fright.

1684. Was your son Sam there?—He was.

1685. Who were the people there at that time?—I do not know.

1686. Did you go out?—No; for I did not know but I would get my head broken.

1687. Did you talk to Sam, and say it was a queer thing for the man to carry off the gun that was loaded?—I did not say a syllable to him.

1688. Did Sam say so to you?—No, not a word.

1689. Did it ever enter into your head to complain to the police about the robbery of your gun?—The police came down that night, and I went down to Mr. Hancock next day, and I told him all about it.

1690. Did you ever state that two guns were taken out of your house?—Yes; I told Mr. Hancock that one was taken out before that.

1691. About how long ago was that?—I told Mr. Hancock next day.

1692. What did you tell him?—I told him what I told you; that he came in and took out my gun, and that the other one was taken a month or two months before that.

1693. When was the other one taken from you?—A month or two months before that.

1694. What sort of a gun was the other that was taken?—I think she was a small fowling piece.

1695. How long had you that fowling piece?—Five or six years.

1696. Was she put above the brace like the others?—She was.

1697. Was that the proper place for the guns?—It was.

1698. Was that other gun, that fowling piece taken away before that night, on your oath?—On my oath, I do not know; she might have been taken away a month or two.

1699. When did you miss the fowling-piece?—I never missed her on that occasion.

1700. Did you tell Mr. Hancock, or the police, that two guns were taken out of your house that night?—I did not, that night.

1701. Did you the next day?—I tell you it still, I cannot tell when the other was taken.

1702. You had no shot in the house, or powder, or ball, then?—No.

1703. Were your sons in the habit of using those guns very often?—Not often.

1704. Were they in the habit of using them?—No, they were not, more than an odd time.

1705. And when they used them, were they in the

the habit of loading them?—I could not tell, for I did not look at them.

1706. Had you any powder-horn in the house?—Not that I know of.

1707. Nor powder, nor shot, nor bullets?—No.

1708. So that you were right when you first told me you had three guns?—Yes, two and the old one.

1709. And, upon your solemn oath, had you not those three guns that night in the kitchen?—On my solemn oath, the three guns were not in the house that night.

1710. Well, that day?—You said that night.

1711. That day, before the strange man came and took out the gun, had you not three guns in the house?—Not that I saw or knew.

1712. On your oath, did you not inform the police and Mr. Hancock that two guns were taken out of your house?—On my oath, I did not know when the other gun was taken.

1713. Did you leave your house that day at all?—I did.

1714. Where did you go to?—I was in my own house, about my cattle, and working about my house all day.

1715. And your son went out at seven o'clock in the morning?—Yes.

1716. What was he doing at that hour?—He was moulding potatoes.

1717. And he came home for dinner at one o'clock?—Yes.

1718. And for refreshment between four and five o'clock?—Yes.

1719. Did he go back to his work after that?—He was not out of the house from that.

1720. Is he in the habit of going to work after he comes home for refreshment between four and five o'clock in the evening; what is the time of quitting work in your country?—We work as long as it answers us.

1721. Is it the habit of people to quit work in your country between four and five o'clock in July, on the longest days in the year?—If they have their work done.

1722. Did I understand you to say, that when you came into the house, you found that your son had come in?—Yes.

1723. Where were you?—About my cattle.

1724. Where were you that night?—I was down at the bog, after the hurry was all over.

1725. Was it after the hurry was all over that you came back to the house?—The hurry was all over before I went out of my house.

1726. Your evidence was, that when you came into the house, you found your son there?—It was.

1727. What time was that?—It was, to the best of my knowledge, between five and six o'clock.

1728. And from that time, the time you so came back, and found him there, until the hurry was over, your son did not leave the house?—He did not leave her until I went for the cattle.

1729. When you came in between five and six o'clock, you found him there?—It was five or six o'clock before I left the house.

1730. You swore it was between five and six o'clock when you came in, and that you found your son in the house then?—No; I swore that he was in the house, and all along with him, until it was all over.

1731. Did you, or did you not, swear that when you came into the house, you found your son there?—I did.

1732. When did you come in and find him there?—It was between five and six o'clock, to the best of my opinion.

1733. Where had you been before you came into your house at that hour?—I was minding my cattle. I have three horses, and five head of cows; I was foddering them.

1734. And you came in between five and six o'clock from foddering the cattle?—Yes; I am telling you I was in my haggard, getting hay and fodder for my cattle.

1735. And you found him in the house?—He was not out of my sight until all was over.

1736. Was the hurry over before he went out again?—It was, a good while; it was all settled, and by.

1737. At what hour did you go out of the house?—I could not tell exactly.

1738. How long had you been out of the house?—I had no watch or clock at my hand, and I could not tell.

1739. Was it before you came in, between five and six o'clock, that the man had taken out the gun?—It was, to the best of my opinion.

1740. Was it, upon your oath?—I cannot say.

1741. Upon your solemn oath; look at that jury, and tell them, was it before you returned, between five and six o'clock, that the man came in and took the gun?—

1742. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Were you in the house when your son came home for refreshment, between four and five o'clock?—I was.

1743. *Attorney General.*] And then you left the house?—No.

1744. Did you stay in the house, from the time your son came in until the hurry was over?—Both myself and my son were in the house.

1745. Upon your oath, what time did he come home for refreshment?—To the best of my opinion, between five and six o'clock.

1746. Was not the hurry all over before that?—No, I think not.

1747. Did you not swear a few minutes ago that it was?—How can I tell?

1748. Listen to me. Before your son came home for refreshment, upon your oath, was the hurry over?—It was not; I was in the house, and my son along with me, before the hurry began; it might have been at Mark Rooney's, and up there before it came.

1749. Were you in the house before your son came in for refreshment?—He was in before me.

1750. What was he doing?—He was staying there.

1751. Where had you been, upon your oath, before you came in?—I was minding my cattle.

1752. Did you leave the house that evening, afterwards?—I did not; I was about my house, and went to look about my cattle when all was over.

1753. When did you leave your house, after the hurry was over?—It was duskish.

1754. About what hour?—About eight or nine o'clock.

1755. On the 12th July, between eight and nine o'clock; was it night?—I do not know.

1756. When you came in between four and five o'clock, or five and six o'clock, your son was

S. Tait, sen.
6 March 1861.

there, and you did not leave again until it was duskish?—No, neither my son nor myself.

1757. You did not hear a shot that night at all?—No.

1758. Not one shot?—No.

1759. Did you hear that a man was shot before your door that night?—No, because there was no man shot in my house; when the two guns went out of my house that evening, there was no gun for my son to take but the old one.

1760. Then is it true the two guns were taken out that evening?—I do not know whether it is or not.

1761. Where is the other gun now?—I do not know.

1762. Were you correct in saying, that when the two guns were taken out of your house that evening, there was no gun for your son but the old one?—I was.

1763. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Was it not when the two guns were taken out of your house, that there was none for your son to use except the old one?—Yes, sir.

1764. When this bloody man came in, were you all confused?—Yes, we were all in a fright; one young lady, Miss Robinson, or Miss Hewitt, I think, fainted, and they had to throw water over her to recover her.

1765. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You said your son came home to dinner at one o'clock?—Yes.

1766. When was it that first, after one o'clock, you saw him?—I believe it was between four and five o'clock.

1767. Between four and five o'clock; where was it?—At my own house.

1768. Could you tell what room was it?—It was the room before the fire.

1769. That was the kitchen?—No, it was the other room.

1770. Was he in the room before you?—He was in the kitchen; I was in the kitchen when he came in; he left me then, when he went into the other room, and took his refreshment, and then he came back and sat with me at the fire.

1771. And during the time that he was up taking his refreshment, this man with his cheeks all bloody came in, and took the gun?—No, Sam was in the room when the gun was taken.

1772. Do you remember what you were doing before that four or five o'clock?—Yes, I was out about the house and up in the fields, and then when I came home I could not just say what time of day it was.

1773. But was it before or after he came back?—I think it was after he came back.

1774. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Just a question, my Lord. Was your son William there that evening during the disturbance?—No.

1775. Where was he?—He was in Lurgan.

1776. What was he doing there?—He was selling potatoes.

MARGARET HEWITT, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *Meade.*

M. Hewitt.

1777. WHERE do you live?—I live at Ballinamony.

1778. Do you recollect the evening of the 12th of July last?—I do.

1779. Do you recollect being in old Tait's house that evening?—I do.

1780. What brought you there?—I was returning home, and I went in.

1781. What time in the evening was it?—It was, to the best of my knowledge, between five and six o'clock.

1782. Did you see any people in the house?—I did.

1783. Who were they?—Sam Tait and his father, and a young lady of the name of Miss Humphrey.

1784. Did you see any other people there that evening?—Yes, I saw his mother and sister.

1785. How long did you remain there?—I think about three quarters of an hour.

1786. When you went into Sam Tait's house was there any disturbance?—No, it had not commenced.

1787. Afterwards did you hear any disturbance?—Yes, I heard shots fired, but I could not tell from what side they came.

1788. Did you remain in the house until the disturbance was over?—Yes, sir, I did.

1789. After it was over you returned home?—Yes, sir.

1790. State whether during the time you were there, was the prisoner in the same room with you?—He was.

1791. During the entire time?—Yes.

1792. What part of the house was he in?—He was sitting in the kitchen, at the end of the table.

1793. When you returned on that occasion home, did the road appear to be quite settled?—No, sir; the people were standing along the road in parties.

1794. Parties of men?—Both men and women.

1795. On your return you heard of the death of Murphy?—Yes, sir.

1796. What time was it when you got home?—Between seven and eight o'clock.

1797. The disturbance being over then?—Yes, sir.

Cross-examined by Sir *Thomas Staples,* Q. C.

1798. You have said that Miss Humphrey was there?—Yes.

1799. And Sam Tait?—Yes.

1800. And his father?—Yes.

1801. And his mother?—Yes.

1802. And his sister?—Yes.

1803. Now, you heard shots fired whilst you were there?—Yes, sir.

1804. Did you never look out at all?—No, sir, I did not.

1805. During the time the disturbance was going on, did no person leave the room?—Well, sir, his sister was going backward and forward through the kitchen.

1806. What is her name?—Anne Tait.

1807. How old is she?—I could not say; she is older than I am.

1808. How old is the old woman?—I could not say.

1809. She is an active woman, and going about the house?—Yes.

1810. How long did you stay there?—About three quarters of an hour.

1811. Mr.

1811. Mr. *Meade.*] Old Mrs. Tait is about as old as her husband?—I should say from her appearance that she is.

1812. Did you notice any people coming in and out that evening?—I could not remember.

1813. You do not recollect?—No.

1814. Were Sam Tait and his father in the room with you during the entire time you were there?—Well, his father was part of the time in a back room, but Sam Tate was in the same room with me.

M. Hewitt.
6 March 1861.

WILLIAM HAMILL, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *Kaye.*

1815. WHERE do you live?—I live at Ardmore.

1816. Do you remember the 12th of July last?—I do remember it.

1817. Were you in Lurgan that day?—I was.

1818. What time did you leave Lurgan to return home?—About five o'clock.

1819. Were there crowds of people in Lurgan that day?—There were a great many.

1820. Did you leave before or after they left?—After.

1821. Did you see them afterwards?—I did.

1822. Where?—I came through them in the townland of Ballinamony.

1823. When you passed there, were there any people at Rooney's corner, Walsh's Hill?—There were.

1824. Of the Roman Catholic party?—Yes.

1825. Were they at both sides of the road?—They were.

1826. Could you say how many people were there?—I could not.

1827. Did you see any weapons with them?—I saw sticks, stones, and bars of iron.

1828. Did you see anything else?—Yes, I saw stone hammers, rather concealed behind their backs.

1829. That was before the Lurgan crowd had come down?—Yes.

1830. Did you see any persons in Rooney's field opposite to the chapel?—Yes, a great many.

1831. Did you see any firearms?—I did.

1832. How many?—I saw one.

1833. Did you pass one?—I did.

1834. Did you hear or see anything shortly afterwards?—I did.

1835. What?—I heard a shout of the fight commencing, and I saw Stevenson Turkington and Edward Murray come galloping down the road past me, and shouting for every one to run, and that every Protestant on the road was like to be killed.

1836. Did you see the Protestant party shortly after that?—I did.

1837. Where?—Coming down at the Chapel wall.

1838. Did you see any stones thrown?—Yes, I saw a great shower of stones.

1839. Which party did that shower of stones come from?—From behind the Orange party and from behind the hedges.

1840. Were they thrown at the Protestant party?—Yes, in the direction of the Protestant party.

1841. Did you hear any shots before that?—No, not one.

1842. Did you see any persons in Mark Rooney's field before that time?—Yes; I was standing below the house, and I could see along, for I was at the same side of the road as Mark Rooney's house.

1843. What party did those people in Mark Rooney's field belong to?—I took them to be the Roman Catholic party.

1844. What did you see them do?—I saw them muster together, and I saw a gun.

W. Hamill.

1845. What did they do then?—I could not tell; I was coming on down.

1846. Did you see them move in any particular direction?—Yes.

1847. In what direction?—I saw them move towards Mark Rooney's cottier houses.

1848. Were there ditches there?—Yes, and there was a high hedge.

1849. And they were going on in the direction of the houses?—Yes.

1850. Did you hear any one calling out after that, or about that time?—When Stevenson Turkington and Edward Murray overtook me, I heard a shout that the Protestants would be killed.

1851, Did you do anything then?—Yes, I ran to the side of the road, and saw the party up in the field.

1852. Did you hear a shot fired?—Yes; when I looked round, I heard a shot fired, and I saw the fire and the smoke.

1853. Where was that shot fired?—At the upper end of the houses.

1854. What houses do you speak of?—Mark Rooney's cottier houses.

1855. Did you see the man that fired the shot?—No, I did not.

1856. I think you said it was the Roman Catholic party that was in the field?—Yes, I believed them to be the Roman Catholic party.

1857. Did you go towards home?—I did.

1858. Did any one call out to you as you went home?—Yes.

1859. Who?—Miss Robinson did.

1860. What did she say?—She called me by my name, "William," and I stood still.

1861. What did she say further?—She asked me to take her hand; she said, "Come, William, and take my hand, for I was going to be killed; there was an old man was going to knock my brains out with a spade."

1862. Miss Robinson is a Protestant?—She is.

1863. What did you do then?—I took her by the hand.

1864. Did you go to any place?—We ran as fast as we could down the road: she was not able to run very fast, for she was very much excited.

1865. Did you go into any house?—When we were running down the road there was a party of young men, whom I believed to be the Protestant party, running down before us; I did not know any of them, and ——

1866. Did you and Miss Robinson go into any house?—Yes, we did.

1867. Into whose house did you go?—We went into Sammy Tait's house.

1868. Did any other person overtake you?—Yes.

1869. Who?—Margaret Hewitt.

1870. You went into Tait's house?—Yes.

W. Hamill. — 6 March 1861.

1871. Was there any person in the house whom you saw?—Yes, young Sammy Tait.

1872. Did you see any other person there?—Yes, Margaret Ann Lytle and Miss Humphrey.

1873. How long did you remain there?—Five minutes.

1874. Did the prisoner, Sam Tait, remain in the house whilst you were there?—He did.

1875. You left him in the house?—Yes.

1876. Did you hear any shots fired during the time you were in the house?—I did.

1877. Can you tell in what direction they appeared to come?—They were up the road in the direction the Orange party were coming.

1878. Did Miss Robinson leave with you?—She did.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Donnell*, Q. C.

1879. You are to be tried, I believe, at these assizes yourself?—Yes, so it seems.

1880. For being one of the disturbers of the peace that day?—

Mr. *M'Mechan.*—I object, my Lord; that question has yet to be tried.

1881. Mr. *M'Donnell*, Q. C.]—Were you in Lurgan that day?—I was.

1882. And you saw Murray and Turkington galloping along the road?—I did.

1883. They left the party, and went to their own homes?—Yes, but they were assailed upon at the chapel.

1884. How many were there of the Roman Catholic party?—There were a good number.

1885. More than 25?—Oh, yes.

1886. If any person swore there were only 25, including women and children, and boys, they would be telling a falsehood?—I believe they would.

1887. It had been the market day in Lurgan?—Yes.

1888. And persons who had purchased spades in the market would be bringing them home with them?—Likely.

1889. You saw a crowd in Rooney's field?—Yes.

1890. How far were you away from that field?—I was some distance below Tait's.

1891. Did you march with them?—No.

1892. Did you know a great many of them?—I knew a good many.

1893. Did you go to an Orange Lodge kept by a man named Murphy at Derryadd that night?—No.

1894. Have you been in that lodge?—I was.

1895. Are you a member of it?—No.

1896. Did you see any one carry a gun out of Tait's house?—No.

1897. Did any one come in to take a gun?—No.

1898. Were you all in one room?—Yes, the kitchen.

1899. Is Miss Humphrey a sister of Thomas or William Humphrey?—I believe her to be a daughter of John Humphrey.

1900. Do you know Thomas or William Humphrey?—I do.

1901. Did you see them that night?—No.

1902. What is the lodge that you are a member of?—I am not a member of any lodge.

1903. Mr. *Kaye.*] During the time you were in Tate's house did you see any guns there?—No.

1404. Do you know the position of Derryadd?—I do.

1905. Was past Tate's house the straight way home for the Protestant party?—It was the direct way home for the Protestant party.

1906. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] How far had you got before Turkington and Murray overtook you?—I had got below the chapel.

ELIZABETH HUMPHREY, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

Elizabeth Humphrey. —

1907. WHERE do you live?—I live in Achacommon.

1908. Opposite old Mr. Tait's, is it?—Yes.

1909. At the other side of the road?—Yes.

1910. Do you remember the afternoon of the last 12th of July?—Yes.

1911. Where were you in the early part of that afternoon, before the disturbance began?—In Sam Tait's house.

1912. Did you see the Protestant party coming up?—I went into the house before they came down.

1913. When the Protestant party came down did you go out?—I remained in till a man came and asked for guns or weapons.

1914. Was young Sam Tait there?—Yes; he was in the house with me all the time.

1915. Before you went in did you see a foal?—Yes.

1916.—Did you see anybody with the foal?—Yes.

1917. Who did you see with it?—Sam Tait had it at the door.

1918. After you saw him at the door with the foal, did you go out on the road?—Yes, sir.

1919. Did you see any girls on the road?—I did.

1920. Did you hear anything said of what had been doing down towards the chapel?—Yes; I heard they were beating the Protestant party.

1921. After you heard that, where did you go?—I went into Tait's house.

1922. From the road?—Yes, sir.

1923. At that time who did you see there?—I saw Sam Tait there and his father.

1924. Did you observe where he was?—Himself or his father?

1925. Tait, the prisoner at the bar?—Yes; he was sitting on a chair at the table.

1926. Was it near the door or away from it?—No; it was at the back side of the house.

1927. Shortly after that, did you see anybody come in?—Yes, a man.

1928. Did you know the man that came in?—No.

1929. Describe him?—There was blood on his face.

1930. What had he on his head?—I do not remember.

1931. Did he do anything?—I did not see him do anything.

1932. What did you do yourself?—I went to the door myself, and stood there till the drums passed by.

1933. Where did you stand?—I stood inside the gate.

1934. There is a little inclosure in front of the house, I believe?—There is.

1935. Was the gate closed?—It was.

1936. Who

1936. Who did you see outside; you saw drums, you say?—Yes.

1937. Is there any way from Tait's house to the road, except through that gate?—There is a stile.

1938. You had a view of the stile?—Yes; it is at the side of the gate.

1939. Did you see the drums go past?—Yes.

1940. And the Protestant party?—I do not know whether they were all with them or not.

1941. Well, you saw a number of persons?—Yes.

1942. Did you go back into the house?—I did.

1943. Who was there then?—Sam Tait and his father.

1944. Did you hear any shots fired after that?—I did.

1945. Where was young Sam Tait from the time you went in until the shots ceased?—He was in the house with us all the time.

1946. Did you hear any shouting about a man being killed?—Yes, I heard that a man was shot.

1947. Where was Sam Tait then?—He was in the house with me.

1948. Where did you go after that?—I went out on to the road.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dix*.

1949. Where had you been before you went to Tait's house?—At my father's house.

1950. What business had you at Tait's house?—I just went in as I did any time; I often go into it.

1951. And when you went in, whom do you say you found in Tait's house; the first time you went in who did you find there?—Sam Tait's mother and his father.

1952. Was the prisoner, Sam Tait, himself there?—No, sir.

1953. When did you see him next?—The first time I saw him was at the door with the foal.

1954. But when you went in, the father and mother were in the house, and Sam Tait was at the door with the foal?—Yes.

1955. Did he come in at all whilst you were there?—No, I went out to the road again.

1956. Where was young Sam Tait all this time?—I do not know.

1957. How long did you remain out?—A short time.

1958. About how long?—Well, I am not sure.

1959. Well, where did you go to?—I went up the road a little towards meeting the Protestant party.

1960. Did you hear any shots before that?—Not that I remember. Elizabeth Humphrey.

1961. Did you meet any friends in the Protestant party when you went up the road?—Yes, sir, I met girls running. 6 March 1861.

1962. Did you see boys marching?—No, sir.

1963. Did you see any boys of the name of Humphrey there?—No, sir.

1964. Did you see William or Thomas Humphrey there?—I did not.

1965. When you met your friends, what did you do?—I turned and went back with them.

1966. What were the names of the friends you met?—Well, one is Deborah Humphrey—she is a cousin of mine—and her sister.

1967. You met them running towards you, and you joined them?—Yes.

1968. Where did you go then?—The girls came down to Tait's, and I turned in there.

1969. Did they go in with you?—No; I was the only one of the party who went into the house.

1970. Who did you find there when you went back?—Sam Tait.

1971. The old man or the young man?—Both.

1972. You stated that some man ran in whom you did not know?—Yes, sir.

1973. Had he a coat on him?—I do not know.

1974. Had he blood on his face?—I do not know.

1975. What did he do?—He asked for a gun, or a weapon.

1976. Did he get them?—I do not know; I passed out.

1977. Did you see him doing anything?—I did not.

1978. You stated that you went out to the gate?—Yes.

1979. Was the man that you saw coming into the house there at that time?—I left him in the house.

1980. What relation are you to Thomas Humphrey?—I do not know; if I am, it is very little.

1981. Did you hear shots yourself?—I did.

1982. Did you see any guns in any one's hand?—I did; I saw a gun in a man's hand as they passed the stile.

1983. How far past the stile?—Just past it.

1984. Did you know him?—I did not.

1985. Mr. *M'Mechan*.] What direction did he go in?—I could not tell.

1986. Baron *Fitzgerald*.] Was that as you were going into Tait's?—Yes.

1987. Who was there when you went back?—Margaret Hewitt and Sam Tait.

MARGARET ANNE LYTLE, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *Meade*.

1988. Do you recollect the 12th of July last?—I do. M. A. Lytle.

1989. Where did you go that day?—I went into Lurgan with the Orangemen.

1990. On your way home did you see any one at Rooney's corner?—Yes, I did; there was a crowd there.

1991. You passed the crowd there?—Yes.

1992. Where did you go?—I went on towards Sam Tait's.

1993. When you got as far as the chapel, did you hear anything said?—No.

1994. Did you see any stones thrown?—I heard stones thrown.

1995. When you heard the stones throwing, what did you do then?—I went on up the road.

1996. Did you meet any one you knew on the road?—Yes, I met William Hamill and Jane Robinson.

1997. Well, what did you do then?—We went on to Sam Tait's.

1998. Did you go into Tait's house?—We did.

1999. Who did you see there?—We saw Sam Tait.

2000. What was he doing?—He was sitting on a chair at the table.

2001. What room was he in?—He was in the kitchen.

2002. Was

M. A. Lytle. 6 March 1861.

2002. Was any person else in the house?—Yes, his father and mother.

2003. Whilst you remained at Tait's house, did the prisoner, Sam Tait, remain with you in the same room?—He did.

2004. After you left Sam Tait's, where did you go?—I went home.

2005. Whilst you were in the house did the prisoner at the bar leave the room?—He did not leave it at all.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Crawford.*

2006. How long did you remain in Tait's house?—About five minutes; I think I remained more than five minutes.

2007. Did you know any of the parties amongst the crowd at Rooney's corner?—I knew some of them.

2008. Did you see Christy Murphy there?—I do not remember.

2009. How many Orangemen were there?—I do not know.

2010. How many Roman-catholics?—I do not know.

2011. Were there 100?—I could not tell.

2012. Were there 50?—I do not know.

2013. Were there more than 100 Orangemen?—Oh, yes.

2014. Were there any women in the Catholic party?—Not in the crowd.

2015. How far from Sam Tait's was it that you heard the stones throwing?—Not far off the school-house.

2016. Was it between Tait's and the school-house?—Yes.

2017. Did you hear shots fired when the stones were thrown?—I did.

2018. From which party?—I supposed them to be from the Roman party.

2019. Which was the nearest to Sam Tait's?—I do not know.

2020. Did you see any guns or pistols with the Protestant party?—I did not.

2021. Did you hear a shot that day?—I did, in Tait's.

2022. How long after you went in?—About five minutes.

2023. Were there shots fired after or before the man came in with the bloody face?—I did not see any man coming in with a bloody face.

2024. How long did you remain at Tait's?—Between five and ten minutes.

2025. What way did you go home?—Through Mr. Fforde's plantation.

2026. Did you hear anything of people being shot?—When I was coming out of Sam Tait's, I was told that there were two men shot.

2027. Who told you that?—I could not say who told me.

ALICE THOMSON, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *Kaye.*

Alice Thomson.

2028. WHERE do you live?—At Ballinamony.

2029. Do you live near Mark Rooney's corner?—I do, a bit down the road.

2030. Do you remember a crowd of people passing down the road from Lurgan on the 12th of July last?—I do.

2031. Did you see people before that at Mark Rooney's corner?—Yes, I did.

2032. Were they of the Roman-catholic party?—They were.

2033. Were there many of them there?—There were a good many.

2034. Did you see them do anything?—I saw a woman clapping her hands, and heard her calling out to them to "remember that day 14 years."

2035. Did you see stones with any person on the road?—I did, but not until the Protestant party came up.

2036. Were you with the Roman-catholic party?—I was; but I got out from amongst them, for I did not like to be with them; and when I saw the boys coming up with the fifes and drums, I told them to be careful until they got over the hill; and they told me that they were not afraid, that there was no fear.

2037. Where did you go afterwards?—When the Protestant party passed on, ther were some Roman-catholic boys with girls; they walked up to Rooney's corner, and I ran up to the corner after them.

2038. Did you see anything occur after this?—Yes; I saw a Roman-catholic boy with a stone in his hand; I told him to leave it down, and he gave me some short answer.

2039. Did you see anything else?—Yes; I saw a man they called William Walsh going up to his own house, and taking out a mallet.

2040. What did he do afterwards?—I could not tell, for he ran into the crowd of the Protestant party; and I did not see him again until after the fight was over.

2041. Is Walsh of the Roman-catholic party?—He is of that religion.

2042. Did you see anything take place that day?—Yes; after he ran out, I heard Gibbons say, "Murder them;" and I heard another say that murder was too good, that they ought to be burned; and another said, "No; but they ought to be hung up and quartered."

2043. What people said this?—The Roman Catholics.

2044. Did you see or hear anything further?—Yes; I heard that Mr. Morgan was stoned, and I went up to the chapel; I heard his voice, and as he was a peaceable man, I went down and asked him to come out and to make peace, and he said to me, what could he do with them; that they would not be advised by him.

2045. Where did you go to after that?—I heard some shooting or pistols firing, and——

2046. Did you see who fired the shots?—I did not, but I saw the smoke and heard the report; Mr. Morgan then waved his hand that way, and told me to go home.

2047. Did you take his advice?—I did.

2048. Did you see anything more?—No; I went on down the road, and I was not a quarter of an hour up at the head of the field near Crimmens' houses, until I heard that Will Tate had shot Tom Murphy.

2049. You did not see anything more that day yourself?—No; I saw nothing but what stones passed.

Cross-examined by the *Attorney General.*

2050. How long are you living on the Derrymacash road?—About 11 years.

2051. Well,

2051. Well, during the 11 years that you have been living on that road, did you ever see an Orange procession go along it before?—I did not.

2052. How many drums do you say they had?—I could not say.

2053. How many fifes?—I could not say.

2054. Who is the little boy who took up the tone and gave you the bad language?—He was scarcely worth mentioning.

2055. Did you hear any shots in the neighbourhood of the chapel?—About the school-house, I did.

2056. Did you hear many shots?—I heard two or three.

2057. Did you see William Walsh do any harm with that mallet you told us of?—No, sir.

2058. You did not see anything that occurred at Tait's house at all?—I did not, sir.

Alice Thompson.

6 March 1861.

ALEXANDER MONAHAN, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

2059. WHERE do you live, Alexander?—I live at Ardmore.

2060. Where is that?—It is a bit beyond Derrymacash.

2061. How far is Lurgan from your place?—Four miles and a half, I reckon.

2062. Your road is from Derrymacash?—Yes.

2063. How far are you from the chapel?—Two miles and a half.

2064. Were you in Lurgan on the 12th of last July?—Yes.

2065. Were you in church there?—I was not.

2066. What time were you coming back?—I do not know.

2067. What time was it when you got to Rooney's Corner?—I heard people say it was just about a quarter to 6 o'clock when we got to Rooney's Corner.

2068 Were you before or behind the Protestant party?—I was behind them three perches or three perches and-a-half.

2069. That was about the distance you were behind them?—Well, it might have been more.

2070. Had they passed beyond Rooney's Corner, when you reached it?—They had just passed it.

2071. Did you see anything occur?—Yes, they were hardly past the corner when a number of young men with their arms folded came up; they had sleeve waistcoats on them.

2072. Did you see anything done?—Whenever the Protestant party went up the corner they turned down and followed them.

2073. What next did you see?—When they turned down the corner, the first thing I did was to see William Walsh strike Tom Humphrey with a spade.

2074. Did you see stones thrown?—Yes, they followed them down the road and threw stones after them.

2075. Did you hear anything said?—Yes, James Morrow, John Spelman, and Patrick Hennan, were throwing stones, and Morrow was cursing out to them to lay into the Orangemen, for the Wolf's Island people would settle them when they got to the bridge.

2076. Did you see the Protestant party do anything?—Yes, they were fighting back against the Roman Catholic party.

2077. Where were you at this time?—I made a push to get forward.

2078. When you were trying to get on did you; did anything happen to you?—I was struck with a stone.

2079. Did you see any other person struck?—Yes. I saw young Robinson, who was with me, also struck with a stone, and I saw the girls struck with stones by the boys and knocked down.

2080. Did you see James Morrow and John Spelman?—Yes, sir, they were the ringleaders of the whole mob.

A. Monahan.

2081. Did you see any others of the Roman Catholic party?—Yes, I saw one Caulfield, Richard Walsh, Patrick Hennan, and Patrick M'Cann.

2082. Did you see them do anything?—In the brick field, I saw them in it with bricks, and a young man, named Hepburn, firing out a short gun at the Protestant party.

2083. Do you know Charles M'Cann?—I do.

2084. Did you see him there?—Yes.

2085. Did you observe him do anything?—Yes, I saw him throw stones.

2086. Do you know Patt M'Cann?—I do.

2087. Did he do anything?—I saw him striking with a spade.

2088. There were shots fired?—Yes.

2089. Were the shots from one party, or from the other?—I could not tell from whom they were; they were pretty close together betimes.

2090. Did the Protestant party still continue to retreat?—They were getting home when they could get on.

2091. Now, judging from what was done, could they have got home with safety to their lives?—

Attorney General.] Now, my Lord, I must object to this question.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I do not think the question can be put.

2092. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Very well, my Lord. (*To Witness.*) Did you throw any stones yourself?—I did not.

2093. Did you see Malcomson talking to Richard Walsh?—Yes, I saw him speaking to Richard Walsh, and asking him to go home; he took hold of his arm. When I saw Charles M'Cann, who is wounded, and at the time that Malcomson caught hold of Walsh, he (M'Cann) came up and said he would knock the brains out of Malcomson if he did not let him go.

2094. Did you hear any shots?—Yes.

2095. From where?—From the Protestant party.

2096. Did you hear any coming from the Roman Catholic party?—I did; all down the road I heard them coming.

2097. How many?—I heard three or four.

2098. When you went up the road, how far were the Roman Catholic party from you?—Well, I was within a few yards of Tait's, and the distance from that to Walsh's Loaning is 100 or 200 yards; the Roman Catholic crowd filled the road from Walsh's Loaning to within 10 yards of where I was standing.

2099. Did you see any shots coming from the Orange

A. Monahan. 6 March 1861.

Orange party?—Yes, I saw two men coming out from the Orange party and shoot then against the Roman Catholic party.

2100. Do you know them?—I do not.

2101. Do you know the effect of their shots?—I do not.

2102. Did you see those two men of the Protestant party do anything more?—Yes, sir, I saw them load their guns again, and fire them towards the Roman Catholic party.

2103. Did you see Sam Tait there?—I did not.

2104. Did you see William Wright there?—No.

2105. How far were you from the two men when they fired?—Not more than four yards.

2106. Did you see Thomas Humphrey there?—I did not.

2107. What did the two men do when they fired?—They went down a pathway that was there near Tait's, and went out of my sight,

2108. Did you know them?—I did not.

2109. Did you get across Derrymacash Bridge?—Yes.

2110. What did you see there?—I saw John M'Ilduff taking a stone and throwing it at M'Keown; he was striking different people.

2111. Did you see Murphy?—Yes.

2112. What was he doing?—He was striking a man with a stone.

2113. Did you see Denis Stewart?—I did.

2114. What did you see him doing?—I saw him striking a Protestant with a stick.

2115. Did you see anyone else do anything?—Yes; Matthew M'Cann and his son were striking.

2116. How many were in the Roman Catholic party?—When I got up to Mr. Fforde's gate there was not less than 100 Roman Catholics there.

2117. Did you go through Mr. Fforde's avenue?—Yes.

2118. And that was the way you got home?—Yes.

2119. Did Mr. Hancock call on you to tell what you knew about this?—

Sir *Thomas Staples*, Q.C.] We object to this.

The objection was allowed.

2120. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] You were not yourself examined upon your oath?—There was none of us got leave to be examined.

2121. Did you ask to be examined?—

Sir *Thomas Staples*, Q.C.] We object again, my Lord.

Baron *Fitzgerald* ruled that the question could not be put.

Cross-examined by the *Attorney General.*

2122. You were charged with doing nothing?—Yes.

2123. That was your offence, and you are to be tried for nothing?—Yes, I was not within two miles of them.

2124. Were you in Lurgan that day?—I was.

2125. What time did you go in in the morning?—I do not know.

2126. Was it early or late?—It was a good piece on in the day.

2127. Who went with you?—Young Robinson and many more.

2128. About how many of you went in?—I did not go straight in to Lurgan.

2129. Were there drums there?—I met drums on the road.

2130. Were they going into Lurgan?—They were going to M'Lean's at the Portadown-road.

2131. Did you go with them?—I did.

2132. Did you see any ribbons with them?—I did not see a ribbon with mortal person that day.

2133. Did you go from M'Lean's into Lurgan?—I did.

2134. What hour did you get into Lurgan?—I could not tell; it was a good bit after breakfast.

2135. And you stayed there through the day?—I was there with a number of stragglers like myself.

2136. And the same pleasant music that brought you there in the morning brought you home in the evening?—I went home with them.

2137. With the drums and fifes?—Yes.

2138. Tell me now, my good fellow, were there 150 people at the Long Plains?—Oh, there was.

2139. Were there 200?—There might be.

2140. There might have been 250?—I could not tell.

2141. There might have been 250 or 300?—I could not tell; there were a great many people.

2142. Who was the fifer at the Long Plains?—Christy Murphy.

2143. That is Christy Murphy, of Derryadd?—Yes.

2144. Did any other person play the fife?—Yes.

2145. Who?—Christy Wilson.

2146. How many fifes were there?—I could not tell.

2147. Who were the drummers?—Some Derryadd fellows.

2148. Do you know any of them?—I heard that Biltz Addy was playing the drum.

2149. Who is Biltz Addy?—That is a name by which William Castles goes.

2140*. Is that William Castles, of the Quarry?—It is.

2141*. Did you see him with a drum?—I did not see him with a drum on his back.

2142*. How many drums were there in the procession?—I do not know.

2143*. How many did you see?—Well, to the best of my knowledge there were three drums left the Long Plains going on with the party to Derryadd.

2144*. That is the party that turned up by the chapel at Derrymacash?—Yes.

2145*. Were there any leaders on horseback?—Yes.

2146*. Were they in the front?—I do not know; they were a piece in the front.

2147*. And the drummers, were they in the front?—They were a piece in the front.

2148*. What tunes were they playing?—I do not know a tune that was ever whistled.

2149*. Are you an Orangeman?—I am not.

2150. But you were with them on that occasion?—I was.

2151. How many Roman Catholics were there at Rooney's Corner on that occasion?—Between 30 and 40.

2152. Were

2152. Were there more than 25?—There were.

2153. How many of them were women?—There was not a girl in the crowd.

2154. On your solemn oath was there no girl among the Roman Catholic party at Rooney's Corner?—There was not, that I saw.

2155. How many were boys?—There were boys who had come to men's years, and close upon it there.

2156. What do you call men's years?—I call 17 or 18 men's years.

2157. Were there any under 17?—There might have been.

2158. Were there?—There were lads come up to be cubs of men; there were lads there who would hurt you or me, if they threw a stone at us.

2159. Did the Protestant party with the fifes and drums pass the Roman Catholic party at Mark Rooney's Corner?—They did.

2160. Did they leave the Roman Catholic party behind?—They did.

2161. And they turned on up the road?—Yes.

2162. So that the Protestant party of 250, or less, was pursued by the Roman Catholic party of 25?—There were more.

2163. Well, 30 or 40?—Yes.

2164. Headed by the horsemen, and led by the fifes, they pursued them?—Yes, they did.

2165. There was no pistol among the Protestant party?—I saw none.

2166. Did you see William Wright?—Yes.

2167. Did you see him do anything?—I heard he was a fifer.

2168. Did you see him on the road?—He was before me on the road.

2169. Did you see him that night?—I saw him at Mr. Fforde's entrance.

2170. Did he leave Lurgan along with you? I do not know.

2171. Did you see him in Lurgan?—Yes.

2172. What did you see him do?—I saw him playing the fife at Lurgan.

2173. Did you see Tom Humphrey?—Yes, I saw him in Lurgan.

2174. Did you see him anywhere else?—Yes, I saw him at Walsh's Hill, struck by William Walsh.

2175. Did you see William Humphrey?—I did not.

2176. Did you go on to the Derrymacash chapel with them?—I did.

2177. Did you ever go in a procession past the chapel before?—I did.

2178. When?—I do not know how long ago.

2179. Can you make a guess?—I suppose it might be 14 years; it might be less, and it might be more.

2180. You live at Derryadd?—I live at Ardmore.

2181. That is a Protestant district?—There are plenty of Protestants and Roman Catholics in it.

2182. You know that Derrymacash was a Roman Catholic district?—The place I was reared in; I knew it.

2183. Why did you take that turn on that night, for the first time for 14 years?—For nothing, but that it was the shortest by miles for us home.

2184. What way did you go home on other occasions?—I do not recollect being with a drumming party that way for 14 years.

2185. At Derrymacash chapel were there pistols fired?—I heard shots fired. A. Monahan

2186. How far were you from the chapel when the shots were fired?—I was not far; I was at the chapel wall when the shots were fired that I heard. 6 March 1861.

2187. Did you see who fired the shots?—I could not identify any one for shooting a shot out of a pistol.

2188. Did any Roman Catholics come up from the fields after the shooting?—Yes, and before the shooting; they were running out of the fields as fast as they could.

2189. And after that there was some stone-throwing?—There was.

2190. Tell me anybody that threw a stone?—James Morrow, John Spelman, Henry M'Cann, Patrick Mathews.

2191. These are all Roman Catholics, I understand?—They are.

2192. Did any of the Protestant party throw stones on that occasion?—They were busy throwing stones.

2193. Cannot you tell me the name of any of the Protestant party who threw a stone?—I cannot.

2194. Any one of them you cannot identify?—No.

2195. You saw two men firing shots?—Yes, opposite Tait's.

2196. Who was opposite them on the road?—The road was full across.

2197. Did you see the shots fired?—I did.

2198. Did you hear that anybody fell?—I did not.

2199. Were those two shots repeated?—What do you mean by repeated?

2200. Did I understand you, or did I not, to say that there were no other than two shots fired at Tait's?—Yes.

2201. Listen to me; you say you were present within four yards of two men who fired two shots out of guns at Tait's house?—Yes.

2202. Were there any other shots fired there and then?—Not that I could know.

2203. Did you swear that there were four shots?—I told you that I saw two shots fired, and then that the two men reloaded their guns and fired two more.

2204. And then went away?—Yes.

2205. You did not know them?—I did not.

2206. You never had the curiosity to inquire who they were?—I never could hear who they were.

2207. Were they in the procession?—I did not see them.

2208. Did you know that one of these shots killed a man?—I did not.

2209. Did you hear it?—I did next morning.

2210. Did you hear that 16 people were wounded on that occasion, and had their blood upon the ground?—I did not.

2211. Did you never inquire who the men were who committed that outrage?—I never did.

2212. And you went home after that?—I was going on my journey home as well as I could.

2213. Did you go home?—I went home as far as the bridge.

2214. And was it after these people were shot upon the road by the shots that you saw fired that the people gathered in in numbers from Wolf's Hill?—After the shots were fired the Protestant party were going over the bridge of a river that leads into Lough Neagh, and they

A. Monahan. 6 March 1861.

they were going up the avenue that runs up by Mr. Fforde's, when they were knocked down by sticks.

2215. Did the Roman Catholic people come up in numbers after the people were shot at Tait's?—When the people were shot at Tait's, the first of the Protestant party were going up Mr. Fforde's avenue.

2216. And then the people followed them?—Yes.

2217. And that was after the shots were fired at Tate's?—Yes.

2218. Mr. *Mechan.*] How far is it from Tait's house to Mr. Fforde's avenue?—About 10 or 12 perches.

2219. Was there fighting going on for that distance?—They were busy fighting, but I did not see for I was getting on.

2220. Did you see any of the Roman Catholic party from Wolf's Hill there?—Not until I got to Mr. Fforde's avenue.

2221. How were they standing on the road?—They were across the road.

2222. Was it possible to pass the road without those men stopping you?—No.

2223. Had they passed down towards Tait's from Mr. Fforde's avenue?—No.

2224. You found a new Roman Catholic party across the road at Wolf's Hill?—Yes.

2225. Did a crowd go down towards the chapel?—There did.

2226. Did you hear the Roman Catholic party say that the chapel was being wrecked?—I did not.

2227. You have been asked if you knew those men that fired the shots; did you see them at Lurgan, or were they in the procession?—They might have been, or might not have been.

2228. You said you went that way in a procession 14 years age?—Yes.

2229. Were the people on that occasion marching in step?—They were a straggling party together.

2230. And you among them?—Yes.

2231. Was it a procession or was it a crowd of people moving together?—It was a crowd of people.

2232. Were they going towards their own homes?—They were.

2233. The shortest way?—The shortest way.

2234. Past Derrymacash?—Past Derrymacash.

2235. You have been asked whether you are an Orangeman?—Yes.

2236. Did you ever hear of King William III., and of the revolution?—I did.

2237. And do you approve of it?—I do.

2238. Then you are an Orangeman, and so am I, and so is my learned friend here, the Attorney General; and what is more, he is the only man here who has sworn that he does, and that is the difference between us. Had the procession moved on when the mob from Rooney's Corner followed them?—Yes.

2239. Could you see the Roman Catholic party following the Protestant party?—I could.

2240. Were there any girls among them at that time?—There were not.

2241. How many do you think were at the chapel of the Roman Catholic party?—There were far more in Rooney's Field than there were at the Corner.

2242. Now, when the party from Lurgan came to Walsh's Hill, did they all go, or did they not all go, towards the chapel, or did any go towards Portadown?—No, they did not.

2243. You were behind the Protestant party?—Just behind them.

2244. Did you look down the road?—No, I could not see down the road.

2245. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Did the 200 of the Orange party include women and girls, or boys and men?—It included women and girls, and boys, and men, as they were.

2246. You saw girls and women amongst them?—I did.

James Steenson, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *Joy*, Q. C.

J. Steenson.

2247. Were you in Lurgan on the morning of 12th of July last?—I was.

2248. Are you an Orangemen?—I am not.

2249. Do you recollect coming to Rooney's Corner on Walsh's Hill on your way home in the evening?—I do.

2250. Did you see any of the Roman Catholic party there?—Yes, I saw a large gathering there.

2251. Did any of them pursue the Protestant party?—Yes; the Orange party passed up without offending any man; and when the other party saw them they followed them with stones, and spades, and other weapons.

2252. Did you see James Morrow amongst the Roman Catholic party?—I saw him going forward and getting up a stone and throwing it at the Protestant party, and then shouting out to the others to come all together and follow him, that now was the time to attack them, and that the Wolf's Hill boys would be soon down to help them.

2253. Did you see John Spelman there?—I did.

2254. Was he doing anything?—He was doing the same thing, and I saw him throwing stones at the same time.

2255. What were the others doing?—They were all doing the same at the time.

2256. State to the jury whether you heard any shots fired before you saw stones thrown?—I heard no shots fired until after the stone-throwing commenced.

2257. From which side was the first shot you heard?—The first shot I heard fired was out of the Roman party.

2258. Do you recollect coming as far as the widow Spelman's house?—I do.

2259. Did you see John Spelman at his own door?—No, I saw him in the gathering on the road; and when you come opposite the chapel there is an iron gate, and they all took the field.

2260. Was that the field where the bricks were lying?—Yes.

2261. After they took the field, did you see them do anything?—One party took the road, and another part of the Roman Catholic party kept the field.

2262. So that they were both on one side of you and behind you?—Yes.

2263. Did the party that took the field do anything; did they throw stones or brickbats?—They threw both.

2264. Did

2264. Did the party behind you throw stones?—Yes, threw stones as fast as they could.

2265. Do you know a girl named Kate Hennan?—Yes.

2266. You know the priest, Sam Tait?—Yes.

2267. Did you go on as far as Mr. Fforde's gate?—I did.

2268. I want to know whether that day, from the time you reached Rooney's Corner until you reached Mr. Fforde's gate, did you see the prisoner at the bar?—I did not.

2269. You live in Derryadd?—I live at Ardmore.

2270. Was Mr. Fforde's gate your shortest way home?—We were forced to take Mr. Fforde's gate, by the large gathering there.

2271. You met a large party there?—Yes.

2272. Had they any weapons?—Yes; they had sticks, and other weapons.

2273. Who were the people you met at Mr. Fforde's gate?—They were Roman Catholics.

2274-5. Where did they come from?—Some came from the Wolfe's Island direction, some came from the top of the hill, and others from the side of the road.

2276. Did you see Murty McIlduff there?—I did; he passed me with a stick in his hand.

2277. What way did he go?—He went across the road.

2278. Did you see him do anything, and what?—Where there was a Protestant boy he struck him with a stick, and knocked him down.

2279. Do you know the man whom he struck?—I do not know; I know he was one of the Protestant side.

2280. You say when you reached Mr. Fforde's gate, that you met a large party of Roman Catholics with sticks?—Yes.

2281. Did they make any use of those sticks?—Yes, they did: they knocked them down with them.

2282. Knocked down members of the Protestant party?—Yes.

2283. Did you see a man named Denis Stewart there?—Yes.

2284. Was he doing anything?—Yes; I saw him beating the Protestant party.

2285. Did you know Murphy?—I did.

2286. Do you know who it was that fired the gun opposite Tait's house?—I do not.

Cross-examined by the *Solicitor General.*

2287. Did you see the shooting party?—I did.

2288. Where were you at the time?—I was above Tait's house. J. Steenson. 6 March 1861.

2289. And where were they?—They were below Tait's.

2290. How many men did you see with guns in their hands?—I saw two.

2291. Where were they?—I saw them between Tait's house and the chapel.

2292. Did you pass these men by?—They passed me by on the road.

2293. How near were you to them?—I was on the footpath, and they were on the road.

2294. Did you know these men?—No.

2295. Did you inquire who they were?—I did not.

2296. Did you ever see them since?—I never saw them before or since.

2297. Where were you when you heard the shots fired?—I was above Tait's house.

2298. How long was it between the time you passed these two men and the time you heard the shots? (*No Answer.*) What space of time was there between the time you passed these two men and heard the shots?—It was not above ten minutes.

2299. Did you hear more than two shots?—I did.

2300. How many more?—I could not say.

2301. Did you hear five shots altogether?—I do not know.

2302. Did you hear four?—I cannot say that I did.

2303. Did you see any guns among the Roman Catholic party that day?—I saw a gun in a man's hand opposite John Spelman's door, but I do not know who it was.

2304. Did you hear any shots when you were passing the chapel?—I did not.

2305. Did you see the Protestant party throwing stones?—I did, because they could not stand it.

2306. You say you are not an Orangeman?—No.

2307. When were you in an Orange lodge?—I was not in a lodge these five years.

2308. What brought you there if you were not an Orangeman?—I went there with a comrade.

2309. Then a man, a comrade, may bring you to an Orange lodge without your being an Orangeman?—He may.

2310. Tell me, were you in the Orange lodge at Murphy's, of Derryadd, this night?—I was not; I went straight home.

Mr. *Joy*, Q. C.]—We now close our parole evidence, my Lord, except as to character.

FRANCIS JAMES PELAN, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *Meade.*

2311. WHERE do live, Mr. Pelan?—I live in the parish of Kilmore. F. J. Pelan.

2312. How far is that from the scene of this occurrence?—It is some eight or nine miles.

2313. Did you live at Lurgan?—I did.

2314. Do you know old Tait?—I do.

2315. Do you know his son, the prisoner at the bar?—I do.

2316. How long do you know him?—I know him these 10 years.

2317. What sort of a character did he bear?—I never knew him to be anything else but a very peaceable, quiet young man.

GEORGE ROBINSON, sworn; and Examined by Mr *Kaye.*

2318. WHERE do you live?—I live at Ardmore. George Robinson.

2319. Do you know the prisoner at the bar?—I do.

2320. How long have you known him?—I have known him these 14 or 15 years.

2321. What sort of a character did he bear, to your knowledge?—I never knew anything indifferent to his character.

2322. Was he a peaceable man?—Yes, he was always a quiet peaceable man.

6 March 1861.

Mr. *Joy*, Q. C.] Now, my Lords, we propose to read the dying declaration of Thomas Murphy, taken by the resident magistrate, Mr. Miller, on the 12th of July 1860. Mr. Joy then read the declaration, as follows:—

"County of Armagh, to wit.

"The dying declaration of Thomas Murphy, of Ballynamoney, in the said county of Armagh, who, being under the apprehension of immediate death, saith: That, on this evening, the 12th of July 1860, there was a crowd of people passing along the road; about 200 men, beating drums, declarant threw some stones at the crowd four or five times, and a pistol was fired by a man of the drumming party towards where I was. They proceeded on, and shortly after that a gun was fired. This was before I received the shot. The guns were pointed towards the party who were throwing the stones. The stones were thrown by the Roman Catholic party, and the shots would not have been fired but for that having been done first. When the pistol was fired at me I did not receive any wound, but immediately afterwards I received the shot from either a pistol or a gun, from which I believe I am now dying, and I do not know who the person was who fired the shot that wounded me. I think it was Murphy, of Derryadd, who was playing the fife in the crowd from which the shots were fired.

his
Thomas + *Murphy*,
mark."

Mr. *Joy*, Q. C.] The information of Catherine M'Cann we rely upon, my Lord, as being in direct contravention of her evidence. I am told, my Lord, that there is another witness, a sister of the prisoner, who was present in his house on this occasion, and whom I directed to be sent for. She has not yet arrived, but I have received a message, which I will hand up to your Lordship. Probably, if she arrives in time we may be permitted to examine her before the case goes to the jury.

Solicitor General.] She ought to be here now.

Mr. *Joy*, Q. C.] It was only this morning that I learned that she could give evidence, and I immediately directed her to be sent for.

Solicitor General.—In the meantime do you close.

Mr. *Joy*, Q. C.] In the meantime, we close for the defence, my Lord.

The court was then adjourned for 20 minutes. At three o'clock,—

The Solicitor General proceeded to reply on behalf of the Crown. He said: May it please your Lordship, gentlemen of the jury, it now becomes my duty, at the close of this very remarkable trial, to address you on the evidence which has been given, both on the part of the prosecution and on the part of the prisoner at the bar; and, gentlemen, it is my duty to ask your serious consideration; your grave consideration, both to the case that has been made on behalf of the prosecution, and to the case that has been made on behalf of the prisoner at the bar. I do not propose, it would indeed be impossible, to travel minutely through all the evidence which has occupied your attention for two days. It will probably be gone over in detail by the learned Judge in his charge to you. But, I shall call your attention generally, to those salient points of it, which I think are worthy of your notice. Gentlemen, I need not say that a counsel for the Crown always stands in a position of peculiar responsibility in addressing a jury, because there is not the same latitude given to us as there is counsel for the prisoner. We are bound to confine ourselves to the evidence. Our object is the ascertainment of truth, and not the obtaining of a victory without truth. And, therefore, gentlemen, in such observations as I shall lay before you, I shall keep that in view, and suggest nothing to you which I do not conscientiously believe is borne out by evidence. Gentlemen of the jury, before I come to the main features of the case, I wish to disabuse your minds of one or two matters which, I think, have been improperly introduced into the case. The first matter to which I call your attention is what you last heard from my learned friend, Mr. Joy, namely, the dying declaration of Thomas Murphy, which has been read. We have been accused of conducting this case in an unfair spirit because we did not give that dying declaration in evidence. Gentlemen of the jury, that was no part of the case for the Crown. That dying declaration in no way inculpated the prisoner. Thomas Murphy could not tell who shot him. Why, he had his back to the person who shot him, and therefore could not see him. That is proved by the evidence, and it was also proved that he was shot in the back. He was, therefore, wholly unable to state who inflicted that wound. What he did state is most valuable for the prisoner, and it is this; that stones were thrown from his (Murphy's) party first, and that but for the throwing of the stones the shots would not have come from the other side. If you come to the conclusion that the prisoner at the bar did fire the shot which resulted in the death of Thomas Murphy, that declaration is highly valuable for him as showing the circumstances of provocation and the heat of blood out of which the matter arose, and as tending to reduce the offence from the capital crime of murder, to the more mitigated offence of manslaughter. We did not produce that dying declaration, because it was not any part of the case for the Crown, and could not be legitimately used by us. My learned friends and I knew that that dying declaration was in the hands of the learned counsel for the prisoner, and that it would be used legitimately by them for the purpose which I have indicated. You have now that declaration before you, and with it, all the light that can be thrown upon the case. And now, gentlemen, I do not hesitate to ask you to give to the statement in that declaration all the weight that is to be attached to it; not as determining whether the prisoner did or did not fire the shot which deprived Thomas Murphy of his life, for on that point it is no evidence at all, but as to whether, if he did fire the shot, what is the degree of guilt which, according to our law, attaches upon him for his act. And now, gentlemen

gentlemen of the jury, I certainly approach a topic which I feel compelled to dwell upon before I introduce this case legitimately to your notice, and that is a topic which I introduce with great pain. I was both shocked and astonished to hear such a speech as that of my learned friend, Mr. Joy, addressed to you. I carefully took down, as my learned friend delivered it, all the remarkable passages, and all the remarkable expressions which were introduced into that speech; and I think I am justified in characterizing that speech as an appeal made to the very worst prejudices of our nature; an appeal made to bigotry and party feeling; for no other motive, and for no other purpose, could the language which has been introduced into that speech have been introduced. It had no legitimate bearing upon this case. It had no object but one, and that was to enlist or to inflame the passions or prejudices which might be, or were supposed to be, in the minds of the jury, upon the subject which the learned gentleman addressed you upon. Gentlemen of the jury, in that speech he denounces the case for the Crown here as a vile and a foul conspiracy. Certainly, gentlemen, a counsel for a prisoner never stood up to argue a more difficult case than did Mr. Joy. He had, gentlemen, to meet the evidence of seven witnessess, who deposed to the fact that Samuel Tait, the prisoner at the bar, was the man who fired that fatal shot. He cannot put it upon a case of failure of identity, because every one of these seven persons was familiar with the person of Samuel Tait, and could make no mistake about it. Therefore, gentlemen, he is driven to make this monstrous case, which is the case you are now called on to believe, and which, if you do not believe, the case for the Crown is sustained in all its parts. The monstrous case you are now called on, asked by the learned counsel to believe is this, that these seven persons have deliberately entered into nothing less than a conspiracy to murder; that this conspiracy is a combination with one another to swear falsely that Samuel Tait, the prisoner at the bar, and who, as witnesses say, was not there at all, was the person who fired the fatal shot. This is no case of mistaken identity. The case that Mr. Joy asks you to believe here, in order to acquit and vindicate his client, is that, in this case, the several witnesses on behalf of the Crown, have entered into a conspiracy, falsely to accuse Samuel Tait, and to bring him if possible to an untimely end. Gentlemen of the jury, if a case of that kind were stated by any counsel in an ordinary case, where no party or religious feeling interfered, it would be so monstrously absurd that it would not be entertained, and no counsel would submit it to a jury of his fellow-countrymen. The suggestion that seven persons of unimpeachable character came forward to swear to a certain state of facts, for the purpose of taking away the life of a fellow creature, is so monstrous a supposition in itself that my learned friend thought it required some colouring and some gilding to give it force, in order to make it more palatable to you, and to induce you even to receive the statement of such a proposition without your own nature actually recoiling against it. He felt the necessity, gentlemen, to introduce into the case the elements of political and religious animosity. I have got down his own language. He says, "Look how political and religious animosity sets aside every feeling that ought to actuate human nature." That is the charge that he makes against the witnesses for the Crown, upon whose information and upon whose evidence the case for the Crown is presented to you. The case he makes against them is, that in them political and religious animosity has set aside every feeling that ought to actuate human nature. Gentlemen of the jury, when the learned gentleman spoke of political and religious animosity he forgot for whom he was pleading here. He forgot that he was speaking here in defence of one of a party, who had committed, according to the evidence in this case, beyond all doubt, upon that day a most dastardly outrage, ending in the death of one, in the severe wounding of another, and in the wounding of 14 or 15 others, according to the evidence before you. And what produced that? Was it done in self defence? Was it done by the weaker party, protecting themselves against the stronger? No, gentlemen, it was done by persons actuated by the very political and religious animosity which Mr. Joy says, without one particle of evidence to sustain him, actuates the witnesses for the Crown in making the case which they have done here. Gentlemen of the jury, you have this proved, that the party on whose behalf Mr. Joy is pleading here, and on whose behalf he alleges that the witnesses for the Crown have entered into a foul and vile conspiracy to bring the prisoner to an untimely end, had suffered no injury worth speaking about. Not a single injury worth speaking of has been done to that party. You have heard of this man with a bloody head; no one can tell who he was; who is not produced, and whose existence, I say, is a fiction. You have had one or two witnesses getting up and saying that he was struck with a stone, but as to serious injury being inflicted on any one of that party, there is no such case before you; and as to their ever bringing a charge against their opponents, no such thing has been done. The Crown, gentlemen, are charged with this, that their proceedings are one-sided, and that they have instituted no prosecution against the other party. Now, gentlemen, Mr. Joy says he is surprised to see a prosecution instituted only on one side. Well, gentlemen, it was for these parties, if they felt that they had any ground for doing so, to prefer their cross charge, and to swear informations. Why did they not do so? Because they knew it could not be sustained; and therefore did not prefer it. And now, gentlemen, this being such a startling and monstrous proposition, that seven persons would enter into a deliberate combination for the purpose of falsely accusing a fellow-creature of a crime which must doom him to death, Mr. Joy endeavours to give a colour to it by telling you that after all it is only an application of the doctrine of Jesuitism. These witnesses are all Roman Catholics, and the doctrine of Jesuitism alluded to by Mr. Joy is, that the end justifies, nay, sanctifies, the means; and he throws that into your jury box as the principle which actuates our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects in their dealings, and in their evidence in the world, and which actuates those seven witnesses when they are bringing this case forward before you. And to what does he liken them? To what has he the hardihood to liken them? He says that these Roman Catholic fellow-subjects of ours, who, I say, came forward to vindicate themselves, and to claim from you that protection for life, which, as long as they are subjects they are entitled to, are like North American Indians, who count their trophies by the scalps of their victims, which are hung up in their wigwams. He says that Tait, the prisoner at the bar, is the person whom they intend to drag to the altar and offer up as a sacrifice. He says that they come forward and perjure themselves to accuse another

6 March 1861.

6 March 1861.

another falsely in order to have as a trophy the death of their victim, Samuel Tait. Gentlemen of the jury, my learned friend Mr. Joy, not only abjures the name of Catholics as applied to those witnesses, he calls them Romanists, and he, as further evidence that they would be capable of entering into a conspiracy of this kind—What does he do? What does he ask you to find? He reminds you, gentlemen, of the facts, or of the supposed facts of history. He tells you that after all they would be only doing what was done in other times. He calls to mind the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and of the Pope's going in procession to offer up thanks for the completion of that massacre, and for the destruction of the victims. I ask you as gentlemen—I care not what your religion is, or what your politics may be—I ask you, do you not see what Mr. Joy thought might have been made by throwing those topics into the jury box? I ask you, gentlemen, are you prepared by your verdict to endorse your approbation of that style of address in this year 1861, charging persons, not because they are low or mean, not because they are impeached by anything that has appeared in the case—for the character of every one of these seven witnesses is utterly unimpeached—not a single thing has been brought out to impeach them; but because, in his language, they are Romanists, he expects that a jury of 12 men of the county of Armagh will receive these imputations which he offers to you as against them, and which he asks you to find, without one particle of evidence, namely, that these seven witnesses, along with others of their party, have entered into a conspiracy falsely to accuse the prisoner at the bar. Gentlemen, if the Crown could have supposed that such a thing would be possible, do you imagine that the authorised officers of the Crown would be here to conduct a case of this kind? We have sworn testimony for the prosecution here, worthy of all belief, and I ask you to disregard, as unworthy of belief, those topics which have been thrown into your jury box; I ask you, by your conclusion, to ensure respect for the law, to raise the administration of justice in the eyes of the people of this country, and to impart confidence in the administration of the law to our Roman Catholic fellow subjects. If they are to be told that, when numbers have been wounded, and when one of them has been killed, and when they come forward in the court-house of Armagh to tell the plain, substantial truth, they are to be denounced by counsel for the prisoner as sharing the same principles as those who were guilty of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and with being identified with or acting upon the supposed doctrine of Jesuitism, that the end sanctifies the means. But, gentlemen, my learned friend has gone even further, he has denounced the law under which we have the happiness to live. He has denounced as an Algerine law, and said it ought not to be carried into force. He says, gentlemen, this is not a trial for an Orange procession; for if it were, they might be taken within the meshes of an Algerine Act. Is that a mode to speak of the law, and of the constitution under which we live, especially at this time, when every man of right feeling knows, and feels, and has a knowledge within himself, that it is high time that those demonstrations should be put an end to at once and for ever. That counsel of the standing and position of my learned friend Mr. Joy, should stand up in this court, and should denounce the law instead of asking respect for it, should denounce it as an Algerine law, and say that they might be taken in the meshes of it, I say, gentlemen, that such topics as these, I endeavour to dispose of them as quickly as I can; they are unworthy of the attention of a jury. I say they would not be offered to you except on the supposition which, I trust and believe, is a mistaken one, that they would be acceptable to you, and that they would find an echo in your breasts. I ask you, gentlemen of that jury, which I have now the honour to address, and I care not what your religion is, if that jury were a mixed jury, composed of Roman Catholics and Protestants, would my learned friend Mr. Joy have had the hardihood to ask that jury to disbelieve every witness for the prosecution, simply because they were Roman Catholics, and that because that, being members of that faith, they were unworthy of belief in a court of justice? That is the case which he makes here, and that is the case which he asks you to believe. I do not believe that such topics are calculated to weigh with you. I do not think that they ought to be introduced. The result will show whether they ought or not, or will weigh with you. But this I can say for myself, that I can conceive no greater insult, both to the understandings and to the consciences of men who are sworn, and who are under the solemn obligation of an oath, to find a true verdict in the case, than to speculate on this, or to let it appear for a moment that a counsel is speculating on being able, by the introduction of such topics as these, to induce a jury to swerve or turn aside from their duty. Considerations, such as these, Mr. Joy has thought proper to introduce into the case: From them I shall now relieve myself, and I shall address you, as I hope and trust and believe you to be, men unprejudiced and unaffected by feelings of this sort. If you were not, I have no hope in addressing you for the ascertainment of truth. But, if you are what I believe and trust you are, if you agree with me in repudiating these views, if you agree with me in the observations I have made, that it is an insult to your understandings and to your consciences, to suppose that you would, for one moment, be capable of being influenced by these views, I address you with confidence in the case. I do you justice by relieving you of the insinuation that you would be capable for one moment of being influenced by them. Do yourselves justice. If ever for a moment such topics were allowed to enter into your minds, let them be discharged at once. Regard this case, as I now invite you to do, as a case between man and man, resulting upon the evidence. Regard that evidence conscientiously, without passion, and without any improper or vindictive feeling. And if, gentlemen, upon a calm consideration of the entire evidence, you can come to a satisfactory conclusion that there is in this case, a reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner at the bar, you ought not to convict, and it will not be the counsel for the Crown who will find fault with your verdict, for you will have done nothing but discharge your duty. Having got rid of these topics, let me call your attention now to the general facts of this case, the details of which have been in evidence before you. Gentlemen of the jury, one thing is perfectly clear, both from the evidence given yesterday and that given to-day, and it is this: The Orange party greatly outnumbered their assailants. It is also clear, that at Tate's house, four shots, at all events, were fired from the Protestant party to the Roman Catholic party, and that the guns out of which those shots were fired were loaded with pellets, very small pellets, a great number of which could

6 March 1861.

could be introduced into one gun, and which, scattering amongst a multitude, would deal destruction to a very great extent. One of you, gentlemen, asked a question of the witness, Charles M'Cann. You asked him how it was possible that the ball could have passed from the wounded man, Murphy, from where it hit him in the shoulder, to his leg? No such thing, of course, could have happened. The fact is though, that that gun contained several pellets. Murphy, as soon as he received one shot fell. That same gun inflicted the wound upon Charles M'Cann in the knee, and wounded others also. He wounded M'Cann, by his second discharge, in the hip, and gave him that injury from which he suffers so much pain. Two or three balls have been produced, one of them being the ball which had lodged in Thomas Murphy's spine. We have had a great deal of observation upon the fact that Murphy himself was unable to specify the person who shot him. Our witnesses say he had his back to Tait. You have it from the character of the wound, that he must have his back either completely, or three-fourths, presented to the person who fired the shot, and therefore it was impossible for him to state in his dying declaration who was the person who fired it. Now, that these shots were fired, and by persons who had constituted themselves into an unlawful assembly, is perfectly evident, for they were marching home with music and with ribbons, and firing shots as they proceeded. You can have no doubt that it was an unlawful assembly and that it was calculated to inspire animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. What can we say about an exhibition calculated to produce animosity, when it actually produced death and wounds by reason of the animosity so excited? You cannot forget how the party went home by that road, and you have it that for 14 years previously no such procession went through Derrymacash. You will ask yourselves, why they on that evening went through that place? Why was it done? Why, gentlemen, but in bravado, but to show their powers. And had they any intention in their minds except to force their way through that place at all hazards, and to deal death and destruction as they passed? We have now here in evidence seven different persons who prove that Tait was the man who fired the fatal shot. All the witnesses for the prosecution concur, in the clearest manner, on this point, about which there cannot be any mistake of identity. They knew him well, and they had the fullest opportunity of observing him. Gentlemen, they all concur in stating that he was the man who fired the shot. If there was any impeachment against those witnesses, that they were unworthy of credit in a court of justice, do you not believe that the cross-examinations of my learned friends would have brought it out? But, this is the first case in which I have ever known a jury asked to find—no accusation ever having been made, or evidence given to warrant it—upon the mere suggestion of a counsel at the bar, that all the witnesses had combined and confederated to doom a fellow-creature to death. Is it suggested that they had any animosity against Tait? It is not. Why should they select Tait, if he was not there? Were there not numbers of others there from whom to select if they intended to give a false accusation? For what reason, then, in point of fact, was this conspiracy entered into to make Tait the victim? I say a more hopeless case was never attempted to be made, than to ask a jury, an unprejudiced and impartial jury, to find that the witnesses are unworthy of belief; and you cannot discredit our witnesses unless you find that the case for the Crown is a vile and wilful conspiracy, and that it has been got up by these seven witnesses. Gentlemen, Mr. Joy bade you beware of the pitfall which had been prepared for you by reason of the combination and conspiracy of those seven witnesses who came forward to sustain it by perjury on the table. Do you believe that there was any conspiracy? I heard another observation made in a sarcastic manner, as reflecting upon those witnesses. Mr. Joy observed that Elizabeth M'Cann was sworn on the authorized version of the Bible, but that he hoped she would not feel it the less binding on her conscience. Now, gentlemen, the meaning of that is this, that because the Roman-catholics do not receive the authorized version of the Scriptures, the monstrous suggestion is made that they are in our courts of justice upon a form which is not binding upon their consciences. Mr. Joy also sneered at the Roman-catholics, calling them "liege subjects of Her Majesty," meaning that they were not liege subjects at all, that they were outside the pale of the law. What you are asked to endorse is this: that when a Roman-catholic is a witness in a transaction by which one of his own creed, or of his friends or relatives, has suffered death, when he comes into a court to give his testimony on oath, he is not to be believed, and that you are to believe that he and others of his co-religionists have entered into a vile conspiracy; that the oath which they have taken upon the sacred Gospels of our Saviour is not binding on their consciences; that they are not entitled to the protection of the law; that they are outside the pale of the law; that you are to disbelieve them; and that, therefore, you are to announce from your jury-box and by your verdict that there is no protection for their lives in the county of Armagh, and that there is perfect impunity to those who attack them; that if they bring forward a case on evidence which, to unprejudiced and impartial minds, must carry the most complete conviction of the truth of that case, because they are sworn on the authorized version of the Scriptures, that because they are not liege subjects of Her Majesty, because there were fifty other things which my learned friend, Mr. Joy, referred to, they are not to be believed, and that therefore you are not to do justice as between man and man. Gentlemen, Mr. Joy has referred to history. Time was, gentlemen, in the history of this country when the Roman-catholics were a hunted, a persecuted, and an outraged people,—when their clergy were obliged to seek refuge in the caves and the mountains,—when they were outlaws, and were outside the pale of that law under which we have the happiness to live. But, gentlemen, if they were outside the pale of that law, they were, at all events, not bound by its obligations. It would be far better for them that they should be so if you, by your verdict this day, are to establish this monstrous proposition, that they are to be subject to the law, professing to obey it, and compelled to obey it, and that, at the same time, they are not to be entitled to its protection; and that it is to be established by your verdict that, if parties embark in these processions, and if, in carrying them out, they inflict death or wounds on the Roman-catholic subjects of the Queen, they are to have complete immunity, and that protection is to be withdrawn from the Roman-catholic fellow subjects of this country, and that, upon the dictum of a counsel, that they are utterly

6 March 1861.

utterly unworthy of belief upon their oaths. Gentlemen, I have suggested to you that this foul and vile conspiracy to murder has no existence except in the imagination of the learned counsel who asserted it. I do not believe that you will entertain for a moment the belief that there is a scintilla of truth in it: if you do not, let us come now shortly to consider what is the actual evidence on which the case is sustained, and I think you will find that there is a complete case against the prisoner at the bar. You recollect the witness Patt Carr. His demeanour is familiar to your recollection; I never saw in my life a more candid witness on the table. What was there to impeach him? Let us refer to what Mr. Joy says of him: he calls him a pretty specimen of his class. I ask you, gentlemen, to agree with me in opinion that there is nothing to find fault with in him. His evidence was fairly and truthfully given. He was going down to the chapel that evening to learn or to say his catechism, and before he came there, you will recollect, he met the Orange party. He met some violence; he met the Roman-catholic party, joined them, and walked with them after the Protestant party. He did not enter the chapel, and Mr. Joy thereupon wants you to believe that he had no intention of going there at all. Mr. Joy says that his story about going to catechism was a pure invention, and that neither Mr. Morgan nor the schoolmaster are produced to corroborate his statement. What could Mr. Morgan or the schoolmaster prove that would be evidence here? Anything that passed between them and that boy would be utterly inadmissible on this trial. The charge, therefore, that we did not produce them is just as groundless as the main charge that this is a conspiracy to murder on the part of the witnesses for the prosecution. What is the next ground of impeachment? "He could not tell me the name of the catechism he was learning." Why, gentlemen, there are 100 Roman-catholic catechisms? The boy said fairly enough that it was Mr. Morgan's catechism he was learning. Do you believe that that little boy ever had the curiosity to turn to the title page to see who wrote this catechism? These are the things which Mr. Joy puts forward to impeach the credit of our witnesses. I have no hesitation in saying that it was an insult to your understandings. If that be so, I say that the counsel who presents these propositions to you demonstrates at the very moment that he thinks little of the jury, that he is convinced there are feelings in their minds which make go down with them propositions that would be scouted by men unaffected by passion or by prejudice. Dismiss these, then, from your minds, and say if there is anything in this case to show a conspiracy. Well, gentlemen, Carr swears that he saw Tait come out with a gun in his hand, kneel down, and fire, and that then Murphy fell. Well, what motive had that boy to say that Tait fired the shot, if the fact was not so? The boy was there and he could have as easily told who fired the shot, if Tait was not the man, as he told you it was Tait who fired it. What earthly motive had he to take the life of a fellow-creature by inventing this story. Gentlemen, it is not the habit of boys of that time of life, of that age; they are not deep conspirators or deep plotters. The next witness was James Hannon. Did you ever see a witness whose evidence was more calculated to prepossess you in his favour than that child? We all know that for many reasons, the recollections of grown persons become clouded as years advance. Now, you will often hear from a child a clear and distinct account of a transaction—even more so than what a grown person would give. You have, accordingly, this child, James Hannon, giving you clear and distinct evidence of what occurred in his presence. I will not read his evidence for you in detail. He describes Tait to say—that he saw him take aim with his gun—that he fired—and that after that shot, Thomas Murphy fell. I ask you, gentlemen, suppose this were a case of civil right, or where no party or religious feelings were involved, and that I brought forward such witnesses as those two, Patt Carr and James Hannon—that they were utterly unimpeached, and that nothing transpired against their character—would I not have a right to ask your verdict in their favour? And am I to be told, that because this is a political case, with much feeling mixed up in it, that I am to be denied that right? There is nothing more monstrous than to say that they are not to be believed because, in common with the other witnesses, they have entered into a conspiracy to take away the life of the prisoner at the bar, as a victim to avenge the loss of Thomas Murphy. Now, gentlemen, the next witness is a very peculiar one, and one whose evidence is entitled to very great weight; he is Charles M'Cann. There is some confusion about what happened to Charles M'Cann. On the first discharge of that gun, which we say was fired by Tait, Murphy fell, and M'Cann was wounded. M'Cann went over to help Murphy, when the second shot was fired, and it entered into his body. He now bears a miserable appearance, maimed and wounded, and a cripple for life. And it is the party who have done this death and destruction amongst Her Majesty's liege subjects, that now come here to charge conspiracy against the sufferers by their conduct. Now, gentlemen, let us see what M'Cann does. This was a conspiracy, you will recollect, got up falsely to accuse Tait. That man, M'Cann, suffered so much, that he seems to have been a hopeless case, and to have had his life despaired of. Well, he made a dying declaration on the very evening of this day, in which he says, "A boy named Sammy Tait shot me in the knee; and as soon as I got the shot in the knee, I turned round, and saw a boy named Thomas Murphy shot under the arm, and he fell to the ground." There was a great deal of criticism on the word "shot;" but however its meaning may be, the fact remains that Charles M'Cann made that dying declaration on the very same day, when he had no power to conspire with any human being, or to converse, he not being sensible at the time, and he had no opportunity of entering into the plot. He spoke then with death before his eye, and with no very distinct recollection of how the thing had occurred.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] His brother swore, that he was sensible all the night through.

Solicitor General.] Yes; but his memory was clouded. I believe he was sensible at the time he made his dying declaration. I know that the respectable magistrate who took that declaration would not have taken it unless he found the man was sensible. He thought him, at any rate, sensible enough to make it, although the man himself swears that his head was not right at the time. But, gentlemen, was it the magistrate who talked to M'Cann, as he lay on his dying bed, the man who suggested the conspiracy to him. My learned friend, Mr. Joy, made a great deal of the dying declaration

declaration of Thomas Murphy. He said it was entitled to all the weight, owing to the circumstances under which it was made; that the scenes of this world were fast passing from his gaze, and that he stood on the threshold of eternity. Gentlemen, I endorse that sentiment, but I ask you not to limit its application to the declaration of Thomas Murphy: I ask you to find, that when Charles M'Cann made his dying declaration, on that same evening he also was telling the plain and simple truth, in plain and unvarnished language, and to believe that the same shot which struck him in the knee, struck Murphy in the back, and that subsequently struck by the second shot. From the time that he makes that dying declaration, he is not examined, and no information is taken from him. He is brought forward on this table, and he again tells the story which he told to the magistrate. The criticism of my learned friend on his evidence is the merest trifling with words. I ask you to believe that the man who shot Murphy was Sam Tait, who came out, according to his evidence, knelt down, raised his cap from his forehead, and fired at him. 6 March 1861.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] He told nothing about raising the cap or kneeling down in his dying declaration.

Solicitor General.] Why, gentlemen of the jury, if every criminal prosecution was to fail because the witness says something on the table that he did not say in his informations, according to my experience there is scarcely a criminal prosecution that could succeed. Juries very often know that witnesses do not go into the full details when giving their informations of what they are prepared to swear to. The only case in which I venture to suggest in which a variance between the information and the evidence on the trial, is when the witness swears one thing in his information, and directly the opposite on the table. But when it is the case of a mere omission, it does not, and ought not, weigh one feather in the scale. Gentlemen, I admit that there are discrepancies in the evidence as to who fired the second shot, which entered into the body of Charles M'Cann, when he was about to lift Murphy from the ground. Some witnesses say it was Wright; some say it was Tait. I do admit that after the first shot was fired there is a confusion as to what took place. Up to that time, however, all is clear.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] That is not exactly so. One of the witnesses states that Humphrey and Tait fired together: other witnesses give a different account of the affair.

Solicitor General.] That is quite so, my Lord; I was coming to that. I was not trying in the least degree to keep back any part of this case from the jury. Gentlemen, believe me, all our experience tells us that if any number of people witness any particular transaction, such as a battle, a riot, or anything of that sort, no two will agree in their account of the minute details. The case is one of every-day occurrence. Thus, two persons standing in different places viewing the same occurrence, the attention of the one is directed to one point, and that of the other to another, and therefore, without the least attempt to deceive, they represent portions of that transaction differently, which it is admitted both have seen: and so it is with regard to the senses themselves: a person may have one sense engaged to the exclusion of all the others. Thus, a person who is intently watching a particular point, may not have his ears open to hear any remark made in his neighbourhood. What is there, therefore, to impeach a witness if he is not able to say that he heard those remarks used by Tait, as sworn to by some of the witnesses? A great deal of stress is laid on this, that Charles M'Cann swears that Tait made use of the expression, "Go for Black Morgan, for there is a Papist down," whilst others are silent on the subject. Gentlemen, if this had been a concocted case, I do not see any point upon which the witnesses would be so likely to agree as upon the use of those expressions. This accidental variation of their story is, I think, only the more favourable to the truth of their testimony. I submit to you that what a jury ought to require and expect in a case of this kind is, that in all the main, substantial portions of the story, the witnesses should agree. With regard to some of the witnesses who swear that they were present, and that they did not see others who also swear they were present, I think it will appear to you, when you consider all the facts of the case, that they might all have been present without seeing one another. You will recollect there was a great crowd, and so it is perfectly possible that one may have been screened from the other. But, gentlemen, the witnesses, although they differ in some points, they all agree in this main one, that Tait was in the crowd. If you believe that Tait was there, whether he did anything or not, he is as guilty as if the bullet which killed Thomas Murphy came from himself. The law is not so absurd as to require that when a man fires from a crowd you should trace the bullet to his gun. If a jury were to discard a case in consequence of a difficulty of this kind, there would be no such thing as procuring the conviction of a man who had shot another under such circumstances, nor would there if you discard evidence because of discrepancies in small points. For I venture to suggest this, that if you produce many witnesses to depose to different parts of a case, all agreeing in the points to which they are produced, the greater the chance of their differing in the minor points. Therefore, it would come to this, that though, if a case rested on the evidence of one or two witnesses, it would be clear; yet, that if a number of witnesses come forward to prove the main points, a jury is to be told that it is a fabrication, because they do not quite agree in the minor details. Gentlemen, Charles M'Cann swears to the identity of Tait, and to his being the person who fired the shot. He knew Tait perfectly well. It is strange that he or the other witnesses in the case should have fastened upon Tait if he were not the man who fired the shot. M'Cann swore to that case, and declared it solemnly when he believed his last end was approaching. I ask you, is there anything in the character of that man to make to you the case that he is unworthy of belief? Mistake there is none—Mistake, it is admitted, there can be none: and the only way in which Mr. Joy can break down the case for the Crown is, by asking you to believe that these witnesses are conspirators, and that the evidence is perfectly untrue in stating that Tait was the person who fired the shot. There are three persons of the name of M'Cann, who are denounced by Mr. Joy as a nice family party. Elizabeth M'Cann, he says, is unworthy of belief. Felix M'Cann states in his evidence that he was near the parties; that Murphy had his back or side to Tait, and that he received the ball in his shoulder. Does not that agree with what all the other witnesses state in what they say about Tait

6 March 1861.

being the person to fire the first shot? I do not believe that Elizabeth M'Cann intended wilfully to make the mistake which she has done. But what, after all, does it come to? Remember the evidence of the doctor. He swears that there were on the person of Charles M'Cann four wounds, produced by three balls. There are other matters of discrepancy between her information and her evidence; but you must recollect that nothing is more probable or more likely than that at an investigation such as took place when these informations were taken such mistakes should occur. Bernard M'Cann has been also examined. In his evidence there is a slight difference as to what took place. But what matter does it make? The shots came into the body of people that night, and struck terror and consternation into them, so as to take away their presence of mind, and to deprive them of such power of observation as they had before, and to make it a scene of such hurry and confusion as to render those mistakes almost inevitable in their very nature. Bernard M'Cann represents Humphrey as the man who fired with Tait. All the other witnesses depose to Tait being alone when he fired the shot. But, are you prepared to say that because of a discrepancy of this nature, all the positive, particular swearing is to be disregarded? It is for you to say what weight is to be given to each and all of these witnesses. Where there were so many persons acting together, are you to be called upon to say that the entire case for the Crown breaks down because there are certain matters deposed to by some of the witnesses which are not deposed to by others? I say that as to all the minor circumstances of the case, whether they were near the footpath, or in the middle of the road, no two persons whom you would ask, after a distance of time, as to those minute details would be able to give them to you precisely alike. All the witnesses who positively swore to Tait being there, and firing the shot, had full opportunity of observation—they saw him—they were every one acquainted with his person; and what is there in the case to show that their testimony ought to be discredited? Gentlemen, on that evidence you must act. You cannot disbelieve it without endorsing the monstrous proposition put forward at the other side, namely, that the case for the Crown is a concoction and a conspiracy—a conspiracy entered into no one knows how, by whom, or for what purpose, except it be that of dooming an innocent man to death. I think better of those by whom we are surrounded than to believe that such atrocity exists in the human character as to enter into such a conspiracy, and which, if it were a conspiracy, it would be sure to be defeated, and which would bring its merited punishment. There was no hostility to Tait—no motive that I can discover to enter into such a conspiracy. Therefore, I say it is the most baseless thing in the world to ask you to believe that the evidence for the Crown is invented, and that it is the result of a base conspiracy. What satisfactorily disposes of this charge is, that there was no time to get up a conspiracy at the time that Charles M'Cann made his dying declaration, and made the same charge in it against Tait as that which has been made here to-day. And now, gentlemen, let me contrast the case made for the prosecution—which, I say, is not in the least broken down—with that made for the prisoner at the bar. My learned friend, Mr. Joy, expressed his intention of proving to you a great many matters, and, amongst other things, he said he would produce a number of witnesses, the evidence given by whom you have fresh in your minds. They bring out into clear colours the character of this proceeding. They swore that they went in procession along this road, along which they had not gone for 14 years before. Some of them swore that Christy Murphy was not there. One of their own witnesses was obliged to admit that that story was not true, and that he was there, and was playing the fife. The witnesses varied in the numbers of the Roman-catholic party present: some 25 or 30 was stated; but this much you have positively, that it was a party insignificant in numbers and in force to the Orange party. You have it that the Orange party dared them to come on after them, and that they did go on. The first stone, they say, was thrown by the Roman-catholic party. Assume that to be so. Charles M'Cann admits that he did throw stones himself. Other witnesses admit the same thing. It is sworn that one of the Roman-catholics had a gun, and a witness says that he heard it discharged. It is not worth while entering into the consideration whether there was a blunderbuss there. Gentlemen, my learned friend admitted that unless he could show you by affirmative evidence that the prisoner at the bar was not there that day, the case for the prosecution was too formidable a one to be encountered; that he could but venture to speculate upon your verdict unless he could bring you evidence to prove that Tait was not there. The charge of discrepancies, of inconsistencies, of contradictions, recoils with ten-fold effect on the witnesses he has produced. I say that that case has utterly broken down. You must come to the conclusion that Sam Tait was there that night. This is a concocted *alibi*. The story that he never left the house is as incredible as any story that ever was presented to a jury. On what does the evidence rest that Tait was not out on the road that day? It took a considerable time to go down from Rooney's Corner to Walsh's Loaning. What is the case made by the prisoner's father, who has been produced here? He shows you that there were three guns in his house, and that two of those guns were abstracted from it. You can have no manner of doubt that those guns were the very weapons by which the destruction was this day done. He says he does not know where the guns disappeared to. What is there to show that one of them was not the very gun which his son took out with him on that day? He tells a story that is utterly incredible. He says that a man with blood on his face rushed in, that he snatched up the carbine from the breast of the chimney, and rushed out of the house. He says that he neither asked nor inquired anything about the taking of that gun, and that not a word of remonstrance was said to the man who took it, on the subject; and, more marvel still, that gun was never asked after high or low, although it was known to have gone into the hands of a perfect stranger. I arraign that as a mere concoction. There had been two guns in the house that day, and these guns disappeared. Can you believe that story of the man running in, snatching up a gun, running out, and never being seen again? That person is just as much a fiction as those two unknown persons who were upon the road, and who disappeared in a by-path. A witness, you will recollect, swore that he saw two men discharge their guns on the road. He has the audacity to say that he never saw them before, and never saw them since. Gentlemen, these two men are imaginary creatures. These witnesses knew who were the persons who took out the guns, and who discharged the shots, but they are brought forward to mislead you, and that tells its

6 March 1861.

its own condemnation. How does old Tait stand in this matter? He says the persons present on that occasion were Miss Hewitt, Miss Humphrey, his son, his wife, and his daughter. Hamill was also there. Now, Miss Hewitt and Hamill are not asked a single question about seeing this bloody man coming into the house. What does Miss Humphrey say? that he came in there asking for a gun or a weapon. Is that consistent with the story of old Tait? She is not able to say that he came out, or that he carried out arms or weapons. Again, what does Samuel Tait, the father, say? He says he heard no shots; those shots which caused the wounding of those people took place in the immediate vicinity of his house. The only way to account for his not hearing them is to suppose that he was not in the house at the time the deadly deed was done. Did you ever hear such contradiction to prove an *alibi*. The witnesses, with the exception of the father and Miss Humphrey, are all utterly silent about the man with the bloody face, and she contradicts the old man. Gentlemen, I deny that Samuel Tait was in his house at the time that Thomas Murphy was shot. In that house, gentlemen, were weapons, with one of which Murphy was shot. Could Tait, during the absence of those witnesses, slip out and do the deed, and then come back again? What evidence, except that of his father, have we that he was there all the time; and his father's evidence is utterly inconsistent with the remainder of his case. When you look to that old man's evidence, you will perceive how utterly confused he is as to the time. There were shots firing here and there about the place; he says he did not hear anything in the house. He says, that so long as he remained there, his son remained still. At another time, as I understand him, he stated that the son came in for refreshment, and that he never went out again. But, gentlemen, I think it is manifest that, as we have suggested, during some portion of this time the son went out, and did what he has done. I ask you why the mother and sister are not produced? Miss Hewitt says she remained in Tait's three quarters of an hour; William Hamill says that he and Miss Robinson remained five minutes. The whole of the time has to be covered. Elizabeth Humphrey says that young Sam Tait was not in the house when she went in. The mother and daughter are not produced.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I have handed his Lordship a telegraphic despatch, stating that she had left Derrymacash to come here.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Is that the daughter of Samuel Tait who is expected here?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Yes, my Lord, the sister of the prisoner. I hope we will be permitted to examine her, if she arrives before the case goes to the jury.

Solicitor General.] We will leave that matter entirely in your Lordship's hands. I was calling your attention, gentlemen, to the failure of proof on the *alibi*. Their case is, that they were all together in the house, and that Sam Tait never left the house. Now, Miss Humphrey swore that young Sam was not there when she went in. Now, gentlemen, a very remarkable circumstance is, that she does not swear that the man with the blood on his face did anything that she saw. William Hamill saw no man coming in, nor did any of the other witnesses. Gentlemen, we have now brought Samuel Tait, by their evidence, to the very scene of action. Of course, if he had remained in the house all the time, no charge would be against him, nor could the witnesses swear to his being on the road; for, how would they know that he was in the house or place at all? Is not that a test of the truth of this case? If he was all the time in the house, how was Charles M'Cann in a position that night to say, "I was shot by young Sammy Tait?" It is perfectly plain that we have one witness for the defence bringing him within a few yards of where our witnesses describe him to be. Do you believe it is a probable story, as told by those people, that, knowing that it was the 12th of July, and that there was a procession coming, and hearing a row, that not one of them had the curiosity to go to the door, and try to see what was going on? Do you believe that if that young man, Sam Tait, were in the house, he would not have had the curiosity to go out, and see what was doing? The case of that *alibi* utterly breaks down. Every person who comes to prove it, fails to do so. The material witnesses contradict one another; and then we have the fact clear beyond all doubt, that Tait was upon the road that evening. And what would be the effect of that, supposing it the only evidence to criminate him in the case? Why, if he were with the armed party, and that the guns were there that were taken from his house, no matter what the precise particulars of all the details of the case be, he is as guilty as the man who fired the shot of having caused the death of Thomas Murphy. Gentlemen of the jury, my learned friend the Attorney General opened this case in a most temperate and proper speech: I hope I have not departed from the spirit of it. Topics have been introduced into this case of which I cannot approve. My desire has been, with regard to this prisoner to set down nought in malice, and to ask you to do nothing except what you are bound to do upon the evidence. Gentlemen, if you have a fair and reasonable doubt on your minds as to his guilt, I do not object to your giving him the benefit of it. On the contrary, I ask you, according to the settled principles of our law, to give it to him. But, can you really have a rational doubt that he was on the road that evening? If this was a case apart from party or from religious considerations, how utterly would it be seen that the case on the other side has broken down, establishing the case for the Crown. Gentlemen, if you come to the conclusion that Sam Tait, the prisoner at the bar, was present on the road that evening, he is at all events guilty of the murder of Thomas Murphy, who fell that evening. Gentlemen of the jury, of course every just and proper sympathy ought to be for the prisoner. God forbid that I should weigh or press a case against a prisoner. I feel, gentlemen, that we are all upon our trial here. My learned friend, the Attorney General, and I myself, are upon our trial, having a great duty to the Crown and to the public to discharge, without fear, favour, or affection. And you, gentlemen, are bound, under the most solemn obligation which can bind the consciences of men, to discharge your duty, disregarding all the topics which have been thrown into your jury-box. I ask you not to endorse, by your verdict, the propositions which have been submitted to you by my learned friend, Mr. Joy. Not only are we upon our trial, but the institutions of this country are

6 March 1861.

upon their trial likewise. The question is, whether Roman-catholic witnesses, where there has been an affray of this kind between themselves and the Orange party, are worthy of belief; whether, when they come forward to depose to this story, there being no impeachment of their character, a jury of this country is prepared to discredit that story in all its parts, and to find, without a particle of evidence, that these men have entered into a conspiracy? If you are prepared to do that—if you are prepared by your verdict to announce that this is the fate which must attend prosecutions in this county, the sooner it is done the better. But I have a better belief of you. I am sure, from the attention you have paid to this case, you will not allow any topic but the real honest truth and the plain justice of the case, to weigh with you. Gentlemen of the jury, I appeal to you on the common ground of the faith which we hold—that faith, gentlemen, that has been taught us in the Gospels of the Saviour, and not those lessons of rabid bigotry and vile intolerance which are sometimes given.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I must say, my Lord, that I do not remember, and cannot conceive, Mr. Joy stating that Roman-catholics are not to be believed on their oaths.

Solicitor General.] That is the fair construction to be put upon the words which he used.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] For my part, I entirely repudiate it.

Solicitor General.] The fair construction to be put upon his observations was, that Roman-catholics are not worthy of belief on their oaths. Gentlemen, I will not repeat that part of the case. I have already said enough, I am quite sure, to get rid of the effect of it on your minds. I would not feel the least confidence in addressing you if I did not think you men open to conviction, and not swayed by any political or religious animosity, which my learned friend, Mr. Joy, did not seem to think. Gentlemen of the jury, disregard those considerations, and, looking at this case calmly and dispassionately, weigh the evidence on the one side and on the other. And I can only say that, whatever verdict you come to, we only on the part of the Crown, at all events will have the satisfaction of knowing that, on behalf of the executive of this country nothing has been spared to bring this case to a fair and proper trial, and to have every light that we can procure thrown upon it. We leave the issue of the case to you, and to that God to whom you must answer for whatever verdict you find this day.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Would your Lordship kindly allow us a few minutes? We are momentarily expecting the arrival of the sister of the prisoner, of whom we never heard, as already stated to your Lordship, until her name came out in the evidence this morning, when we instantly telegraphed for her. She cannot be long now, and we are most anxious to examine her.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] This is an unusual application. What do you say to it, Mr. Solicitor?

Solicitor General.] It is mere representation, my Lord. I apprehend that they might have had the young woman here before this.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] We received a telegraphic despatch stating that she had left on her way here, and we handed it up to his Lordship.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Yes, I read the despatch, stating that she had started.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I will just send out to ascertain if she has arrived, my Lord.

After the lapse of some minutes,

Mr. *M.Mechan* said,—I am informed, my Lord, that she has just arrived. None of us have had time to learn what she will prove. We will, therefore, place her in the witness-box to state just what she knows. We do not know a word of what she can prove.

ANNE TAIT, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

Anne Tait.

2323. WHEN did you get the message to come up here?—A wee while ago.

2324. Are you the daughter of old Sam Tait?—I am.

2325. Was it by the train you came here?—No, there was no train; I just came by a car.

2326. Is your mother living?—Yes.

2327. What state of health is she in?—She is very old and poorly.

2328. Is this your brother Sam here?—Yes, sir.

2329. Do you remember the evening of the 12th of July last?—I do.

2330. Do you remember where you were during the course of that evening?—I was at home in my own house.

2331. Were you at home all the evening?—I was out sometimes.

2332. Where was your brother that evening?—He was not out of his own house that evening.

2333. You heard the shots fired?—I did.

2334. How many did you hear fired?—I do not remember.

2335. Were you in before the shots were fired?—I came in at the time of the shooting.

2336. Were you in before they were fired?—I saw one fired on the outside; but my brother was in his own house the whole time.

2337. Did you see who fired the shot?—I heard the shot fired, but I did not see who fired it.

2338. Did you see any man with a gun that night?—I did not.

2339. Nor two men with guns?—I did not.

2340. You had not curiosity to look at the shooting of the men on the road?—No; I am very nervous about firing, and did not like to stay out during it.

2341. Then you went into the house?—Yes.

2342. Was your brother Sam there?—He was.

2343. He had not curiosity to go out and see the

the shooting?—No; he did not leave the house the whole evening.

2344. You saw none of the minor details of this transaction?—No.

Cross-examined by the *Attorney General.*

2345. When did you come from your own house?—A short while ago.

2346. Did you come by Lurgan?—No, I came by Portadown.

2347. Then, your own house is nearer this than Lurgan?—Yes.

2348. When did you get the message?—Just before I came out.

2349. How long ago is it?—I could not say how long ago.

2350. Who brought you the message?—A man whom I do not know.

2351. Who came with you on the car?—The driver.

2352. The driver drove you here?—Yes.

2353. Did you ever see the man who brought the message to you before?—No.

2354. Did you know what you were coming here for?—No.

2355. You have just arrived?—Yes.

2356. Did you know what you were coming into this court for?—No.

2357. You came direct from the car?—Yes.

2358. Who brought you here?—No person brought me here.

2359. You did not know what you came about?—No.

2360. Is your mother up to-day?—She was up.

2361. Did you dine before you came?—No, I took no dinner.

2362. Did your mother?—Yes.

2363. And breakfasted this morning?—Yes.

2364. What time did she get up?—I do not know.

2365. I want to know at what hour she got up this morning?—I could not say.

2366. Do your family all live together?—Oh, yes.

2367. Was your mother up before breakfast?—She was.

2368. Was she up yesterday?—She was.

2369. She was stirring about as usual?—Yes.

2370. You remember all about this 12th of July last?—I do.

2371. Were you ever examined about it?—No.

2372. Did you know your father was coming up here to give evidence?—I did.

2373. Did your father and you ever talk about the evidence he was to give here to-day?—No.

2374. When did you hear that your father was to give evidence on this trial?—I did not hear until he was called up here.

2375. When did he leave home to come up here?—This morning.

2376. Did you know yesterday that he was coming up here to give evidence?—No.

2377. Did you know what he was coming to do?—No.

2378. Did you not know that he was coming to give evidence on this trial?—We did not hear the certainty of the case.

2379. Were you told what your father was to do when he came to Armagh?—Oh, yes, concerning my brother this was.

2380. Was there any conversation respecting the evidence he was to give?—No, sir, I never heard it.

2381. Upon your oath, good woman, did you, or any member of your family in your presence, talk about the evidence he would give in Armagh for his son?—Oh, yes, that he could plead his cause, and that he was innocent of the crime laid to his charge.

2382. Then you had a conversation?—Yes, that he could give evidence that he was in his own house that night, and not on the road.

2383. Then, you knew your father was coming to prove that?—I did not know what would be put to him.

2384. And you had no conversation in the family about what he could prove?—What was talked of in the family was, that my brother was not in the fray, and had nothing to say to it.

2385. Had you this week any conversation in your family about this?—Yes.

2386. What was it?—That he never was in the crowd, and never saw the shooting going on; he never was out of his own house.

2387. You were not informed that you were to give any evidence here?—No.

2388. What were you doing at three o'clock on the 12th of July last?—A young woman and I were sewing.

2389. Where were you sewing?—In our own room.

2390. Who was the young woman?—Miss Margaret Humphrey.

2391. Is that Margaret Humphrey the girl who was produced here to-day as a witness?—No, she is a sister of Elizabeth.

2392. Is Elizabeth any relation of yours?—Yes, she is a third cousin.

2393. Your brother was at his work?—Yes.

2394. What time did he dine?—He dined mostly between 12 and 1 o'clock.

2395. Did he return to his work after dinner?—Yes.

2396. You were all about your business that day?—Yes.

2397. When did your brother come back?—Between 5 and 6 o'clock, bringing up the foal, his young beast, out of the bog to the dam.

2398. The time he came up was your father at home?—Yes.

2399. Was your father in the house when he came in?—He was.

2400. Who was in the house with your father when your brother came in?—Our two selves and my mother may have been in the house.

2401. Where was your father that day?—He was at Lurgan market.

2402. What time did he return from it?—Between 4 and 5 o'clock.

2403. What time of the morning did he go out?—I could not tell.

2404. What was he doing in Lurgan market?—He was buying pigs.

2405. And being in Lurgan market, he came back home between 4 and 5 o'clock?—Yes, sir.

2406. Did he bring any pigs back with him?—Yes, he had them with him.

2407. Was he with the crowd when it came up?—No, sir.

2408. Was he at home when your brother came back?—He was.

2409. Did he dine after that?—He did.

2410. Did he go out again that evening?—No; he was an old man, and was tired with the journey to Lurgan.

2411. Then,

Anne Tait.
6 March 1861.

2411. Then, from his arrival from Lurgan until he went to bed he never left the house?—I do not think he did.

2412. Your brother came back between 5 and 6 o'clock?—Yes.

2413. Do you remember who were there when your brother came in?—My father, my mother, myself, and Elizabeth Humphrey.

2414. She remained there the rest of the evening?—Yes.

2415. Up to what time?—I do not know the hour.

2416. Did she take tea?—She did.

2417. About what time did Elizabeth Humphrey leave?—She did not leave until the occurrence was over.

2418. Was there any person else there?—There were a great many coming out and in.

2419. Name some of them?—William Hamill and Margaret Hewitt, and Elizabeth Humphrey were there.

2420. At the time of the occurrence?—Yes.

2421. Were there any persons else there?—There might, but I did not mind them.

2422. You never went out to see the row yourself?—I was at the length of the gate.

2423. You were attracted by the noise?—Yes.

2424. And you returned again to your own house?—Yes.

2425. And your brother Sam was there?—He was.

2426. He never stirred out himself?—No.

2427. Did you hear any shots?—I did.

2428. Where were those shots fired?—I think it was upward from the road

2429. One shot?—Yes.

2430. Did you see the man who fired it?—No.

2431. Whereabouts was it fired?—Upward toward the chapel.

2432. Did you hear any other firing that evening but the one shot?—No.

2433. Your brother did not leave the house that evening?—No.

2434. How many guns were there in the house that evening?—There were three guns; but two of them were taken out.

2435. Where were the three guns?—On the brace.

2436. Who took out the guns?—I never could say; they were strangers to me.

2437. Were the three guns all on the one side?—Yes.

2438. Who took out the guns?—There was a man bleeding, ran into the house and took a gun out.

2439. Did he take it out quietly?—He forced it out, and ran away.

2440. Was the other man who took out the other gun, bleeding?—I do not know.

2441. Were the guns taken out by two distinct persons?—I do not know.

2442. Did you see them both taken out?—No, sir, I saw one taken, but the other was taken whilst I was outside; but my brother was inside the house the whole time.

2443. Did you try and find out who they were that took the guns?—Me? no, sir.

2444. Was your father in the house when the first gun was taken?—Yes, he was, I think.

2445. He was in the house the whole evening?—Yes.

2446. Then your father must have been in the house when both the guns were taken?—Yes, sir.

2447. Your father must have seen anybody that took them?—I think so.

2448. How many brothers have you at home?—I have none but that brother and another at home.

2449. Was it before or after the guns were taken out that you heard the shot?—It was after the guns were taken out; but my brother was in the house; he was sitting at the end of the table.

2450. Was it the top or the bottom?—The top.

2451. Was he sitting at the top of the table when the gun was taken out?—He was.

2452. How long after your brother came home was the firing, your father being then in the house?—I could not tell the time.

2453. When you went out to hear the firing your brother was in the kitchen?—Yes.

2454. He was always in the kitchen?—He was.

2455. When you heard the shot fired, was he not sitting at the top of the table?—I do not know, for I was outside.

2456. How long did you remain out?—I did not return back again until the occurrence was over.

2457. And your brother was sitting at the end of the table still?—He was.

2458. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Have you a brother named William?—I have.

2459. Where was he that day?—He was in Lurgan.

2460. But your brother Sam was at home all the evening?—Yes.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Well, Mr. Solicitor, do you wish to say anything respecting this new evidence?

Solicitor General.] Just a word or two, my Lord. Gentleman of the Jury, it will be for you to say if this witness has improved the case for the *alibi*? Old Tait's own evidence was, that he was about his house, and attending to his cattle all day, and he would not state candidly that he was in Lurgan market. It now turns out, as I expected, that the two guns were taken out that evening, and that the brother and father were both there when they were taken out. How to reconcile those inconsistencies will puzzle you; but this evidence is no proof that the prisoner was not on the road that evening. Gentlemen, with these few observations, I leave the case in your hands.

THE CHARGE.

Baron *Fitzgerald* then proceeded to charge the Jury as follows:—Gentlemen of the Jury, in this case the prisoner, Samuel Tait, is indicted for the wilful murder of Thomas Murphy. I cannot believe that it is necessary to impress upon you the awful responsibility under which, by the obligation of the oath which you have taken, you enter upon the inquiry as to whether he is guilty or not. Gentlemen,

Gentlemen, upon the one hand, the life of the prisoner at the bar hangs upon the issue of that inquiry, and you are bound to be satisfied, beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt, of his guilt, before you can convict him; and I may add, gentlemen, that even if you should be satisfied of the weakness of the case which he has suggested, that will not remove from the Crown the necessity of satisfying you, beyond all reasonable doubt, that he is guilty of this murder. But, gentlemen of the jury, on the other hand, the blood of one of our brethren, of one of our fellow-subjects, does demand of you, and demand, I may say, as with a voice from the ground on which it was shot, the strictest and the severest scrutiny of that charge which, in the mere discharge of their bounden duty, the officers of the Crown have laid before you. Now, gentlemen, that Thomas Murphy did, upon the 12th of July 1860, receive two gun-shot wounds, from the effect of one of which he languished, for the space of two months, I think until September, and then died, you will, I apprehend, have no doubt. Neither will you have any doubt that he received those wounds near Derrymacash Chapel, or Achacommon, upon that night. Gentlemen, the first material question which you will have to consider is, whether these wounds were inflicted by the prisoner at the bar. If you are satisfied of that, then that mere fact implies, at law, that malice which constitutes murder, and it lies upon the prisoner at the bar, either by substantive evidence on his own part, or by the circumstances of the case, as evidenced by the Crown, to make out that the homicide so established is excusable, is justifiable, or bears the mitigated character which we call manslaughter. Now, it does not occur to me, having regard to the circumstances of the case, that it is necessary to perplex you by many of the legal distinctions by which cases of this kind are affected. Of what is properly called excuse, I apprehend there is no case either suggested here upon the part of the prisoner, or founded upon the evidence tendered to you. Justification of homicide usually arises in the case of self-defence; for, gentlemen, in a case where felonious violence is attempted on the person, or upon the property of an individual, the homicide then committed is justifiable. The cases in which the offence is reduced to manslaughter are those in which, there being an affray between the parties, blood is shed in hot blood, without premeditation or without having the opportunity to premeditate. In that case, the implied malice of the law is negatived also. As far as I understand the general outline of the case made for the prosecution, there is another point suggested upon the part of the Crown here, on which I think it necessary to make an observation. But I do not think it necessary, at this moment, to embarrass you with it, because I do not find that the Solicitor General has relied upon that phase of murder where, parties being engaged in a common unlawful purpose, and endeavouring to carry out that unlawful purpose, a homicide is committed by any of them, that then the rest are responsible.

6 March 1861.

Solicitor General.] I did mean to rely on that, my Lord.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Very well; be it so. Well, gentlemen, the case made on the part of the Crown, generally, as I understand it, is this: they say, that a party from the neighbourhood of Derryadd were in Lurgan on the 12th of July, and that in the evening they left to return home. It appears that, at some distance from Lurgan, the road which, as I think I understand pretty well, turns to the right, and that is the road leading to Achacommon. The first place that I will call your attention to is on the right-hand side of that road. That is the house of a man named Cremins. A little further on the road turns nearly to the right, and at the corner, on the right-hand side of the road still, is Mark Rooney's house and corner. The next material place is the chapel. That, also, is on the right-hand side of the road, and it is removed some distance from the road. Opposite to the chapel, on the left-hand side of the road, is Mark Rooney's field. As you go on, there is, on the left-hand side of the road, the Widow Spelman's house. There is on the right-hand side Walsh's Loaning; and then there is a gate and avenue which belongs to Mr. Fforde. It is said, that the party from the neighbourhood of Derryadd, who left Lurgan that evening, separated from another party who went on the Portadown-road; they turned to the right, and went on up to Derrymacash. It appears, that upon their way towards the chapel, and at the chapel, a conflict of some kind or another took place between this Protestant party and certain Roman Catholics of the town. They say that this Protestant party had music with them; that they had fire-arms with them, and badges of various kinds. There is contradictory evidence as to the party which began the conflict, but that a conflict of some kind did take place between them there, at the chapel, there can be no doubt. The Crown suggests to you that it is wholly immaterial by whom that conflict was commenced. But, they say, that when the parties reached Tait's house, the prisoner at the bar, Samuel Tait, came forth with a gun in his hand, knelt down, raised his cap from his eye, and fired, and they say that then Murphy fell. Now, some of the witnesses say that two persons fired, but I think that the Crown has rightly put it to you that, if Tait was one of those who fired at the crowd, and fired at them in that position, and under these circumstances, the offence, be it of murder, or be it of manslaughter, is equally his as if his were the bullet that gave the wound. If a man fires upon a crowd, though others are likewise firing at them at the same time, he is responsible for the result upon the crowd, although you are not satisfied that his was the bullet that took effect. That, as far as I understand it, is the general outline of the case for the Crown. On the other hand, it is not denied for the prisoner that the parties from Derryadd were coming up the road, and that they had music, and that they were boys and men mixed together. They say, though, that as they were coming, preparations had been made for waylaying them; that there were Roman Catholics assembled at Rooney's Corner; that there were other parties congregated below it, or above Tait's house; that there were stones thrown, the Roman Catholics commencing the attack; that true it is that shots were fired in the neighbourhood of Tait's house, from which it is possible that Murphy fell; but they undertake to satisfy you that Tait must have been within the house, and that his could not have been the hand that fired the shot. And then they put in this defence, as it was their duty to do: they say, that even if this were not so, and that you were not satisfied that Tait was not on the road, still, they say, the whole transaction was a sudden affray, in which the blood of the two parties was heated, and that, in that case, the offence can be but manslaughter. There is one part of the case on behalf of the Crown which it is necessary to consider,

6 March 1861.

and to which I wish to direct your attention; that of men engaged together and acting with a common unlawful purpose. So far as I can understand, the Crown has not given you one particle of evidence that Sam Tait formed a part of the procession; that he was at Lurgan; that he was at Rooney's Corner, or that he was at any part of the road whatever. There is this peculiarity, unquestionably, that each and every witness for the Crown brings Tait upon the stage only at the moment when the shot was fired. That is material for your consideration, because there can be no doubt that it increases the difficulty of the prisoner in dealing with the case. Gentlemen, nobody says on behalf of the Crown that he was seen at any other part of the conflict, that he was seen at any other time that day, or that he was seen anywhere else; nor is there any of them that speaks of his presence, except at the moment when the shot was being fired. It has been suggested to you, and I offer no opinion upon it, that this is a case got up against Tait. It is not suggested in this way, that there was not a homicide committed upon that night; but that, whoever it may have been—and the evidence on the part of the prisoner shows that there were two men with guns, and that they were fired after this occurrence took place—that the conspiracy alleged is one to fix the crime upon Tait. If that were so, gentlemen, there can be no doubt that the difficulty of the prisoner is aggravated, and the case of the persons who mistook him is increased by the fact of fixing the time of the occurrence to one and the same period with Tait being absent, and no account being given of him by them. Well, gentlemen, that being so, I must now tell you what the evidence is. The first witness called is the engineer. I do not apprehend I need trouble you with going minutely through his evidence, and so confusing you. Probably the distances are so fully in your mind that I need not trouble you with. The next witness, gentlemen, is Patrick Carr, who lives a short distance from Mark Rooney's (his Lordship here read the evidence of the witness). You have next the evidence of Charles M'Cann (his Lordship also read the evidence of this witness at length). Now, gentlemen, you will perceive that between the evidence of this witness and his dying declaration, there is an apparent difference. The account which he gives you is that when the gun was fired by Tait, he was hit in the knee, and at the same time he saw Murphy fall; that he went towards Murphy to lift him up, and that then he was wounded a second time. What he said in his dying declaration was this: "A boy named Sammy Tait shot me in the knee; and, as soon as I got the shot in the knee, I turned round and saw a boy named Thomas Murphy shot under the arm, and he fell to the ground." You have heard what the witness has had to say in explanation of this discrepancy. Gentlemen, that declaration appears to have been taken before two magistrates. You will judge of the state in which he was at the time, and whether you think it was possible to get from him as clear an account of the circumstances as was desirable. Observe this, that he says there was no person between him and Tait, and that he saw him come up, kneel down, push his cap off his eye, and fired at himself and Thomas Murphy. Felix M'Cann's account of the transaction is apparently an exceedingly different one from that given by each of the other witnesses. The first witness tells you that he saw Tait come out from the crowd; that between Tait and the deceased man, Thomas Murphy, there was nobody; that the Protestant crowd was partly before the door and partly beyond Tait's house. For so far they agree, but he deposes to no other shot but one fired by Tait, and says that after that shot Murphy fell. Charles M'Cann says, that he saw Tait come out when the Protestant party were beyond his house, kneel down on the path, and fire. Felix M'Cann says that he saw Tait come out, kneel down, and fire at Murphy. And he goes on to say that Tait retired into the crowd again, reloaded his gun, and fired it a second time. Gentlemen, it is impossible to say that that is not an important discrepancy. How far they can be reconciled is for you to judge, Gentlemen, you have next the evidence of Elizabeth M'Cann (his Lordship read the evidence and the information of the witness *in extenso*). No doubt, gentlemen, the witness did not state the whole truth in her information. It is matter for observation if at a time when her memory was fresh, she did not make the statement which at a future time she comes in to supply. You next have the evidence of James Hennan and Bernard M'Cann (his Lordship read the evidence of both witnesses). Now, you observe, gentlemen, that the account of the transaction given by Bernard M'Cann is this, that Tait and Humphrey were together; that they both knelt down together; that they fired together; that he was shot in the leg, and that Murphy fell, and he saw him fall, as I have stated.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] According to my note, my Lord, he says he saw Tait come from his house half a field's length, and within 10 perches of him.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I have read that. The next witness is Patrick Hennan (the evidence of the witness was read by his Lordship). Gentlemen, I do not think there is any other witness for the Crown to whose evidence it is necessary for me call your attention. You have now the whole of the evidence for the prosecution before you to compare together. There is no doubt that there is a variance, *primâ facie*, to a very considerable extent, between the evidence of those witnesses. Felix M'Cann tells you that what Tait did after the first shot—and if you rely on his evidence as to identity, it is impossible he can be mistaken in this—was that he went back into the crowd, deliberately reloaded his gun, and fired a second time. Again, he deposing to the same transaction, says that Humphrey and Tait were together, that both knelt down together, and both fired together. Again, gentlemen, I cannot consider it is a matter of unimportance that those witnesses all depose to being close to Murphy at the time he was shot, all of them at a distance of not more than four or five yards; and yet of several of them who know Charles and Elizabeth M'Cann, some of them do not depose to seeing Elizabeth M'Cann there at all. Another witness says he saw neither Charles nor Felix M'Cann. With discrepancies like these, I think it does require a serious investigation and scrutiny before you determine what your verdict will be upon their evidence. Here, gentlemen, are seven people who positively state that the prisoner at the bar fired the gun, or was with the man who fired it on that occasion. If you believe that testimony, if you believe that Tait came out from that house in the way described, it is impossible for you to hesitate on the guilt of the prisoner. On the other hand, gentlemen, do those discrepancies in the evidence

6 March 1861.

evidence raise a doubt in your minds as to Tait's being on the road at all, and firing. It lies upon the Crown, gentlemen, to make out entirely to your satisfaction the guilt of the prisoner. If they fail in doing so, it is your duty to acquit him. I do not think I need trouble you with the doctor's evidence at this late hour of the night. The death of Murphy, I think you will have no doubt, resulted from one of those gunshot wounds which he received on this occasion. Now, gentlemen, the case for the prisoner is this: They undertake to show you that Tait, the younger, was in his father's house, and that he had been there from four or five o'clock in the evening of that day, and that he did not go out until after the disturbance was over. If that was the case, there must be some strange mistake on the part of those persons, or you will be driven to the conclusion that they were deliberately perjuring themselves upon the table. The first witness in support of the case for the *alibi* was Samuel Tait the elder (evidence of Samuel Tait read). One of the parties residing in the house was brought forward at a late period of this investigation. The account which she gives of the proceedings of that day is this: She says that her brother went out to work in the morning, that he came back at one o'clock to dinner, went out again, and then, at between four and five o'clock, he returned home along with his foal from the place where he was working, and that he did not again leave the house. The account which she gives of her father is this: That he went that day to Lurgan market for the purpose of buying pigs, that he did buy them; that he returned between five and six o'clock to his home, and that he then took his own dinner. She says that there were three guns in the house, and that two of them were taken out that evening, one of them by a man whom she did not know. Her account, you see, is entirely inconsistent with reference to the employment of her father that day. It is not necessary for me, gentlemen, to go at full length through the examination of Samuel Tait; that you all heard this morning. You have heard the account which he gives of the transaction, and I confess it is somewhat difficult to understand it. Another witness whom they produce is Elizabeth Humphrey (evidence of Elizabeth Humphrey read). Two other women, whose evidence will be probably in your recollection, were also produced. They swear likewise to things in that house that night, and that they waited five minutes. One of them, named Robinson, went in with a man named Hamill, but they say nothing about the man coming in for the gun.

Mr. *Joy*, Q.C.] I would ask your Lordship to read, for the jury, the evidence of Miss Hewitt.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Certainly. (His Lordship read the evidence given by Margaret Hewitt, William Hamill, and Margaret Anne Lytle). I believe that that is all the evidence on that part of the case. The next evidence is as to a case in mitigation. I have already said that the evidence for the defence, if you are not satisfied with it as going to the extent of Tait not being on the road at all, is given with reference to this: That on that night there was a conflict of a most grave kind between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic parties, and that then the blood of both parties being heated, the occurrences took place from which the fatal consequences resulted, and that if by those consequences the prisoner is to be affected at all, he is to be affected in a minor degree only.

Mr. *Joy*, Q.C.] Do I understand your Lordship to say that it is the Crown says that?

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] No.

Mr. *Joy*, Q.C.] Because we have uniformly stood up for a denial of the whole transaction. It is a case of murder, or none at all.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] If you believe, gentlemen, that the Crown has offered no evidence to you whatever to show that he formed a portion of the Orange party either at Lurgan or upon the road, or, at all events, say, that he was not at that part of the transaction, and that you likewise believe that he fired the gun, it does appear to me impossible that the offence can be reduced below murder. However, there is this view, that he was not in the house at all; that he did form part of the crowd, and that it was in the heat of that conflict he did fire the shot which deprived Thomas Murphy of life. If you believe this latter view, then the crime would be manslaughter. Gentlemen, it is with reference to that that it struck me at the time that the Solicitor General did not insist on the view of the case which struck me as important, namely, that there was a crowd of persons, an illegal assembly, acting with one common purpose, that purpose being that of the parties in that procession; that Tait was concerned with those parties, and was a party to carrying out that unlawful, illegal purpose, and that so, whether he fired a shot at all, he would be responsible for the consequences ensuing from the firing of any of the parties with whom he was acting. But, gentlemen, against this view you have the evidence of a number of witnesses, none of whom had seen him at all until the occurrence at his own house, and, at least one of them, swears that he deliberately came out of that house, knelt down, and fired the shot which deprived Thomas Murphy of life. If he were amongst those parties when the firing took place, it appears to me that even if it were another bullet that shot Murphy, Tait would be equally liable for the consequences. It is, gentlemen, for you to judge on the entire evidence whether Tait is guilty, and if he is, of what offence is he guilty. If it were done in the way that the Crown suggests here, that this person, not being a party to the conflict at all, fired into the crowd, it seems to me that the offence is murder. If, on the other hand, you think it proved that he was one of the parties engaged in the conflict on that day, and that the shot was fired in the heat of that conflict, that circumstance negatives malice, and a verdict of manslaughter would suffice.

The jury retired at a quarter before eight o'clock. At a quarter before ten o'clock they returned into court. Having answered to their names, the Clerk of the Crown said, Gentlemen, have you agreed?

Foreman. We have.

6 March 1861.

Clerk of the Crown.—How say you, gentlemen, is Samuel Tait guilty of the offence charged against him? You say he is guilty of manslaughter, and so say you all.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] The prisoner must be removed for this evening.

The court then adjourned to ten o'clock next morning.

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7 March 1861.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] My Lord, with respect to the case of Samuel Tait, I would move your Lordship that the pronouncing of sentence be stayed, until William Humphrey and Thomas Humphrey shall have been tried. I thought your Lordship would ask me for an authority, and I accordingly went up to the Primate's Library and obtained it. It is as follows: From Lord Hale's "Pleas of the Crown," the 58th sec., vol. ii. p. 412, concerning reprieves before, and reprieves after judgment. "And there are reprieves after judgment to reprieve execution, which are of right in the case of a woman with child. In that case, there may be stay of execution until there shall be a trial of it had, and then the rule of reprieve." "Reprieve before judgment, according to the discretion of the judge." "Sometimes the judge reprieves before judgment, as, where he is not satisfied with the verdict, or the evidence is uncertain; and these arbitrary reprieves may be granted or taken off by the justices of jail-delivery, although their sessions be adjourned or finished." (Dyer, 205 A.) So your Lordship sees, that in a case where you are not satisfied with the verdict, you have a right, and it would be your duty, to pronounce no judgment, at least for a time, so that no harm might accrue. The prisoner, who has been tried, has made an affidavit, by which, I think, your Lordship will see that he has brought the case within the terms of the rules I have stated from Lord Hale. I have been informed by the Attorney General that he does not intend to proceed with the trial of William Humphrey, or of Thomas Humphrey, at this assizes. On the trial of those men, we believe that the innocence of Samuel Tait will appear. Now, my Lord, if those men were tried before Tait was sentenced, and that on their trial his innocence was made manifest, no sentence would be put upon him; and therefore we now ask your Lordship to respite judgment. My Lord, the prisoner has made an affidavit, which I shall take the liberty of reading for your Lordship:—"I, Samuel Tait, the younger, of Aghacommon, in the parish of Legoe, in the county of Armagh, and now a prisoner in the jail of said county, make oath and say that, having been indicted for the murder of Thomas Murphy, jointly with William and Thomas Humphrey, I was tried alone, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 5th and 6th instant, for the murder of Thomas Murphy, before the Hon. Baron Fitzgerald, and found guilty of manslaughter. That I am entirely innocent of said charge of having been in any way concerned in causing, aiding, or assisting in the death of said Thomas Murphy. That, on the evening of the 12th of July last, between the hours of five and six o'clock, as I believe, I went into my father's house, and remained there until after the occurrence had taken place which led to the death of said Thomas Murphy, as I have heard and believe, and remained there until the disturbances that took place on that evening were entirely over. That, on my return from Derrymacash Bog, with a foal which had been grazing there, to my father's house, in Aghacommon aforesaid, on said 12th of July, I saw a crowd, apparently turbulent, collected near the house of Charles M'Cann, between Walsh's house and Derrymacash Chapel; that, fearing from their appearance that violence would take place amongst them, and that, if I should remain on the road, I would be exposed to danger, I went into my father's house, and determined to remain there during any disturbance that might take place, and till peace should be restored. That I accordingly did so remain in said house; that, while there, two men came in, one after the other, and each snatched down and took away a gun; that, in about 10 minutes afterwards, I heard a report of two shots; that, on hearing said two shots, I was greatly alarmed and terrified, and my mind in consequence being confused, I have no distinct recollection of what subsequently took place, until the disturbance was over; but I do remember giving the same account of this transaction to Mr. Hancock, of Lurgan, who, I believe, is a justice of the said county, and one of the visiting justices of this prison of Armagh, where I now am, where, in his course of inspecting the same, he asked me about it in my cell in said prison. That said Bog of Derrymacash is in the opposite side of the road from Mr. Fforde's demesne, and is about 200 yards from my father's said house, in the direction opposite to that of Phelim M'Cann's house. That my said father is a tenant of Lord Lurgan, and that said Mr. Hancock is the agent who receives the rent of Lord Lurgan's estate, as I am informed and believe. That, on the evening of said day, after said disturbance was over, I was informed that Charles M'Cann, during said disturbance, was about to charge me with being the cause of his death, which it was expected would shortly take place in consequence of the wounds received by him during said disturbance, and that the police would come to arrest me in the course of the said night. That, in consequence of such information, neither I nor any of my family went to bed, but remained sitting up in my said father's house, expecting the arrival of said police to arrest me. That, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock on said night, said police did come to my father's house, and did take me prisoner, and convey me to the blackhole at the police barracks, in the town of Lurgan, where I was confined during said night. That I have been kept in confinement from said time to the present. That I am informed, and do believe, that James Morrow, with whom I am acquainted, was a witness against me, whose name was written on the back of the bill of indictment found against me by the grand jury; that the name of John Heyburn appears likewise on the back of said bill of indictment; that he was examined before the said grand jury before finding the same, as appears by the initials of their foreman attached thereto, as I have been informed and believe. That I am informed, and do believe, that said John Heyburn did make an information on the 18th of July last, and swore 'that I,' meaning the said John Heyburn, 'saw four or five men coming up at Tait's house,' meaning the house of my father; 'and they fired at the Catholics. I know two of the men; Bill and Tom Humphrey;' meaning the said William Humphrey, and Tom Humphrey, meaning the said Thomas Humphrey, 'who fired at that time; they are both now in court: and when they fired, Thomas Murphy fell on the edge of the footpath.' That the said John Heyburn was, I have heard and do

7 March 1861.

do believe, examined on the trial of said William Wright, for wounding, jointly with me, one Charles M' Cann; and that he then swore that the said Murphy was wounded by a man who fired at him on the footpath. That he was acquainted with me, and that he could not tell who the man was he saw firing said shot. That said John Heyburn was not examined on the part of the Crown on said trial, or tendered for cross-examination on my behalf. That no witnesses whose names are written on the back of said bill, have identified said Thomas and William Humphrey, except said Morrow and Heyburn, as deponent believes; and that said James Morrow was examined before the grand jury, before they found the said bill of indictment; and I do believe that said James Morrow was not examined against me as a witness at said trial, or tendered by the Attorney General to be cross-examined on my behalf. That in said indictment, I am charged with having committed a murder, with William and Thomas Humphrey jointly. That said William and Thomas Humphrey have not, and as I have heard and do believe, will not be tried on said indictment at the present assizes. That said James Morrow, as I have heard and do believe, swore in open court, before said Baron Fitzgerald, on the trial of William Wright for firing at or wounding Charles M'Cann, with intent to murder him; that he (said James Morrow) saw said William and Thomas Humphrey fire at said Thomas Murphy, when the wounds were inflicted upon him which caused his death; and that he, the said James Morrow, having a good opportunity of seeing the shots which were fired at said Thomas Murphy, did not see me there, and that I was not there, as in truth and fact I was not; and that he heard no more shots till said Murphy had left the place. I therefore do humbly submit that I ought not in justice to have judgment pronounced against me upon the verdict found against me upon said charge, until said William and Thomas Humphrey shall have been tried thereon; and that, should their trial be postponed to next assizes, I ought to be admitted to bail until said trial shall take place." Those persons, my Lord, are here ready for their trial, and the Crown are not proceeding against them. I am informed by the Attorney General, that the Executive do not intend to call for an adjournment of these assizes, in order that these men may be tried. Under those circumstances, my Lord, I think the application I make is a reasonable one. We are prepared with evidence, if your Lordship should call for it, to substantiate the statements in that affidavit, and to prove that the prisoner is a nervous, timid man, of quiet, peaceable, almost cowardly disposition, and one most unlikely to do an act leading to the consequences which have unhappily ensued in this case. The circumstances of the trial which has taken place, and the result of that trial, owing to circumstances which were apparent to your Lordship, have greatly distressed both my learned friend (Mr. Joy) and myself. My friend did not think it was possible for him to speak at the hour of the evening at which he was called upon to do so, and he was entirely unprepared. We were, to some extent, taken by surprise. We had not time to look at the back of the bill, or even to think of it. I did apply to your Lordship, as you will recollect, to allow the case to stand to the next morning, on the ground that my learned friend had not heard the whole of the evidence, and had had no opportunity of consultation with the counsel who were associated with him in the defence of the prisoner; but your Lordship, in the exercise of your discretion, declined to accede to that application. My Lord, at that moment, both Mr. Joy and myself were labouring under very severe illness, and were physically incapacitated from discharging our duty as perfectly as we should have done. Under those circumstances of this case, the result of the trial was a great cause of pain to us, if it occurred through any inadvertence on our part; but it adds very much to the affliction which I feel, when I consider there has been a miscarriage by reason of our not having called for the production of Heyburn and Morrow. It is under these circumstances, my Lord, that I have advised the application which is within the rule laid down in the authorities. My Lord, it was certainly an unusual course which was adopted by the Crown here, in putting one prisoner on trial alone on an indictment in which two others were joined with him. In this case, the adoption of such a course was highly prejudicial to my client. The witnesses who prove the case against the Humphreys, exonerate Tait. There were extraordinary difficulties in the way of counsel conducting the defence in this case. The informations were no less than 46 in number, and I may say that it was not until I received my brief that I became at all acquainted with the facts of the case, for I am not in the habit of reading what appears in the newspapers, especially in cases where I am myself likely at a future period to be professionally engaged. In the hurry and confusion arising from this state of things, we forgot to look at the back of the bill, and consequently did not call either Heyburn or Morrow, who would have been examined, of necessity, by the Crown, had the Humphreys and Tate been tried all together. My Lord, it was only at the moment that Tait was put upon his trial that we found he was to be tried alone. It is sometimes better for prisoners that they should sever in their challenges, but in this case we had considered whether or not we should join in our challenges, and we considered that we should join. Our case was an *alibi* for two, and the innocence of the third being made manifest by the witnesses for the Crown. My Lord, the unfortunate result which has occurred would not have taken place if Heyburn and Morrow had been cross-examined, or tendered for cross-examination. The practice on this circuit always has been that the witnesses whose names are on the back of the bill shall be produced, and tendered for cross-examination. Had this practice been followed, Tate must have been acquitted. We really had no time to think of the course which we had better adopt in regard to the defence; I myself was very much thrown off my guard by the fact of Mr. Joy commencing his speech at a late hour in the evening, at the close of a lengthened day's proceedings. Under all the circumstances of the case, therefore, my Lord, I think that you will say that it would not be beyond your province to respite the judgment on this man until the fate of those who are joined along with him in the indictment shall be decided. The case, my Lord, is a peculiar one, and the conduct of the Attorney General in putting one prisoner alone on his trial, under such circumstances, was peculiar. I will say now, at the close of this statement, that it would be a gracious act for the Crown to let this man go free altogether. I believe they are not bringing the Humphreys to trial at all; I ask them, will they now assert their right to detain this man in custody after what has occurred. My Lord, I firmly

7 March 1861.

believe that this man is innocent; the very circumstances of his arrest prove that he himself was conscious of his innocence. There he was, in the bosom of his family, awaiting the arrival of the police to arrest him; there was a simple, honest, humble man in the bosom of his family, thinking he had a friend in his landlord's agent, Mr. Hancock, sitting quietly there, and wishing to give the police no trouble; he was arrested on a charge of murder, and was kept in the blackhole at the police barrack; he has suffered a lengthened period of imprisonment; he is a quiet man, a peaceable man, a humane man, a good man; his character, and that of his family, are of the very best. I am sure your Lordship will interpose, if you have the power. By so doing, you will but do an act of justice, for, in my conscience, I believe that Samuel Tait is innocent.

Attorney General.] My Lord, I would beg just to say a few words in reference to one or two observations which have fallen from my learned friend, Mr. M'Mechan. My Lord, it is, that my course in this case was peculiar. I do not believe it to be peculiar at all. It was, of course, very well-considered between myself, my learned colleague, the Solicitor General, Sir Thomas Staples, and the very able counsel with whom I am associated in this prosecution. We all came to the conclusion that it was the right course to take; it is not an unusual course; I gave no reason why I put one man alone on his trial. It was a course adopted on the fullest and most mature consideration, and solely with a view to the interests of justice and the ascertainment of the truth. There were three persons charged jointly in this indictment, on the testimony of a number of witnesses. Some of those witnesses appear to depose a state of facts affecting one person, others to a different state of facts affecting other persons. The mode in which those witnesses were produced was also the result of the most anxious consideration, and was solely in the interests of justice. The Crown conceived it was right to act as they had done; they deliberated upon it, and they came to the conclusion to produce the witnesses as they had been produced, believing it their duty so to do. I am very sorry, indeed, that there should be any miscarriage under the circumstances to which my learned friend has referred; but, my Lord, that was not the fault of the Crown. The witnesses of whom he has spoken were in attendance, and could have been examined, had my learned friends at the other side so desired; their evidence would have gone before the jury, and would have been considered by them; of course, I am not to predicate what the result might have been if those witnesses had been examined. All I can say is, that throughout the whole of this proceeding the case has been conducted in the way which we considered to be most conducive to justice, and it does appear to me that no imputation whatever ought to rest upon us for our conduct of that case.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Certainly not.

Attorney General.] We have conducted the case temperately, as we should, and no imputation can attach upon us for the mode in which it has been conducted. These witnesses were not required to be produced by my learned friends; and the application now is this, that your Lordship shall suspend your judgment, and that another judge, hereafter, when another state of facts shall have arisen, shall pronounce judgment on this man. It is a perfectly new doctrine to me. The authority cited by Mr. M'Mechan appears, to my mind, only to apply in a capital case where, execution going, irremediable mischief might be done.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I understood the learned Solicitor General to state that the attention of the counsel for the Crown had been called to the discrepancies in the evidence regarding Tait, and that it was the intention of counsel to take the pleasure of the Crown upon the matter.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] That will be a conclusive argument for granting my application.

Attorney General.] I do not think your Lordship has power to comply with the application. As to judgment in a case of this description, I apprehend it must go. What I did say to my learned friend this morning, and what he communicated to the jury, was this, that observations having been made yesterday evening in reference to this evidence, if there was the smallest grounds for supposing that the evidence given yesterday would in the least affect the case of Tait, it would be our bounden duty, in the interests of justice—the only interests for which we are mindful—to have the matter brought under the notice of the executive, in order that it might be thoroughly investigated, and if it appeared that anything like a miscarriage of justice had taken place, it would be rectified. I say this without in the least degree admitting that there has been any miscarriage of justice in what has occurred here.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] If your Lordship postpones your judgment now, and that the prisoner is afterwards liberated, he will not be, I apprehend, a felon; if you pronounce judgment now, and that he is afterwards liberated, he will be a pardoned felon. He will be a man to be taken to have had his guilt ascertained. It would be most desirable to him that it should not remain a stigma on him or on his honest family. I think that, according to Lord Hale, your Lordship has clearly the power to suspend judgment.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I am afraid I cannot look to his desire. There can be no manner of doubt that upon the case that did go to the jury, and upon the witnesses who are produced on the part of the Crown, there was a variance of the most direct kind in evidence. The only question is whether, upon a sound exercise of discretion, I can suspend judgment.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] If counsel for the prisoner had been allowed to address the jury upon the evidence given for him, I think the result of this case would have been different. The case for the *alibi* was this: here was a family in a state of distraction, a riot of a dreadful kind going on; they themselves having a lawless mob before their doors; parties rushing in, in an infuriated state, taking away those weapons. The surprise is that any distinct recollection should arise as to what had occurred. That an old man should forget what he had been doing in the morning was but natural; but that he should forget

7 March 1861.

forget what occurred in the evening, would indeed be extraordinary. He knew that his son was terrified and frightened like himself, and that he remained in the house, perhaps supposing that if he ventured out mischief would be done to him. They live, perhaps, in the neighbourhood of turbulent characters, and it was natural he should have this fear. But, my Lord, it is hard to say that the fact of that old man's forgetting how he had been employed in the morning, being inaccurate in that respect, should affect the credit of his daughter, who was perhaps as faithworthy a witness as ever appeared in a court of justice. But, my Lord, there was other evidence in the case upon which the jury might have been advised to act, irrespective of the credit of the family at all. Under all the circumstances of the case, my Lord, I do think it is a case in which the Crown, at the bar, should say that he should go out, and that they will not expose him to any further term of imprisonment.

Solicitor General.] Now, my Lord, it is suggested that the Crown should admit that there was a miscarriage, or a mistake. We can admit no such thing, nor do the observations which I made to-day make any such admission. The uniform course of the Crown, whenever a trial has taken place, and a question arises, or a memorial is presented, is to have the report of the learned judge who tried the case laid before the Executive, and all the circumstances considered, with a view to see whether the law ought to be carried out or not. That was what I intended to convey, and that is what we are prepared to do. Every circumstance that took place in these trials shall be carefully, properly, and deliberately considered, and the pleasure of the Executive shall be taken upon the whole case. But, my Lord, it is perfectly clear that this is an unprecedented application, that it is unsustainable in point of law, and that therefore the Crown must call upon your Lordship to have the prisoner brought up for judgment. We acted in this case upon full advice and consultation, and we see nothing to induce us to think that we should have taken another course.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I shall not now enter into the consideration of whether I have power to entertain this application. Upon the trial before me of Samuel Tait, witnesses were produced on the part of the Crown, two of whom swore to the commission of the offence by Tait. These witnesses swore to a state of facts which, if they were believed, and unless they were mistaken, clearly established the guilt of the prisoner. One swore that Tait went back after firing the first shot, deliberately reloaded his gun, and fired again. That was not all; another witness was produced, who swore to the fact that Tait kneeled down, in company with another man, Thomas Humphrey, and then fired. Now, that evidence, unless it was mistaken or false evidence, presented inconsistencies very difficult to reconcile. I told the jury that there were in the case inconsistencies in the evidence against the prisoner, which I myself felt difficulty in reconciling, but which they might perhaps reconcile. I passed over, I admit, and leaving it to the comments of counsel for the prisoner, the more minor discrepancies presenting themselves. I did so for the purpose of putting what struck my own mind as the substantial discrepancies in the case: the case therefore which went, in point of fact, to the jury, was a case of inconsistencies of a startling and strong kind. I so put it to the jury. I had no right to put it to them that these witnesses were absolutely guilty of perjury. I told them that these inconsistencies were startling, and that the Crown were bound to make out the case against the prisoner to their complete satisfaction; but, on the other hand, I did put both the cases for the Crown and for the prisoner. I told the jury that the prisoner had suggested to them an absolute case in proof of his innocence, that he had proceeded to the proof of an *alibi*. I am now bound to say that that case signally failed—signally broke down. It may be true that he was in that house, but the case he attempted to establish in support of his being there at this particular time has utterly failed. There were discrepancies on the evidence of the parties themselves. If I felt I had the power of complying with the present application, I should take into consideration the affidavit which has been made by the prisoner, and one great difficulty I would then feel would be, that if what that affidavit states be true, it is next to impossible that old Tait could have sworn the truth when he gave evidence as to the taking down of the guns on the day of the occurrence. That enormously increases the difficulty which I have in dealing with this case. I am far from saying that I am in the slightest degree surprised at the statement made by the Solicitor General, that it would be the duty of the counsel for the Crown to bring the matter under the notice of the Executive. There are many inconsistencies in the case. If the evidence of the two witnesses who had been referred to had been given, it would have increased the inconsistencies in the case for the Crown, and might have turned the scale. But when I am asked to respite judgment on a case of that kind, founded on an affidavit reiterating the *alibi*, which has properly been discredited, I can only say that I cannot assume the functions of a jury. At the same time, I think that the mere fact of these witnesses being produced in another case, and giving the evidence which they did, raises a difficulty in my mind; and I honestly confess that, even if this application had not been made, and that it had not been intimated to me by counsel for the Crown that it was intended to call the attention of the Executive to the case, it would be matter for serious consideration with me whether I would not have felt it right, after sentence had been passed, myself to call attention to it. In refusing the application, I can only say that I have given the most anxious, the most painful, even more than painful consideration to the case. I am afraid that my duty is to proceed to pass sentence on this man. Before doing so, however, I would like to know the result of the verdict in this case. It seems to me that I should have the aid of the jury as to each and every part of the case.

Attorney General.] It is impossible, my Lord, to try the additional traversers at these assizes. We propose, therefore, to allow them to continue standing out on the same bail as before. I am told that it would be a convenience to them to have their own recognizances taken here, and let the bail be taken at Lurgan. Webb is already out, and of course this does not apply to his case.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] All the prisoners, of course, are included in this.

Attorney General.] Certainly. The two Humphreys I will admit to bail, themselves; two sureties in 20*l.* each, and themselves in 50*l.*

7 March 1861. The prisoners were then called, and entered into their recognizances as follows:—Cinnamond Hughes, Samuel M'Auley, Edward Murray, J. M'Keown, Alexander Murphy the elder, W. Patterson, and Joseph Robinson.

Monday, March 11, 1861.

Clerk of the Crown.—Put forward Samuel Tait.

Samuel Tait was then put to the Bar.

SENTENCE.

Sentence on Samuel Tait. 11 March 1861. Baron *Fitzgerald* said:—Samuel Tait, you have been put upon your trial for the wilful murder of Thomas Murphy. You have, by a jury of your countrymen, been found guilty of the mitigated crime of manslaughter. To the attention, to the intelligence, and to the impartiality of that jury, I am bound to give my testimony. Serious difficulties in your case, unquestionably, there were. It was a question whether it was your hand deprived the unfortunate deceased of life, and, if so, it raised a question whether the offence admitted of mitigation. The main case propounded on the part of the Crown was, that a conflict having taken place between Roman Catholics and Protestants, in the district of Derrymacash, where you reside, you, not being originally a party engaged in the conflict, had come from your own house and deliberately shot the deceased man, Thomas Murphy. Had the jury so believed, the crime unquestionably would have been murder. On the other hand, the case which you made, and attempted to sustain by the evidence, was this, that though a transaction of the kind, in which Murphy fell, did take place in the neighbourhood of your own house, yet, during the entire course of it, you were within that house, and could not by possibility have been an actor in the transaction by which Murphy lost his life. Upon the evidence produced by the Crown, there were discrepancies requiring the most serious and solemn consideration by the jury; to these their consideration was called by your counsel, and strongly by myself in the charge. The case you attempted to establish in evidence, I am bound to say, signally failed. You brought yourself to the very neighbourhood where the thing took place. You showed that almost at the time of the transaction two pieces of fire-arms were missing from your house, under circumstances wholly unaccounted for. I will not at this moment pain you by detailing how the fiction which was attempted to be established has failed, upon the lips of persons whom you are bound to reverence and to love. How far the attempt to make that case did, in the opinion of the jury, solve the difficulties of the case for the Crown on the first question, I cannot of course say; a natural tendency to do so it undoubtedly had. Circumstances have occurred since your trial to which my own attention was directed, and to which my attention has since been called by your counsel. They may require some further investigation of your case in reference to this first question; what the result may be I cannot say. That is a duty belonging to others. I must in the meantime treat the case as made out and established by the verdict of the jury, and act accordingly, supposing yours was the hand that deprived Thomas Murphy of life. I must treat that as so. There next arose a still more serious question—whether it was possible to reduce the offence to manslaughter. The jury have done so, and I am bound to follow that also. They have done so, as I must assume in following my charge, by assuming that, in some way or other, you had attached yourself at some period of the day to that party, which, passing through Derrymacash, was assailed, and that the wound inflicted by you was inflicted in the heat of that conflict. I treat that as even so. And, looking at the evidence, and assuming it, as I am bound to do from the verdict of an intelligent and an impartial jury, as satisfactory, even still it would be impossible for me to deal with your case as I would with other members of that party. I must treat it as an act upon your part less excusable, than it would be on the part of those who, from the commencement of the conflict, were actors in it. You have been already imprisoned for several months; and the term of imprisonment I am now about to inflict, shall be counted from the date of your committal. The sentence of the court is, that you be confined for 15 months from the date of your imprisonment.

The prisoner was then removed.

ARMAGH SPRING ASSIZES, 1861.

FIRING AT AND WOUNDING CHARLES M'CANN.

(CROWN COURT.)

REPORT OF TRIAL.—The Queen *v.* William Wright.

Armagh, 7 March 1861.

7 March 1861.

Baron Fitzgerald took his seat on the bench at 10 o'clock, a.m.

The Clerk of the Crown proceeded to call the panel, when,—

Mr. *M'Mechan* said,—That before sentence was passed upon Samuel Tait, who had been convicted of manslaughter on the previous night, I wish to address your Lordship with respect to evidence that I will submit has been illegally received.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I am not aware of any question on the evidence having been reserved. But we are calling the panel now.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I refer to a statement by Charles M'Cann, that Samuel Tait had not been with the party.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I will hear what you have to say before I pass sentence.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Whenever your Lordship wishes I will address you.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Wait till the panel is called.

The prisoner William Wright was put to the bar.

The Clerk of the Crown called the greater number of the names on the panel; having done so, he addressed the prisoner and said: William Wright, you are entitled to challenge twenty peremptorily, and as many more as you can show cause for.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Before you proceed to swear the jury, may I ask on what number the Crown are about to proceed.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] No. 4.

Clerk of the Crown called James George Langtry, Ballysheelbeg; answers.—The *Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
William Adams, Brackagh.—Mr. *Morris* (attorney for the prisoner).] I challenge him.
John Wright, Lisavague, answers.—The *Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
Joseph Gibson of Keady, answers, but is dispensed with, he having been on Samuel Tait's jury.
James Gordon, Derrycughan, answers, and is sworn.
Matthew Bell, of Armagh, answers.—Mr. *Morris.*] I challenge him.
Calvert Coulter, Tullygally, answers.—The *Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
James Harper, Lurgan, answers.—The *Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
John Vallely, Armagh, answers.—Mr. *Morris.*] I challenge him.
John M'Corry, Lurgan, answers.—*Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
John Johnston, Portadown, answers.—The *Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
Francis Vallely, Armagh, answers.—Mr. *Morris.*] I challenge him.
David Malcomson, Lurgan, answers.—The *Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
Robert Moore, Portadown, answers.—The *Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
John Lyons, Legar Hill, sworn.
James Morton, Tray, sworn.
Michael O'Toole, Armagh, answers.—Mr. *Morris.*] I challenge him.
Thomas Moore, Tullyvallen Tipping, answers; but is excused because of his having served on the previous jury.
Thomas Waring, Armagh, answers; but is excused, because he had served on the previous jury.
George Scott, Salters' Grange, answers.—The *Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
John S. Duff, Drumadd, sworn.

7 March 1861.

Henry Harcourt, Ballyleany, sworn.
John Watson, Edenderry, answers.—The *Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
Alexander Reid, Newtownhamilton, sworn.
Acheson Woodhouse, Drumlellum, sworn.
Michael Ansley, Ballyfoddrin, answers.—The *Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
Henry Reilly, Armagh, answers.—The *Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
James Fearon, Cornescribe, answers.—Mr. *Morris.*] I challenge him.
James Henry, Corlust, sworn.
Thomas Kelly, Ballyshielbeg, answers.—Mr. *Morris.*] I challenge him.
John Mathers, Ballymore, sworn.
Abraham Lutton, Moyraverty, sworn.
Isaac Bell, Cornescribe, about to affirm as a Quaker, but it being ascertained that he could not hear well he is excused by the Judge.
John Small, Clare, answers.—The *Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
James Taylor, Cordrain, sworn.
William Tully, Cooleyhill, sworn.

The following jury were accordingly empanelled:—James Gordon, John Lyons, James Morton, John S. Duff, Henry Harcourt, Alexander Reid, Acheson Woodhouse, James Henry, John Mathers, Abraham Lutton, James Taylor, William Tully.

Mr. James Gordon declined to act as Foreman, on the ground that he could not write well. With the assent of his Lordship, Mr. James Henry took the place of Foreman.

The Clerk of the Crown read the abstract of the indictment:—William Wright stands indicted, that he, on the 12th July 1860, at Derrymacash, feloniously and unlawfully did wound Charles M'Cann, with intent to kill and murder him, and that Samuel Tait was present aiding and assisting him against the peace and statute.

Second count. Like, with intent to commit murder against the peace and statute.

Third count. Like, by a person unknown with like intent as in first, and that persons were present aiding and assisting, &c.

Fourth. Like as second, by person unknown with intent to commit murder, and that prisoners were present aiding and assisting, &c., against the peace and statute.

Fifth. Same as first, but with intent to maim, and that the other prisoners were present aiding and assisting, &c. against peace and statute.

Sixth. Like, by person unknown with like intent, and prisoners were present aiding, &c. against peace and statute.

Seventh. Like as fifth, with intent to disable, and that Samuel Tait was present aiding and assisting.

Eighth. Like, by a person unknown with like intent, and that the prisoners were present, &c. against peace and statute.

Ninth. Like the fifth count, with intent to do some grievous bodily harm.

Tenth, like the last, charging a person unknown, and prisoners present assisting.

To this indictment he has pleaded not guilty. Your issue (to the jury) is to inquire whether he be guilty or not.

The *Attorney General.*] Gentlemen of the jury, in this case it is my duty to open to you very briefly indeed the facts which will be proved to you in evidence. The prisoner, William Wright, has been charged in a number of counts, a summary of which has been read to you. I may tell you compendiously, that there is a charge against him of wounding a person named M'Cann with intent to murder; and there are other counts charging offences of a less aggravated character. Upon this indictment, according to the view you may take of the evidence which will be presented to you, when you have heard that evidence, and when you apply to it the law as it will be stated to you by the court, it will be competent for you to find a verdict for the more aggravated or the less aggravated offence. One of these offences involves the most serious consequences with which the law visits any crime. The mitigated offence involves consequences much less serious. You, I have no doubt, when you have heard the evidence, will be able, upon the evidence, to determine upon which, if upon either of these charges, you ought to convict the prisoner. Gentlemen, the transaction which I will be obliged to lay before you very briefly indeed in statement, and I hope and trust very briefly also in evidence, occurred upon the 12th of July in the last year, 1860. And these transactions, gentlemen, were of such a character as to make that day fatally memorable in the dark annals of party strife in Ulster. When these transactions were brought before me officially, when I considered them, and found they began in the morning with mustering of multitudes of men with military music and party emblems, being in defiance of the law, that they continued after creating confusion and disorder in a district theretofore peaceable, and that they terminated in the spilling of blood, in the sacrifice of the life of one of our fellow subjects; in severe, and I believe life-long injury, to another; in the reckless, barbarous wounding of many more, it did appear to me, as one charged with the administration of the criminal law of my country, that it was my bounden duty to employ all the appliances of the law, and all the power of the executive, in order that there might be strict and searching investigation into these terrible transactions, in order that truth might be discovered and justice established, as between the prisoners and the Crown. Therefore, gentlemen of the jury, I am here

here with my learned friends to present to you the case against the prisoners according to our apprehension of the facts; telling you, that not one word I shall utter is entitled to the smallest consideration from any one of the gentlemen I have the honour to address, unless the fact it represents be conclusively and coercively sustained in evidence against the prisoner. Now, gentlemen, I shall shortly give you the painful narrative you are to investigate. On the morning of the 12th of July, that being, as you are aware, an anniversary of a particular description, there was in the town of Lurgan a considerable gathering of people from surrounding districts, from what districts precisely I do not know, from what districts precisely it is not important for you perhaps to consider. Early in the morning those people commenced to gather in Lurgan, and all the incidents of a party demonstration attached to their gathering. I do not mean to go into detail as to that, or indeed as to other portions of this case; it is enough for me to tell you that that gathering having taken place in the town of Lurgan, the people who constituted the multitude assembled there continued in the town throughout the day. Towards evening, about, as I understand, the hour of four or five o'clock, a particular portion of the people who had been so in that town of Lurgan—they left the town of Lurgan, and proceeded upon a road which, followed directly and almost in a straight line, would lead you from Lurgan to Portadown. I think it will appear to you upon the evidence, that the persons who so left the town of Lurgan were in considerable number; I think it will appear they had military music, drums and fifes, and I think it will further appear that these persons, or some of them, had party emblems and insignia about them. They left the town at the time I have mentioned, and passed on in a compact mass until they came to the portion of the road at which there is a turn. You will have the map before you, and will have an opportunity of understanding the lie of the ground, the topography of the place, when you come to look at it. 7 March 1861.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] It will be convenient to the jury to have the map now.

The *Attorney General.*] Certainly.—(*The map is handed to the jury.*)

The *Attorney General.*] Has that map, gentlemen, figures upon it?

The *Foreman.*] It has.

The *Attorney General.*] Look at Lurgan. Do you see 16 and 18?

The *Foreman.*] Yes.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I suppose the figures are the same as yesterday?

The *Attorney General.*] Yes. Now, gentlemen, I told you that this body of people, the exact number I do not profess to give you, because I am not anxious to anticipate the evidence in statement more than is absolutely necessary for the purpose of enabling you to understand it, for you are the judges of that evidence, and not I,—they arrived after they left Lurgan, perhaps between four and five o'clock, at the point at which you see 1 marked there; at a road which passes off from Portadown-road, and leads to the townland of Derrymacash. The road proceeds beyond that towards Portadown; and you will perceive what it is important for you to observe, the townland of Tamnacarbit marked No. 14, to the right of the Ulster railway. Beyond the point 15 there seems to be a road from the Portadown-road up to the townland of Tamnacarbit. Now when the body who so left Lurgan as I have described to you, came to the point at which the Derrymacash diverged from the Portadown-road, it would appear that a portion of the multitude went up towards Derrymacash, and the residue of them went on towards Portadown. It will appear also in evidence that that district of Derrymacash is a district mainly occupied by a Roman Catholic population. If you look beyond it following the road that diverges at the point at which the figure 12 is, you will see another townland, described as Derryadd, beyond it, and you will see from Derryadd to Lurgan the direct road certainly leads through Derrymacash. Now I think it will probably appear to you in evidence, that a considerable number of the persons who so diverged upon that road from the Portadown-road, were persons who lived in Derryadd, or in the neighbourhood of it. I think you will have no doubt at all upon the evidence either upon one side or the other if evidence be given on the part of the prisoner, that the persons who congregated there in the way I have described, and who turned off at that particular point I have shown, were moving in an Orange procession. That is to say, they were not moving in military order perhaps, they were not moving in rank and file, but they were moving on in a mass, more or less regular, and at their head were two persons whose names will probably be given to you in the course of the evidence, on horseback. After they passed on that road to Derrymacash, it will appear most distinctly there was the music I have described, that there were drums and fifes played by persons in that assembly, and that upon certain persons in that assembly there were undoubtedly party emblems. The peculiarity of the case is this, that there had been for a great many years no procession of this sort through this townland, I presume upon the ground that being a Roman Catholic district, those who thought proper to indulge in an Orange procession, did not desire to insult their Roman Catholic fellow countrymen more than was necessary, and they avoided going this particular road. On the day in question, from whatever motive, most unhappily and most miserably that course was changed; they determined to pass up through the Roman Catholic district, past the Roman Catholic chapel, to this townland of Derryadd. It is important to tell you that the prisoner, William Wright, did not live at Derryadd. It is important to tell you in the beginning that the course taken by that procession, was not the course which led properly to William Wright's house, for he lived in the townland of Tamnacarbit. To that townland you will perceive, looking to the map, a man might go, either by passing up on the Derrymacash-road, so far as the townland of Augha-common, then across to Tamnacarbit, or go on to Portadown-road across the Ulster railway to the same townland. You will find upon the evidence, that William Wright upon that particular day accompanied that procession, proceeded neither the one way nor the other, by which properly and directly he might have

7 March 1861.

have approached his own house; why he did not will be very manifest to you when you come to hear the evidence. The crowd turned off at a place between No. 1 and 18, which you will hear described as the "Long Plain" or "Long Plains," moving processionally in the way I have described, the horsemen at the head, drums and fifes playing, the other incidents exhibiting themselves. At a particular portion of this route, I think at No. 4, there is a house occupied by a person named Mark Rooney. Now up to that particular portion of the road there does not appear to have been any conflict at all, there does not appear to have been any annoyance either received or given by any body further than the moving of this procession; until the parties came to Mark Rooney's there seems to have been nothing in the nature of a conflict. When they moved up to and passed Rooney's corner, it will appear there was a body, more or less, of Roman Catholics at that particular place, some 20 or 25 according to the evidence. In the Orange procession there were boys and girls as well as men; and in the Roman Catholic assemblage such as it was, at Rooney's corner, there were boys and girls, and some men. Something about 250 or 200 persons on the Orange side passed on there. I don't want now to bind you to anything even of detail in my statement, I wish to leave the evidence to speak itself to you. At that period there appears to have been some commotion or some little conflict on the road; the parties went on; those who were the Roman Catholics appear to me on the evidence to have followed after, and when the assemblage had reached so far as the chapel of Derrymacash, which is No. 5, upon the map, in the townland of Aughacommon, when the procession had come so far, there were various shots fired. It may be a question in the case, I don't know whether it will or not, by whom these shots were fired; the case of the Crown is, that they were fired by those who were in the Orange procession, and having been fired in the neighbourhood of the Roman Catholic chapel, a number of people of the Roman Catholic persuasion who were at that time in the fields round about in the surrounding country, were attracted by the noise at that particular place, there was an increase in the Roman Catholic gathering, the people ran up, as it would appear, from one side and from the other, and at that place, and at that time, there was a considerable conflict between the two parties who were in the Orange procession, and the Roman Catholics who so congregated there. Who began that commotion it will be for you to determine. Who first threw the stones which were thrown there you will have to consider upon the evidence, if it becomes a matter indeed of importance at all to consider. In the view the Crown have of the case, I don't think it is of importance who began the commotion, but it will be for you, exercising your judgment upon the evidence in the course of the case, upon that as upon every other matter, to ascertain the fact. That being so, gentlemen, the parties went on; they proceeded, and came to a portion of the road at which a man of the name of Samuel Tait is resident (No. 8). Now I have to tell you with reference to the prisoner at the bar, that, having accompanied, as it would appear from the evidence, this procession so far as Mark Rooney's Corner, at which point, if he were or had been disposed simply to return to his own home and family, not to disturb his neighbours or defy the law, he could have turned off, having reached the point at which he could have diverged and gone down upon the road towards where he lived; it will appear to you in evidence, I think, that he did not stop there. It will appear that upon the road, before he reached Mark Rooney's Corner, he was there with the procession, and what he said and did there you will judge upon the evidence. I think it will appear also that he was in the neighbourhood of the chapel about the time when those shots were fired, which, according to the view taken of the case by the Crown, produced the gathering that ultimately formed, and, perhaps, created the conflict which will be proved in evidence. He passed on, apparently, with the crowd. He passed beyond the point beyond which he had no business, legitimately, to pass at all, and he passed on towards the particular portion of the road at which Tait's house is. Now, before that, there had been a conflict; before that there had been stone throwing; before that there may have been assaults between the several parties upon the road; but so far as the witnesses for the Crown present the case, there does not appear to have been in the hands of any one of the Roman Catholic party any deadly weapon, unless you think proper to call a stone or a stick a deadly weapon. But there were no fire-arms, and, so far as we can judge upon the evidence, there was no injury of any consequence inflicted upon any one of the Protestant or Orange party. When the parties went on opposite to Tait's house, or near to Tait's house, at a point marked, as I have told you by the figure 8, a lamentable transaction occurred. At that point there were people standing upon the road. There were men, I believe; there were girls, and there were boys; and, at that point, persons appeared in front of Tait's house, or near Tait's house, with guns in their hands. It will be, in this case, an uncontroverted fact that those persons, whoever they were, were in the neighbourhood of Tait's house, that they had guns in their hands, and that those guns were fired, and fired in the direction of the people who were standing upon the road: and it will be a further perfectly uncontroverted fact, that the result of that firing was deadly injury to some of the people; considerable injury to others. Now, gentlemen, I have arrived at the point at which you are deliberately to consider Wright's connexion with the graver part of this transaction, which has, unfortunately, subjected him to this charge before you. There was a person, of the name of Charles McCann, in the crowd, near Tait's house. Charles McCann appears to have belonged to the Roman Catholic party; and Charles McCann, I think, upon his own evidence, will tell you that he had been one of the persons encountering the Orange procession upon the road, at a point of that road considerably nearer to the Portadown Road than to Tait's house—I believe about the Long Plains; that he was one of the Roman Catholic party who threw stones at the Protestant party at Rooney's Corner. He will tell you that he either accompanied or followed the Protestant party down to Tait's house, or the neighbourhood of it; and he was there with his sister and other people, standing upon the road. He was not armed. He had no fire-arms. He had no deadly weapons with which to injure any one. He was upon the road, and near him was a man of the name of Thomas Murphy. They were standing somewhere in the neighbourhood of Tait's house, and when they were standing there the persons I have mentioned to you came in front of Tait's house; whence they came or how they came I do not say; but that they came there is no doubt at all; and one of those persons—upon the evidence that will

will be given to you—not the prisoners at the bar, fired a shot. McCann and Murphy were standing not far from each other, and it will appear to you, upon the evidence of McCann, and, I believe, other evidence in the case, that the shot which was so fired by the man I have referred to, who is said to have knelt down firing the shot, the gun being loaded with little lead pellets: a number of them probably, discharged from the gun, would scatter, and injure this person or that, according to the circumstances. One of these pellets hit the man I have mentioned to you, Charles McCann, in the knee. It would appear the same discharge from the man who so knelt down, produced a deadly injury upon the person of Thomas Murphy. He was standing with his back rather towards Tait's house, and two of the pellets, according to the case of the Crown, which came from the gun of the man who so knelt down, lodged in the back of Thomas Murphy, produced a spinal injury, and in a few months resulted in his death. When Murphy fell, he cried out for assistance, and McCann, who was wounded, as I have described, in the knee, was not disabled from moving, he turned for the purpose of assisting Murphy: when he turned, another shot was fired, and that shot, according to the evidence we shall offer you was fired by the prisoner, William Wright; fired from the front of Tait's house, and fired from some place in the neighbourhood of Tait's position. The effect of that shot, according to the evidence, was to injure Charles McCann very seriously indeed. He had been wounded in the knee, he had turned round more or less, but not so far as not to be able to distinguish the person who did him the second injury. 7 March 186-.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Are the witnesses out of Court?

The *Attorney General.*] I hope they are.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] If it is the wish that the witnesses should be out of Court, they ought to be.

The *Attorney General.*] The witnesses for the Crown are out of Court, I believe. I asked nothing as to your (Mr. M'Mechan's) witnesses. Gentlemen of the jury, I was stating to you a very important part of this case. I beg to recal your attention to what I have stated. I was stating to you that Charles McCann, although wounded in the knee, having been called on by Murphy to give him assistance, turned for that purpose, and having turned partially for that purpose, received another wound or more. As to that you will have medical evidence. Now he will positively swear to you that the person who fired the gun out of which the pellets came that produced that second wounding of his person, was the prisoner, William Wright. And I believe in that particular he will be corroborated directly and distinctly by at least one witness. It will be for you to say, when we come to hear the evidence upon one side and the other, whether upon that allegation of the witnesses, you ought to convict the prisoner; and it will be for you to say of what you ought to convict the prisoner upon this indictment. In this case I apprehend that upon the proofs which we shall offer to you, there will be no controversy that Wright was one of the Orange procession. There will be no controversy, I apprehend, that he passed beyond Rooney's Corner, at which point, as I have said, he should have turned off quietly to his own home. It will, I think, appear distinctly in evidence that he was seen at portion of the road between Rooney's corner and Tait's house. And if I am not mistaken, some evidence will be given to you to show that at a subsequent period, not very much subsequent, but about the time of the commission of this outrage, he was somewhere beyond Tait's house on that road; then, gentlemen, will come the simple question for you upon the evidence, Are you satisfied that William Wright fired the shot which wounded Charles McCann? Charles McCann, thanks to Providence, is a living man; Charles McCann will be produced before you, and on his oath will tell you the story, which if you believe, you will be bound to convict the prisoner. McCann suffered much and long; he suffered terribly; he passed, I may say, through the valley of the shadow of death; but ultimately, in God's good Providence, his life was preserved, although I apprehend, from what I see in the medical testimony, that that life may be a burthen to him as long as it exists. He is a living man and will tell his own story. You will hear such evidence as we can offer you in corroboration of his statement. Then will arise the only question for you. If you come to the conclusion that William Wright upon that day was at that place and fired that shot, and was himself the actor in the infliction of the wound I have described to you, or was aiding and abetting any other who inflicted the wound, it will be for you to say, upon the whole of the evidence, if you ascertain that he was there, what ought to be your verdict in the case. It is competent for you upon the pleadings here, quite competent for you according to law, to determine either that the prisoner committed upon that occasion a capital offence, or committed upon that occasion an offence not a felony. If it is competent for you to do that, if you come to the conclusion, according to a statement in one of the counts of this indictment, that the wounding which I have described to you was beyond all doubt or controversy done by the prisoner, that wounding would sustain the graver charge. A man is supposed in our law to intend the natural consequence of his own acts. An intention to commit murder will naturally and necessarily be inferred by a jury from the fact of doing an act, the reasonable effect of which might be supposed to be the death of a fellow being. On the other hand it is competent for you, and upon some of the evidence that will be given, it may be competent for you to reduce this offence below the very grave offence which would bring upon this man the last punishment of the law. And if you can come to the conclusion that his offence can be so mitigated by your verdict, I am not here to quarrel with your decision. The question will be for you, and you entirely, under the correction of the Court; and I trust, hope, and feel, that you will do justice fairly and faithfully in this case. I have nothing more to say to you. I trust and hope that you will do your duty. I trust and hope that in this case, party case though it be, involving much of excitement, religious and political, you will not permit the sacred precincts of your jury box to be polluted for one instant by any polemical theories or any party considerations. I trust, hope, and believe, you will not do so. I leave the case to you, confident, I repeat, that you will do your duty as men who respect your oaths, who love your country, and who fear your God

H. Rankin. HAMILTON RANKIN, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Dix*.

7 March 1861.

1. YOU are a Surveyor?—I am.
2. To the Commissioners of Lurgan?—Yes.
3. And of Lord Lurgan's estate?—Yes.
4. Did you make a map of the district of Derrymacash, and of the place surrounding it?—Yes.
5. Is that it in your hand?—Yes.
6. Does it correctly represent the district?—It does.
7. Look at the map, and state where the part marked in blue leads from and to, beginning at No. 12 and ending at No. 1?—It leads from Derryadd through Derrymacash, through Tamnacarbit into Lurgan.
8. Look down at the part beginning No. 1, ending a little bit beyond 8, what does it represent?—It represents the direct road from Lurgan to Derryinver through Derrymacash and Aughacommon.
9. What is the part marked green on the map?—Mr. Forde's property in Derrymacash.
10. With respect to the numbers, look to No. 2, what does it represent?—Thomas Hutchinson's house.
11. No. 3?—Denis Crimmin's house.
12. No. 4?—Mark Rooney's house and Walsh's hill.
13. No. 5?—Derrymacash chapel.
14. No. 7?—Walsh's loanin.
15. No. 8?—Sam Tait's house.
16. Have you any place marked 6 upon your map?—I have.
17. What does it represent?—It represents Pat M'Cann's house.
18. No. 9?—Mr. Forde's entrance and gatehouse.
19. Baron *Fitzgerald*.] The part marked green is Mr. Forde's property, and No. 9 is an entrance and gatehouse of his.
20. Mr. *Dix*.] What is No. 9?—Mr. Forde's house at Raughlan.
21. No. 17?—Derrymacash post office.
22. Now come down on the map; do you see No. 14?—I do.
23. What does it represent?—It represents Wright's house in Tamfacarbit.
24. The prisoner's house?—Wright's house.
25. Baron *Fitzgerald*.] Do you know the prisoner?—I do not, my Lord.
26. Mr. *Dix*.] What does No. 18 on the pink line represent?—It represents the Long Plains.
27. Do you know what extent the Long Plain is from 1 to 18.?
28. Baron *Fitzgerald*.] That is between the Portadown-road and the Ulster Railway?
29. Mr. *Dix*.] Exactly?—*Witness*. About 50 perches.
30. What distance is it from No. 7 to No. 8; from Walsh's loanin to Tait's house?—One hundred and eighty-five yards.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Meade*.

31. What is the distance from Rooney's corner to the chapel of Derrymacash, along the road?—One hundred and fifty-two yards.
32. Have you on your map the place where the brick-field is opposite the chapel?—Yes, I marked that.
33. Baron *Fitzgerald*.] Is it marked on that map now?—It is marked B.
34. What is the distance from that mark B to Tait's house?—Am I to take from the lower end of that field?
35. Just from the mark there, from the chapel?—Six hundred and thirty yards.
36. From the chapel to Tait's house?—Yes, to the upper end of Tait's house.
37. You mean by the upper end, the end next the chapel?—Next the chapel.
38. Mr. *Meade*.] Do you see the turn of the road that goes off to Tamnacarbit—I mean the turn that goes off to Tait's residence.
39. Baron *Fitzgerald*.] That is at Rooney's corner?
40. Mr. *Meade*.] What is the distance from Rooney's corner to Wright's house at Tamnacarbit?—Two English miles.
41. Baron *Fitzgerald*.] The chapel appears in the map to be off the road?—Yes, a little off the road.
42. How much?—Fifteen yards, my Lord, from the edge of the road.
43. From the nearest edge of the road?—Yes.
44. Mr. *M'Mechan*.] It is the chapel-yard?—Yes.

ELIZABETH M'CANN, sworn; Examined by the *Solicitor General*.

E. M'Cann.

45. WHERE do you live?—In the townland of Aughacommon.
46. Do you recollect the 12th of July last?—Yes.
47. Where were you on the evening of that day?—Mark Rooney's house.
48. About what time of the evening?—Between five and six o'clock.
49. Now, when you were there, did you see any party of persons coming up?—Yes, I did; coming along the road.
50. What were they doing?—They were beating the drum, and playing music.
51. Were they on foot?—They were; there was two horsemen.
52. Two men on horseback?—Yes.
53. Where were they riding?—In the front.
54. Were they playing those drums and fifes as they came along?—Yes.
55. Baron *Fitzgerald*.] What she said was, "beating a drum, and playing music."
56. The *Solicitor General*.] Had any of those persons any ribbons?—Yes, they had.
57. What kind?—Purple and orange.
58. How many were there composing the party?—I could not say how many there was; there was three drums.
59. Are you able to say about how many persons were in the party; were there 100?—I am not.
60. Were there any persons with you at Mark Rooney's Corner?—There were.
61. About how many?—Between nine and ten.
62. Was that where you saw the party coming up first?—Yes.
63. Did you know any of the persons composing the

the party that was coming up?—I know'd William Wright and Cinnamond Hughes.

64. Can you point out William Wright?—Yes; there he is, there. (*Identifies the prisoner.*)

65. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Cinnamond?—Yes; and Edward Lavery.

66. The *Solicitor General.*] Had you known William Wright before that; for how long?—A good bit.

67. Did you see William Wright doing anything on that occasion at Mark Rooney's Corner?—Yes; he catched hold of Cinnamond Hughes, and cursed him, like a man for to come on and fight like a man, for they would wade up to their knees in Papish blood that evening.

68. Did the party go on, and in what direction?—Went towards the chapel.

69. Did they pass you by?—Yes, they did.

70. Did the prisoner at the bar, William Wright, go on with the party?—He did.

71. What did you do?—I did nothing at that time.

72. After that where did you go to?—I followed my brother down the road.

73. Who is your brother?—Charles M'Cann.

74. Had he been at Mark Rooney's Corner?—He was.

75. Then you say you followed him?—Yes.

76. Had he gone on before you, and in what direction?—Yes.

77. After whom?—He went on down after the party.

78. After the Protestant party; in what direction did he go?—Towards the chapel.

79. Now, did you go on after, past the chapel?—Yes.

80. When you were passing the chapel, had the Protestant party and the others gone on before?—Yes, they were.

81. Before you came on to the chapel, had you heard any noise; any shots?—I did not; I heard them saying there was shots.

82. Mr. *McMechan.*] Don't mind what they said; you heard none till they passed the chapel?—No.

83. The *Solicitor General.*] When did you come up with your brother?—Past Widow Spellman's.

84. Is that near Walsh's loanin?—Yes.

H. Rankin, Recalled.

85-86. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] This was not mentioned to the surveyor; I think that was marked too upon the map; he will tell you what is the mark of Spellman's.—(Mr. *Hamilton Rankin,* the Surveyor.) No number.

87. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Did you put a mark upon it?—No, my Lord.

88-89. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I believe it is nearly the same thing as Walsh's loanin, though on a different side?—Mr. *H. Rankin*; it is opposite Walsh's loanin.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Very well, that will do.

Examination of Elizabeth McCann—continued.

90-91. The *Solicitor General.*] Now, when you came up with your brother and the others at Walsh's loanin, did anything occur then?—Yes; I saw them firing the guns up at Tait's.

92. Did you see more than one gun fired?—Yes; I saw the two.

93. Did you see the prisoner at the bar, William Wright, there?—Yes; I saw him fire.

94. Which of the shots did he fire?—He shot the last one that I saw fired.

95. The second one. When the first shot was fired, did anything occur to any of the persons in your party?—Yes; Thomas Murphy fell.

96. Did anything else happen from the shot?—Yes; one of my brothers was wounded.

97. Your brother Charles?—Yes.

98. When Murphy fell, did you see your brother Charles do anything?—I saw him turn to come home, and Murphy asked him, for God's sake, to help him away, that he was shot.

99. When Murphy asked him, for God's sake, to help him, what did your brother do?—He came over to him, and went to help him up, and then William Wright fired and struck him in the knee.

100. Was it while your brother was helping up Thomas Murphy, that you say William Wright fired the second shot?—Yes; he had not got the length of helping him up.

101. Where was William Wright standing at the time he fired that shot?—He was a little above Tait's.

102. When you say above Tait's, do you mean at the Chapel side of Tait's?—Yes.

103. Had you a full opportunity of seeing William Wright on that occasion?—Yes, I had; if my brother had not shifted, I would have got what he got.

104. You saw William Wright plainly?—Yes.

105. Are you positive he was the man who fired that shot?—The very man who fired.

106. What happened your brother after the second shot was fired?—Why he was knocked that he could neither hear nor see.

107. Did you see William Wright at all after that?—I did not.

108. Did you look to see where he went to after firing that shot?—I did not.

109. Did you see any other shot fired except these two shots you have described?—I heard shots, but I did not see who done it.

110. What interval of time was there between these two shots?—There might be about three minutes.

111. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What you mean is, between the two shots by which your brother was hit?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

112. Between the two shots you say there was three minutes?—About three minutes.

113. Will you swear there was not more?—I could; there was not more than about that.

114. Will you swear there was not less?—I could not say to a minute or a quarter of a minute or that, but I think it was about that.

115. Now, not being able to say to a minute or a quarter of a minute, how long was it?—Something about three minutes.

116. In or about three minutes may be about five minutes or one minute; which was it?—I say it was about three minutes.

117. That is not telling me how long it was; can you swear how long it was?—I could swear it was about three minutes.

118. Would you swear it was not more?—I would.

119. Will you swear it was not less?—I will.

120. You were very composed when you were counting the time; were you not very composed, enabled

E. M'Cann. 7 March 1861.

enabled to calculate the time. Do you not understand my question. Were you confused or composed when this was going on?—I don't know what you mean.

121. You swear that. You swear you don't know what I mean, when I ask you were you confused or composed when this was going on?—I was confused I think when my brother was shot.

122. You think you were confused when your brother was shot; were you or were you not?—I was confused when he was shot.

123. You were. You are sure of that. And you can swear in the midst of the confusion to three minutes of time neither more nor less. You had a good view of what was going on, hadn't you?—I had; I saw them.

124. Who was between you and the men who fired the shots?—There was no one, only Murphy and my brother.

125. How far were you from your brother?—I I was just before him.

126. That is, you were nearer to the man who had the gun?—No, I was not, my brother was nearer.

127. You call yourself before a person when you are looking at his back?—I was before my brother. My brother was before me when he was shot.

128. You were before your brother and your brother was before you?—My brother was next Tait's, and I was above that at the other side of him.

129. Now were you behind or before your brother when your brother was shot. You said both, take your choice?—I was at the upper side next the chapel.

130. Were you before or behind your brother when your brother was shot; perhaps you don't understand the question; do you or do you not?—I was behind my brother.

131. You said you were before him?—He was before me and I was behind.

132. We will not quarrel about that, but get on to a little business. You did not tell us who fired the first shot; why didn't you?—It was Sam Tait fired the first shot.

133. Why did you not tell that before?—(*A long pause.*)

134. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Answer the question?—I said Sam Tait fired first, and William Wright fired next.

135. The counsel says, why didn't you tell that before?—I don't think he examined me about that.

136. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] You swear that?—I thought I was examined about Sam Tait yesterday, and I was not to be asked about him today.

The *Solicitor General.*] Mr. M'Mechan represents or conveys to this witness that I asked her who fired the first shot. I did not ask any such question.

137. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] You are giving her information now. (*To the witness.*) You said it was Sam Tait fired the first shot?—Yes.

138. Did you name Wright yesterday?—I did not.

139. Were you asked about Wright yesterday?—I was not.

140. You were not; how was Murphy standing when he got the shot?—He was standing with his back to them.

141. His back to whom?—To Tait's.

142. "Tait's" is a house. To whom had he his back?—The Orange party.

143. The Orange party did not fire the shots; to whom had he his back?—To Sam Tait.

144. Were your informations read to you yesterday; how was your brother standing towards Tait when the second shot was fired?—He was facing him.

145. He was facing Tait?—Yes.

146. Your information was read to you the day before yesterday. You were sworn to that?—Yes.

147. When did you swear your informations; was it on the 18th of July?—I could not say what day it was.

148. A few days after the occurrence?—Yes.

149. Well, here it is; "My brother" (that is Charles M'Cann) "had his back towards Tait when Tait fired"?—No, he was facing him.

150. You swear that?—I do.

151. Did you swear before that he had his back turned to him?—It was his back he had turned to William Wright.

152. Your brother was wounded in the knee and in the back?—Yes.

153. Here is what you say in your information, "My brother was struck on his thigh by the first shot fired by Samuel Tait, and he was struck on his hip by the second shot fired by the said William Wright. He fell when he got the second shot." Have you alluded to what you heard said at Rooney's Corner?—Yes, I have.

154. You swear that?—Yes.

155. Did you swear the day before yesterday, that Andrew Malcomson said at Rooney's Corner, "They will be all shot like dogs when they get to Sam Tait's"?—It was below the corner.

156. How far?—I could not say how far.

157. A yard?—It might be three.

158. And you swear, that when you were speaking of Rooney's Corner, of what occurred there, you were not speaking of what occurred three yards from Rooney's corner?—I was standing at Mark Rooney's corner.

159. And when asked about what occurred at Mark Rooney's corner, you thought you were not to tell what what was said at three yards from Mark Rooney's Corner. Is that your evidence; were you in the house when the magistrate came to your brother on the night of the 12th of July?—I was not.

160. Had you a talk with your brother before that?—I had not.

161. Had you seen him after he was hurt, before that?—I seen him carried in.

162. In whose hands?—I left him in my cousin's hands, and went up to my cousin's for some wine for him.

163. Is it half a mile?—The house is next Widow Spellman's, where I went into, and it is not half nor quarter of a mile.

164. Did you go as fast as you could?—Yes.

165. Were you half an hour away, or quarter of an hour?—I could not say how long or how short.

166. Did you give him any of the wine when you saw him?—I did not.

167. Did you see him get it?—I gave it to my mother to give it to him.

168. Did you go out again?—I went out to look for my brother who was out, Felix.

169. Is your mother here?—She is not.

170. Did she give him the wine?—She did.

171. Did

171. Did you see him that evening?—I did.
172. Was he insensible?—He was not.
173. Did he not know what he was saying or doing?—He was not sensible, and was a good bit insensible when he was fetched in.
174. Was he insensible or sensible when he got the wine?—He was sensible enough.
175. Was he able to speak of what happened?—He was.
176. Was he telling who shot him in your hearing?—He did not to me.
177. Was it told to him?—Told to whom?
178. Do you swear you don't know?—I don't know what you mean.
179. Was it told to Charles McCann who shot him?—He know'd himself who shot him.
180. How do you know? Was it told to him in your presence?—It was not.
181. You swear that. You swear that Taits' name was not mentioned by any one in your presence?—It was told amongst us all who shot him.
182. Everyone was saying it?—I don't know whether everyone was saying it. It was on the road.
183. Many were saying it?—I don't know.
184. Were they whispering it; were they keeping it a secret from Charles McCann who shot him?—They were not.
185. Didn't you say yourself it was Tait shot him?—Yes.
186. To himself?—No, I did not.
187. In his hearing?—I did, many a time.
188. That evening?—I did not.
189. You swear that?—I do.
190. Then, did you say it after to him?—I was not talking to him at all.
191. Nor your mother?—She was.
192. And she told him it was Sam Tait shot him; did you tell him it was William Wright shot him; upon your oath, didn't you?—I did.
193. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You mean you told him that evening?—Next morning.
194. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] You saw Samuel Tait; where did he come from?—From close to his own house.
195. Where did Wm. Wright come from?—He came from the party.
196. How far was he in front of the party?—I could not say how much; how far he might be from them.
197. There was nobody between you and them but your brother and Murphy?—No.
198. Do you know Pat Hennan?—I do.
199. Was he there?—I did not notice him.
200. You said Wright came rushing out of the crowd?—Yes.
201. Was he running?—Yes.
202. How far did he run?—I could not say how many yards he ran.
203. Did he run one or half a one?—Oh, he did. I could not say how far, but he ran a good bit.
204. Two?—I could not say how far; how many yards. I never heard it mentioned.
205. It might have been three?—I don't know indeed.
206. Might it have been three perch?—I could not say how far it was.
207. Might it have been 14 perches?—I could not tell.
208. Might it have been half a field from Tait's door?—I could not say how far it was.
209. Might it; you know you were reckoning the time, you said three minutes: let us see how you can judge distances?—I could not tell how far it was.

E. M'Cann.
7 March 1861.

210. Might it have been half a field?—I could not tell how far it was.
211. Did he come out of the crowd at all?—He did.
212. Was he the length of the court-house out of the crowd?—That is a question I cannot answer.
213. How far was he from you?—I could not tell.
214. Was he within seven yards of you?—I don't know.
215. Might he have been within seven yards of you?—I cannot answer that question at all.
216. Was he nearer or farther from you than the gentleman at the opposite window?—He was farther than that; a great deal farther.
217. A great deal farther, ten times as far?—I could not say how far. I did not say how far.
218. Was he ten times as far?—I could not say how far.
219. Was he as far as the window of the Court-house?—I could not answer.
220. You won't answer?—I could not answer.
221. You could form a guess?—I cannot say how far.
222. You cannot form a guess, your opinion—you that can calculate time to a second when your brother is being shot—You cannot form an opinion?—I never seen the ground measured, nor never heard it measured.
223. How close were the two together when they fired?—Oh, they were a good distance off.
224. They were a good distance from each other, which was nearer you than the other?—Wright was the nearest.
225. How much nearer?—I could not tell how far.
226. Which fired first?—Sam Tait fired first.
227. Did Wright stand still while Sam Tait was firing?—He did not.
228. Was he rushing on?—Oh, Sam Tait had fired, and returned home again.
229. Then Sam Tait had gone away before Wright came out of the crowd at all?—Sam Tait fired first, and went back again; and William Wright ran up and fired.
230. Came out of the crowd afterwards; then you did not see William Wright till after Sam Tait fired?—I did.
231. Was he in the crowd when Sam Tait fired?—Was he where?
232. Was he in the crowd, or out of it?—He was out of it.
233. He did not come running out of the crowd then when Sam Tait fired; it is untrue to say he came running out, for he was out before Sam Tait fired?—He came running out when Sam Tait fired.
234. Did you not add, "Before Sam Tait fired"?—I did.
235. Whether was he in the crowd or out?—He was this side of it a little.
236. How much is the little, half-a-yard?—I was not there to measure the ground.
237. You have seen it since?—No, I was never so far down since.
238. Was he as far as from this to the window out of the crowd when Sam fired?—He was not.
239. Did they stand up when they fired?—Sam Tait kneeled down.
240. Did William Wright stand up?—He did.
241. Where did Sam Tait kneel down?—On the road.

242. In

E. M'Cann. 7 March 1867

242. In the middle of the road?—No, not just in the middle.

243. What part of the road?—Next the side path.

244. How far from the side path?—I could not tell how far.

245. Was he on the side path?—No, he was not.

246. If anybody swore he was, he would swear a lie, or you are swearing a lie; do you know Pat Carr?—I do.

247. If he swore that Sam Tait kneeled down on the footpath, that would be false?—He might have seen Sam Tait when I did not see him.

248. If he saw Sam Tait kneel down and fire on the footpath, would that be false?—I could not say.

249. How many shots did Sam Tait fire?—I could not tell how many; I saw him fire one.

250. That one hit Murphy and hit your brother?—Yes.

251. Was he kneeling on the footpath when he fired that shot?—He was not.

252. Was he the breadth of the footpath from the footpath when he fired?—Well, he was not just that far.

253. Was he a yard from it?—I could not tell how far.

254. The breadth of a foot path is six feet, that is, two yards; was he more or less than six feet from the footpath?—I could not tell how far, for I am no judge of measurement.

255. You saw him there; did you hear him say anything after he fired?—Yes, he waved the gun, and said they might go for black Morgan, for there was a Papist down.

256. Did any one go for black Morgan, for the Rev. Mr. Morgan, the respected parish priest?—No, he was carried into the house.

257. How soon did Mr. Morgan come?—I think the doctor was there nearly as soon as himself.

258. The doctor was there before the magistrate?—I could not say that.

259. Did you tell the same story the day before yesterday about the procession that you told to-day?—I could not say.

260. Did you say a word the day before yesterday about the men on horseback?—No, I did not.

261. You have said there were nine or ten of you at the corner, which was it, nine or ten at Rooney's corner?—I was with Margt. M'Neny; that is where the family stop.

262. How many of them?—Three daughters.

263. Are they here?—No, they are not.

264. Who are the others?—I could not tell; they are neighbours on the hill.

265. Was your brother Charles there?—Yes.

266. Was John Helburn there?—He was not.

267. Who else were there?—There was a party of children there.

268. What are their names?—Why there was M'Ginty's children, a place just round the hill.

269. How many?—I could not say how many there were, a whole lot.

270. What is a whole lot, a dozen?—There was not a dozen.

271. Half-a-dozen?—Nor half-a-dozen.

272. Were there two?—I could not tell how many there was.

273. You fixed them at nine or ten. You have got up to six, and you have a whole lot of children. Now you think it best to say you cannot say how many there were?—I think Andy M'Guity, his three or four children, I don't know which. Andy M'Guity was her husband's name. He is dead.

274. Did no boys follow the Protestant party when they passed Rooney's Corner; upon your oath, no men or boys?—There was.

275. How many?—There were five or six. I cannot say how many.

276. Five or six boys followed them from the corner, did they?—Yes.

277. From the corner. Now, instead of nine or ten, we have six boys, five or six boys, that is, all boys?—The ones that was on the hill followed them down.

278. Those were girls. How many boys?—My brother was there; James Morroogh was there.

279. Is he here?—He is.

280. Who else? Did they follow the Protestant party?—They did.

281. Did they shout?—No, they did not.

282. Not one said a word?—That I heard.

283. Not one threw a stone at the Protestant party?—No.

284. Not one?—That I seen.

285. The chapel is 34 perch from the corner, I believe?—I don't know how many.

286. Thirty or forty. You heard no shouts. You saw the Protestant party pass the chapel?—I was not down that length at the time.

287. Could you not see it from Rooney's Corner?—I could.

288. You shut your eyes?—No, I was in Mrs. M'Ginty's.

289. You went into a house?—Yes.

290. How far was your brother on when you went in?—As far as the widow Spellman's.

291. How much start had he of you?—A good bit.

292. Was he at the chapel before you started?—He was farther.

293. Did you see him from Rooney's Corner before you started; was he in view when you started?—No.

294. Did you see him go down the road at all from Rooney's Corner?—I did; I saw him going down.

295. After the Protestant party; was he close to them?—I could not say.

296. Was he as far as from the jury box to you, from them?—He might be as far from them, and he might not.

297. Were you confused at this time?—No.

298. When you were confused, you could calculate the time to the minute, and when composed, you cannot tell anything, how does that come. Were you at Forde's gate?—I was not.

299. Did you see anybody at Forde's gate?—I did not; I seen a party going up, I could not say who he was.

300. Did you see Sam Tait there that day, at all?—He was not in the Orange party, only just as he came out of his own house with a gun.

301. You saw him coming out of his own house?—Yes.

302. With a gun in his hand, did you?—Yes, I did.

303. Did you tell that the day before yesterday, that you saw him come out of his own house with a gun in his hand?—Yes; I am not sure.

304. Do you swear that you told the day before yesterday you saw him come out of his own

own house with a gun in his hand?—He came from his own gate.

305. Did you swear the day before yesterday, you saw him come out of his own gate?—I did not.

306. So you didn't tell the whole truth the day before yesterday. Now, how far was Murphy from your brother Charles when Murphy was shot?—I could not say how far; he might be a yard, or from a yard to a yard and a half.

Re-Examined by the *Solicitor General.*

307. You told us you saw your brother Charles carried into his cousin's house?—Yes.

308. Was he insensible when he was carried in?—He could neither hear nor see that time.

309. You then went down for wine?—Yes.

310. To Mark Rooney's corner?—Yes.

311. And came back again?—Yes.

312. How soon after you came back again with the wine did the doctor come?—Very shortly after.

313. Now, had you any conversation whatever with your brother Charles that evening?—I had after the doctor went away, I sat up with him that night.

314. Was he sensible that night?—He was.

315. Do you remember the magistrate being there that night?—Yes.

316. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Didn't you say he was not there that night?—I said I was not over when he was there. You asked me was I in.

The *Solicitor General.*] Sit down, Mr. M'Mechan, you are quite irregular.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I must ask this question——

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] The woman has exactly stated the answer she gave; she was not in the house when the magistrate came; she now says she remembers the magistrate being there.

E. M'Cann. 7 March 1861.

317. The *Solicitor General.*] Had you any conversation with your brother except after the magistrate went away?—I had not.

318. You have been asked about something that Alexr. Malcomson said at Rooney's Corner?—Yes.

319. Was William Wright present when that occurred?—He was.

320. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] In the crowd when Malcolmson said that?—Yes.

321. In the party?—Yes.

322. The *Solicitor General.*] What did Malcolmson say?—He said that every one would be shot like dogs at Tait's house.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] She contradicted what she said before.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I will allow you to ask a question. You have no right to say she contradicted what she said before. She certainly did not.

323. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I asked you were you there when the magistrate was there, you said you were not?—You asked me was I in the house, and I said I was not.

324. You swear I asked you that, were you in the house?—Yes, you did.

325. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Was it before or after your brother Charles had gone on after the Protestant party that Atty Malcolmson said this?—Yes.

326. Which was it?—It was after.

327. Then when you said Wright was in the party, you didn't mean the party were at Rooney's Corner?—No, they had gone on past it.

328. Then Wright was not present when it was said at all?—No, he was not.

CHARLES M'CANN, sworn; Examined by Sir *Thomas Staples*, Bart., Q.C.

329. Do you remember the 12th of July of last year?—Yes, sir.

330. Do you know a place called Rooney's Corner?—Yes, sir, I do.

331. Were you at or near that place on the evening of the 12th of July?—Yes, sir, I was at it.

332. About what hour?—Five o'clock in the evening.

333. Did you see any party of persons passing by Rooney's Corner?—Yes, sir, I did.

334. Describe the nature of the party; was it a large crowd or a small one?—It was a large one.

335. Had they any drums or music with them?—Yes; they had three drums with them.

336. Was there any person on horseback with them?—Yes, there were two.

337. Where were the horsemen with regard to the rest of the people?—They were walking in front of them.

338. Walking do you say?—Walking in front.

339. Were they on their horses?—Yes.

340. The horses were walking?—Yes; they were the men walking in front of the Orange party.

341. What direction did those people come from when you first observed them?—They came from Lurgan.

C. M'Cann.

342. They passed up where you were?—Yes, at Mark Rooney's Corner.

343. In what direction did they go?—They went down by Derrymacash Chapel.

344. The party proceeded together towards Derrymacash Chapel?—Yes, they did.

345. Do you know any of the persons that passed by in the crowd?—Yes.

346. Do you see any of them here?—Yes; I see Wm. Wright.

347. The prisoner here?—Yes. (*Identifies him.*)

348. How long have you known Wm. Wright?—I mind him this good while. I minded him when he was going to school; him and I was going to school together.

349. You are well acquainted with him?—Yes, I am.

350. Where does Wm. Wright live?—He lives in Garvagh.

351. When he passed along with those persons, did he go towards his own house or not?—No, sir, he did not.

352. Now, did you see Wm. Wright any more after he passed on?—Yes, sir, I saw him at Samuel Tait's.

353. After those persons had passed on, what did you do?—I followed them on down the road.

C. M'Cann. 7 March 1861.

354. How far?—To the length of Walsh's loanin.

355. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] How far do you say you followed them?—As far as Walsh's loanin.

356. Sir *Thomas Staples*, Bart., Q.C.] Were there any persons with you?—Yes, sir, there were.

357. What persons were with you?—My sister.

358. What is her name?—Elizabeth M'Cann.

359. The last witness?—Yes.

360. Anybody else?—Thomas Murphy. Them was all the ones that I seen.

361. Thomas Murphy is now dead?—Yes.

362. Now, after you went on to the place you have mentioned, where did you first see Wm. Wright?—I saw him at Samuel Tait's, coming running out of the crowd.

363. Were you on the road at that time?—Yes, sir, I was.

364. Where was Murphy at that time?—They were helping him away.

365. When you first saw Tait, where was Murphy?—He was lying in the water table.

366. Surely you had seen Murphy before he was lying?—I had.

367. I asked when you first saw him?—

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Saw Tait.

368. Sir *Thomas Staples*, Bart., Q.C.] I asked you where Murphy was when you first saw Wright?—I was helping him away to James Walsh's.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You asked him when he first saw Wright; I apprehend what you meant to ask was when he first saw Tait.

369. Sir *Thomas Staples*, Bart., Q.C.] I meant to say Wright. Where did you see Wright?—I saw him coming out of the one spot.

370. Had you seen Tait before that?—I had.

371. When you first saw Tait where was Wright?—In the party.

372. Where was Murphy, I meant?—They were helping him away to James Walsh's behind me.

373. When you first saw Tait?—When I first saw Wright.

374. I ask when you first saw Tait where was Murphy?—He was standing behind me with his back facing the party, and I facing them.

375. Where was your sister, Elizabeth?—She was behind us altogether.

376. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] When you first saw Tait, where was Murphy do you say?—He was behind me.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You next asked where his sister was?—

Sir *Thomas Staples.*] I did.

377. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] That came next. When you first saw Tait, where was your sister?—She was before Murphy; behind me.

378. Sir *Thomas Staples*, Bart., Q.C.] Did anything happen to Murphy at that time?—Yes, sir, he was shot.

379. Did you see him fall?—No, sir, I did not.

380. Did anything happen to you at the same time?—Yes, sir, I got a ball in the knee.

381. A ball in your knee?—Yes, sir.

382. Immediately after you got the ball in your knee, what did you do?—I turned round, when I saw Wright come running out of the crowd with the gun, for to go home.

383. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Stop a minute; you say you turned round to go home?—Yes, sir, when I saw Wright come running out of the crowd.

384. Sir *Thomas Staples*, Bart., Q.C.] Did you attempt to do anything to Murphy?—I went to lift him, and before I got to stoop down I was shot.

385. Wright had his coat off?—Yes, sir.

386. Where did he come from?—He came out of the party, the Orange party.

387. Had he his coat off when he came out of the party?—Yes, sir, he had.

388. Did you see him fire the gun?—Yes, sir, I did; I was standing sideways to him.

389. You saw him fire?—Yes, sir, I did.

390. Where were you hit?—I was hit in the hip behind.

391. Did you see what Wright did after he fired?—I did not: I could neither hear nor see after I got it.

392. You became insensible?—Yes.

393. When did you next come to your senses. Where were you when you next became sensible again?—At my cousin's.

394. What is his name?—Charles M'Cann.

395. Do you remember did any magistrate come to you that evening?—I don't remember whether there was or not. There might for me, but I don't remember.

396. How long did you remain confined?—From the 12th of July to the 18th of February.

397. Were you confined to your bed all that time?—No, sir, I was not.

398. You were confined to the house?—Yes.

399. You are not well yet of those wounds?—I am not.

400. What doctor attended you?—Dr. Hanna.

401. You are perfectly acquainted with the person of William Wright?—Yes, sir, I am.

402. Did you throw any stones yourself that day?—Yes, I did.

403. You saw the people passing Rooney's Corner?—Yes.

404. Did you follow them that time?—I did.

405. Did you throw stones after them?—Yes, I threw stones at the chapel.

406. Were any stones thrown at you?—Yes, there were.

407. From whom?—From the Protestant party; I could not swear who they were.

408. How long did that throwing of stones last?—It lasted as far as from the chapel down to Felix M'Cann's.

409. Whereabouts is that?—It is below the school-house.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Is that what is Pat M'Cann's.

The *Attorney General.*] It is Felix, I think.

410. Sir Thomas *Staples.*] What is the name?—Phelim M'Cann.

411. It was after that you were wounded?—Yes, after that.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

412. You threw stones, did you?—Yes, I did, when we came down to the chapel.

413. Had anybody offended you before you threw stones?—No, sir, they had not.

414. Was it for love of King William you threw stones?—No, sir, it was not for love.

415. Was it for hatred?—No, nor hatred.

416. Nor for pastime?—No, nor for pastime.

417. For

417. For fun?—When the rest began to throw stones I began too.

418. Did this procession create any animosity in your mind?—I cannot say that it did.

419. But it led you to a breach of the peace, didn't it?—It did.

420. You broke the peace?—Yes, I did.

421. You were the first to break the peace?—I was not the first.

422. Who was?—I could not swear who was the first.

423. Who was with you?—There was many.

424. Thirty?—No, there was not 30.

425. Ten?—About 10.

426. Boys?—Boys and girls.

427. How many boys?—I could not tell you how many boys.

428. How many threw stones?—I don't know how many threw stones.

429. Two?—I could not swear how many; plenty did.

430. Do you believe there were not two. Were there more?—There might.

431. Were there?—I could not swear whether there was or not.

432. You said "plenty" threw stones; how many is "plenty"?—I could not swear how many plenty is. Both parties threw stones.

433. How far were those people before you, before you started from Rooney's Corner?—They were as far as the next house—a widow's.

434. You had a few words amongst yourselves at the corner?—No; we had not.

435. After the Protestants went on?—I had none with nobody.

436. You spoke to nobody?—Not one.

437. How did you know the others were going to throw stones?—Because I seen them at it.

438. Where did you lift the first stone?—On the road.

439. What part?—I could not swear what part of the road. I lifted it off the road.

440. You swear you could not tell the first part?—No.

441. How far from Rooney's Corner?—It was convenient to the chapel.

442. You can tell all that passed when you were being shot, when there was no disturbance, when the Protestant party passed, and you went after them to throw stones. You cannot tell where you threw the first stone?—I lifted it off the road. I didn't go into the field to lift it.

443. You didn't?—No.

444. Who did?—There was not anybody went into the field.

445. Do you mean to swear nobody went into the brick-field?—I went into the brick-field myself.

446. Where is the brick-field?—Fornent the chapel gate.

447. Are there not stones there that are taken out of the clay, and heaped up together?—At the head of the field?

448. Yes?—Yes, there is.

449. Are there not unburnt bricks there?—They were making bricks.

450. Didn't you throw stones out of that field?—I did not; not one.

451. Where did you lift the stone?—I lifted it on the road.

452. What part of the road?—Before I came down to the chapel.

453. How many lifted the stones together?—I could not swear.

454. How many were with you when you threw the stones?—There was not any one with me.

455. You were alone?—Yes. Some were before me and some were behind me.

456. Did you see any before you lifting stones?—I could not swear.

457. Upon your oath, can you swear that?—I could not swear, but——

458. Upon your oath, can you swear whether you saw any one before you lifting the stones?—I did see plenty of people lifting stones, but I could not swear who they were.

459. You did see plenty of people lifting stones?—Yes. I lifted stones myself.

460. Where did you overtake the Protestant party?—I went across the field.

461. A short cut?—Yes.

462. Behind a hedge?—Yes.

463. Being behind a hedge, you came to the open place before you threw a stone?—Yes; there were no stones in the field.

464. It was for love of them you threw stones at them?—I had not any spite at any of them.

465. Had you any spite at any of their party? I had not.

466. You swear that?—I will swear it.

467. You had spite at no human being?—I had not.

468. For love of God you threw stones?—I had no spite.

469. Did you throw stones at them for the love of God?—No.

470. For the love of the devil, was it?—Nor for the devil either.

471. Why did you throw the stones?—Because others threw stones as well as me.

472. Others were as bad as you?—Yes.

473. As wicked as you?—Some of them was.

474. As murderous as you; how many were there?—I could not swear how many there were.

475. There were plenty before you and plenty behind you?—Yes.

476. What is the size of the stone you threw?—I could not swear the size of the stone.

477. Was one of them a stone weight?—No, nor half a pound weight.

478. You can swear the weight?—I cannot.

479. You swear they were not half a pound weight; was there a stone the size of an egg in your hand at all?—There was.

480. Had you a stone in your hand the size of a goose egg?—Well, I had.

481. As large as the stone that murdered Mr. Eastwood; did you hear of him?—I did not.

482. Do you swear you could not kill a man with that stone?—I could not.

483. Upon your oath?—Upon my oath.

484. That the stone you had, striking a man on the skull, would not kill him?—It would, if I was convenient to him.

485. And behind him?—Yes, I could.

486. You could have killed him with it?—Yes, I could, but I did not kill.

487. And plenty of them had stones that could have done the same?—Yes, there was.

488. Do you mean to swear you could not murder men with these stones?—I could.

489. You went without any ill-will to any one, merely because others were doing it; without hatred you threw stones; had they offended you?—No.

490. Did their colours offend you?—No.

491. Did

C. M'Cann. 7 March 1861.

491. Did their music offend you?—No, it did not.

492. Were they playing party tunes?—I could not swear whether they were or not.

493. Didn't you swear the other day they were not playing party tunes?—I did not; I swore they were playing the fife, but I could not swear what tune it was.

494. Were you not there waiting for the Orange party?—Yes; I came down the road from my work when I heard the music.

495. Were you not there to beat them with stones?—I did not come with that purpose.

496. Who spoke to you first about using stones?—There was not anybody spoke to me.

497. What did you come for?—I came down to stand at the corner to see them.

498. You were pleased to see them?—Yes.

499. You were delighted to see them?—Yes.

500. You delight to hear the glory of King William, the day he drove King James away; are you displeased with that?—No, I am not.

501. Are you sorry King James was beaten?—I am not.

502. Are you glad he was beaten?—I am not.

503. Did you ever hear of Daniel O'Connell?—I did.

504. Did you ever hear him say he was delighted King William won?—I did not.

505. The jury will hear it presently. Upon your oath did you not, the last day you were examined, say you heard no party tunes?—No, I did not. I swore that they were playing the fife, but I did not know what tune it was. If that is down, it is not down right.

506. Does playing the fife and walking on the 12th of July excite any animosity amongst the Roman Catholics of Derrymacash?—I could not swear whether it does or not.

507. Did you ever hear any of them say it?—No.

508. Did you ever hear any of them say they had any ill will to their Protestant fellow countrymen?—No.

509. Or to King William?—No.

510. All the morning?—No.

511. Did you ever hear any of them say they did not come any 12th of July, because of what they got 12 or 14 years before when they did it?—I did.

512. There were boys and girls at the corner last 12th of July?—Yes.

513. Every man with his sweetheart?—I could not say.

514. Were they quarrelling amongst themselves?—No.

515. Were they shouting?—No.

516. Were they calling, "To hell with the Pope"?—I did not hear it.

517. Were they using any offensive language?—Some took off their caps and waved back.

518. Did that offend you?—No.

519. Were they going their nearest road home?—No, they were not.

520. Do you mean to say that of those who went towards Derryadd the greater part were not going their road home?—Yes; they were not going their road home at all.

520*. How would you go to Derryadd?—Down the road.

521. Past the chapel?—Yes.

522. Past Wolf's Hill?—Yes.

523. Past Tait's?—Yes.

524. Past Forde's?—Yes.

525. They are mostly Roman Catholics at Wolf's Hill?—Yes, they are.

526. Was there not a party there to meet them?—I don't know.

527. Didn't you hear it?—I did, after.

528. Didn't you hear it that afternoon?—I did.

529. Did you believe it?—I did not.

530. You thought nobody would throw stones at them but you, at Rooney's Corner?—I did not.

531. Do you know William Humphrys?—I do.

532. Do you know James Humphrys?—I do not.

533. Do you know Thomas Humphrys?—I do not. I know William Humphrys.

534. Don't you know that they were charged, one of these two men, with firing those shots?—No, I do not.

535. Did you never hear that Spellman had sworn against them?—Yes, I did.

536. Did you never hear that Barney M'Cann had sworn against Thomas?—I did.

537. Did either of the Humphrys fire the shot?—I did not see them. They might have fired after I went into the house.

538. Did either of them fire a shot before you went in?—I could not swear. I did not see them.

539. Did they fire at you?—They did not, as I seen. All I seen was Tait and Wright.

540. Did Tait and Wright fire at you together?—They did not.

541. How long was there between the shots?—There was three minutes.

542. Was there more or less than three minutes?—There might be more or less. As near as I can go there was about three minutes.

543. Might there be five minutes more?—I could not swear.

544. There might be eight minutes?—I could not swear.

545. When you say it might, you mean it might or it might not be?—I could not swear.

546. Will you swear it was not five minutes?—I will not.

547. Will you swear it was one minute?—No.

548. Who told you it was about three minutes?—I seen it.

549. Did you talk with your sister, Elizabeth, about the length of time?—No.

550. Never spoke to her?—I did.

551. About the time between the two shots?—No.

552. Never spoke to her about the time between the two shots?—I heard her tell it.

553. Your mother came to you after you were wounded?—Yes, she did.

554. Do you remember seeing her there?—I do, next morning.

555. Do you remember seeing her that evening?—I did not. I remember seeing her next morning.

556. Do you remember seeing your sister that night?—I did, on the road.

557. But in your cousin's house?—I did not.

558. Nor your mother?—No; I do not.

559. Nor the magistrate?—No; I do not.

560. What time next morning did you see them?—When I was going to be carried home.

561. What

561. What time was that?—I could not swear what time it was.

562. Did your mother tell you then that it was Wm. Wright shot you?—She did not tell; she told me no such thing.

563. When did she tell you?—She did not tell me anything about it.

564. Never spoke to you about it?—She did not.

565. Who spoke to you about it?—I saw Wright shooting me, myself.

566. Who spoke to you about it?—Nobody spoke to me about it; none that I remember.

567. When did you first tell anybody that Tait had a cap on when he came out?—When I was giving my evidence at the Crown Solicitor's Office.

568. You never told it before that?—I did.

569. To whom?—To my own ones.

570. Did you ever tell it to any official person, the police or anybody. Did you ever talk to the police about it at all?—No; not that I remember.

571. Nor to the magistrate?—Not that I remember.

572. Did you ever tell it to any one in that capacity till you were examined in the Crown Solicitor's Office?—I did.

573. To whom?—I told Mr. Rae's clerk.

574. When did you see that gentleman first, Mr. Rae's clerk?—I saw him about a week ago, or a fortnight.

575. Did he take it down?—He did.

576. Took it down in writing?—He did.

577. Didn't he say to you, "Didn't you see Tait with a cap on"?—Yes; he had a cap on.

578. Didn't Rae's clerk say that?—No; I told him.

579. Who did?—Myself.

580. What questions did he ask you?—He asked me no questions at all.

581. You told him all of your own accord?—Yes.

582. For the first time?—Yes; that I remember.

583. Was William Wright kneeling or standing when he shot you?—He was standing, with his coat off.

584. Was Tait standing with his coat off, when he shot you?—No; he was kneeling.

585. When first did you say he was kneeling, was it not to Rae's clerk?—It was.

586. Didn't you tell me the day before yesterday that you never mentioned it to any one till you mentioned it in the Crown Solicitor's Office, about the cap or about the kneeling?—I forgot to tell you.

587. You forgot to say anything about Rae's clerk?—I did.

588. You know that Mr. Rae is a conjuror?—I do not.

589. He is a great man for prosecutions?—No.

590. Did you never hear of the famous Rae?—I did.

591. Did you never hear of Rae's man?—No.

592. Nor Mitchell's man?—No; I did not.

593. You did not tell me the day before yesterday about telling Rae's man?—I forgot to tell you about that.

594. How did you come to mind it to-day. You know I know how you came to mind it to-day. You may as well tell. Didn't somebody tell you you were wrong?—There did not.

595. You swear that?—I will swear it. No one told me.

596. That you made a mistake?—I will.

597. When first did you find it out?—To-day.

598. In the box?—Yes.

599. Flashed across your recollection?—Yes.

600. Don't you think it was rather material whether Tait was kneeling?—He was kneeling.

601. Don't you think it material, was it not like murder; kneeling down and taking off his cap?—Yes.

602. You told it quite differently before?—No, I did not.

603. Do you swear that?—I do.

604. Thomas Humphrys was not there at all?—Not that I know.

605. He could not have fired at you?—I did not see him.

606. Did he?—I did not see him.

607. Could he without your seeing him?—He could.

608. Could he hit you without your knowing it?—He could.

609. Then you don't know who hit you?—It was Wm. Wright.

610. Did anybody but Tait and Wright hit you?—Not one.

611. Could Thomas Humphrys have hit you?—I could not swear.

612. Then it might have been Thomas Humphrys hit you?—It was not.

613. You could not swear it was not?—I could not; I knew these two boys.

614. You knew them, and did not know Thomas Humphrys?—I did not.

615. Did you not see Tait coming out of his house?—I did.

616. And that made you sure of him?—Yes.

617. You saw him coming out of his house at 185 yards distance; and the moment you saw him, you thought you were quite sure of him. Did you see him coming out of the party?—I did.

618. The *Attorney General.*] You were asked whether the way those people went, was the way to Derryadd?—Yes; it was.

619. By Tait's house?—Yes.

620. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] You were looking at Tait when he shot you?—Yes.

621. Then you turned round to help Murphy?—I turned round to go home, when I saw Wright come running out of the crowd.

622. The *Attorney General.*] You were asked by my learned friend, whether the way to Derryadd was the way that these people went; past Rooney's Corner, or by the chapel. Tait's house, was that the way to Derryadd?—Yes.

623. Do you know where William Wright lives?—Yes, in Carbet.

624. Is the way the procession passed the way to Wright's house?—It is not.

625. If Wright was upon that road, which would be the way to his house?—Up by Mr. Morgan's own house.

626. Do you know Mark Rooney's Corner?—I do.

627. Is there a road from that corner to Tamnacarbit?—Yes.

628. Is that the way he ought to have gone to his own house?—Yes, it is.

629. From the day you received this injury till you were examined by the Crown Solicitor, were you, or were you not examined by any public authority?—Not that I remember.

C. M'Cann.

7 March 1861.

T. M'Gilligan.

7 March 1861.

THOMAS M'GILLIGAN, sworn; Examined by Mr. *M'Donnell*, Q.C.

630. WHERE did you live on the 12th of July last?—Ballymoney.

631. Is that townland near Derrymacash?—Yes.

632. Were you in Lurgan that day?—Yes.

633. Did you leave Lurgan to go home in the afternoon?—Yes.

634. What time did you leave?—After three o'clock.

635. Were you in company with any crowd coming home?—I was along with the Orangemen.

636. How far did you accompany them?—To the Long Plains, to the bridge.

637. How far is that from Lurgan?—I could not tell how far.

638. You went to the head of the Long Plains?—Yes.

639. How many persons were in that crowd or gathering?—In my opinion there were 100.

640. Were they going in order?—Yes.

641. Was there any person at the head of them?—I saw Stevenson Turkington.

642. Was he on foot or on horseback?—He was on horseback.

643. Had you known him before?—Yes.

644. Did he continue at the head of the Orangemen during the time you were with them?—Yes; he did. Sometimes they might scatter on before him, but the most time he kept before them.

645. Had they any music with the party?—Yes.

646. Drums?—Yes.

647. How many drums did you see?—I could not tell how many.

648. Fifes?—Yes.

649. Were there Orange ribbons?—Yes. I seen one fellow with Orange ribbons.

650. Did you hear any shots fired?—I did.

651. Where?—At the head of the Long Plain.

652. How many shots can you take upon you to say were fired?—There was 50.

653. From the persons you named?—They fired them among them.

654. Did you hear, at the head of the Long Plain, any person of the party say anything; any person who was firing?—

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I object to any of this evidence against the prisoner, till they show he was of the party, or that this was the party which came to Rooney's Corner.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] They must begin first——

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] If they undertake to do it, it will be legal. If they do not, it will not be legal.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I cannot prevent it.

Mr. *M'Donnell.*] It is shown that the person named Turkington, already spoken of, was riding at the head of the party.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Any person riding from Lurgan must ride at the head of many parties. Give us the benefit.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I don't know what you mean by giving you the benefit.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I say they are coming to the end first. I want them to begin at the beginning, and show that it was the same party.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I thought I had ruled the other way. Then you tell me I am to give you the benefit of it. I don't understand that. I am to give the benefit to persons of any point about which I have any doubt; if I have any reasonable doubt about any point I reserve that point. In courtesy to you I have given you the benefit of that objection.

655. Mr. *M'Donnell*, Q.C.] When any of those persons were firing, or about to fire, did you hear them say anything?—I heard Joseph Robinson saying, when he fired his pistol, and charged it again, he said he would shoot Black Morgan before he would go home.

656. Did you know who "Black Morgan" was?—It could be nobody but the parish priest of Derrymacash; I understood it to be him.

657. He is your priest?—Yes; I mostly go to him.

658. Do you go to his chapel?—Yes.

659. Was that said loud?—It was not said loud. It was said that I heard it very well.

660. Was there anything done by the crowd of people that heard that?—Yes; when they fired those shots, some one of the party made the expression; they said they would blow the chapel and the Papists to hell before they would go home; I could not tell the person who said it.

661. Do you know where the road divides at the head of the Long Plains that goes to the townland of Rathgar; one road goes to Derrymacash?—Yes; and a road goes to Portadown.

662. Did anything take place where the roads diverge?—Yes, they had some music. There was a man they called Armstrong; I did not know him; I seen him before. Some of the party said they would go that road by Derrymacash, and blow the chapel and the Papists to hell before they would go home; he said to go the other road.

663. What is that?—One Armstrong told the crowd not to go to Derrymacash, that it was for no good they were going there. In answer to that, some one of the crowd said they would blow the Papists and the chapel to hell.

664. They did not follow his advice?—They did not.

665. Where did the parties go to then?—This party went to Derrymacash, and the rest went the Portadown road.

666. Is that at the head of the Long Plains?—Yes.

667. Did you accompany either of the parties?—Yes, I went with the Derrymacash party to the bridge.

668. Is that the bridge over the road?—Yes, I was afraid to go any further; I went into Lurgan again.

669. Did you go back to Lurgan?—I did.

670. You did not see any more of it?—I did not.

671. Was that your road home?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

672. You went back to Lurgan from fear?—Yes.

673. How far did you travel with them under this fear?—To the Long Plains.

674. How far?—I cannot tell you.

675. You

675. You thought they would have murdered you?—Yes.

676. Why didn't they murder you?—They did not take much heed of me.

677. They would have thought you a spy?—I don't know; I don't know they would have thought such.

678. You were afraid to go along the road with them?—I was.

679. And afraid of your life?—Yes.

680. You belong to Mr. Morgan's congregation?—Sometimes I do, and sometimes I do not.

681. He is a good man?—He gets that name

682. You would not like to have himmurdered that night?—If they murdered him I could not help it.

683. You could not have gone to tell him he was going to be murdered?—I did not go down to tell him.

684. Why not?—Because my business did not lead me that road.

685. Because you did not believe he was going to be touched?—I believed no such thing.

686. You believed he was going to be murdered?—I did; from their opinion what could I think else?

687. That is asking me a question; you swear upon your oath that you believed Mr. Morgan would be murdered that night?—I did not say that.

688. Did you believe he was in any danger?—I did not.

689. You were the only person that was in danger?—Yes, I was the only party with them.

690. They were going on towards Derrymacash Chapel?—Yes.

691. They said they were going to murder Mr. Morgan, and destroy the chapel?—One person said that, and another said they would blow the chapel and papists to hell before they would go home.

692. You heard that?—Yes, and other persons heard him.

693. You did not contradict him?—There was no person to contradict them there.

694. You did not go farther, from fear?—I did not.

695. You went into Lurgan from fear?—I did.

696. Did you know any one of them?—I did.

697. Did you speak to any one of them?—No.

698. Did you see any one there that knew you?—Yes.

699. Did he see you?—He might have seen me.

700. Upon your oath, do you know any one who knew you, and saw you?—I do.

701. Whom did you know?—Johnny Green, Joseph Robinson (*The Witness mentions three or four other names*).

702. What time did you leave Lurgan?—After three o'clock.

703. Where did you go after returning to Lurgan?—I stopped in the town.

704. What doing?—I stopped walking through it.

705. Was there a crowd there then?—No.

706. Did you see parties in procession come into Lurgan that morning?—I did not.

707. Was there a procession in Lurgan that day?—It was full.

708. Was there a procession?—I don't know about processions, but it was full of these gatherings when I came into it.

709. Were people moving through the streets?—Yes, they were beating the drums up and down.

710. In Lurgan?—Yes.

711. There are some magistrates in Lurgan?—Yes.

712. Mr. Hancock is one?—Yes; I cannot tell whether he was there.

713. And there is Mr. Miller?—Yes.

714. You saw him?—I did.

715. Lord Lurgan?—Yes.

716. And you saw those people moving up and down?—Yes.

717. What hour did you go home that night?—I cannot tell the hour.

718. Was it dark?—It was well up to it.

719. Was there any light?—There was light.

720. Was it ten o'clock when you left Lurgan?—It was not.

721. Was it nine o'clock?—I could not tell.

722. You could not tell when it gets dark in July?—Some nights it gets dark sooner than others.

723. Was it dark that night?—It was not.

724. What time did you get home?—I could not tell; I was home at dark.

725. About the time it was dark?—Yes.

726. What time did you leave Lurgan?—I cannot tell.

727. Where do you live?—Ballymoney, beyond Derrymacash.

728. The Lurgan side of it?—Yes.

729. How long were you walking it?—I could not tell.

730. You did not go to see whether the priest had been murdered?—I did not.

731. You did not go to see whether the priest had been murdered?—I did not.

732. You did not go to see whether the chapel was wrecked?—I did not.

733. You believed they were going to wreck the chapel?—I did not believe it.

734. Then you did not believe what they said?—I did not say I believed they were going to wreck the chapel; I say I heard them expressing them words.

735. Did you believe them?—What else could I do but believe them when they expressed them words?

736. Did you believe them?—What could I think when they expressed them words?

737. Do you think any one here believes you?—I don't know whether they will or not; at the same time it would not make any great matter.

738. Did you believe them when they said they were going to wreck the chapel?—What could I understand when they said them words? They might be wrecking them, and they might not.

739. Did you believe they were going to wreck the chapel?—I could not tell what they had in their head when they went that road, and expressed them words.

740. Did you believe they were going to do it?—What else could I think.

741. Did you go to see whether the chapel was wrecked or not?—I did not.

742. Did you hear anything of what occurred till next morning?—I did, where I lived.

743. Did you go to see whether Mr. Morgan had been murdered?—I did not.

744. Did you believe he was going to be murdered?—I could not tell.

745. Were

T. M'Gilligan.

7 March 1861.

T. M'Gilligan. 7 March 1861.

745. Were you examined here the day before yesterday?—I was.

746. Did you say one word the day before yesterday about the chapel going to be wrecked?—I did not.

747. Look at the jury?—I am looking at you; I cannot look at you and at them.

748. Did you not tell me this minute you did not say a word about that the day before yesterday?—I don't know.

749. Do you expect that any of those gentlemen will believe a word you swear?—If they don't believe me, I cannot help them.

750. And it makes no matter?—I don't know.

751. Did not you swear the day before yesterday that you saw no fire-arms?—I saw no fire-arms, only the one.

752. Did that one fire the 50 shots?—No, he did not.

753. Did you see the crowd?—I did.

754. You were in it?—I was alongside of it.

755. There were 50 shots fired?—There was, in my opinion.

756. You saw only one gun?—Only one; I seen the smoke.

757. Fired up into the air?—The smoke went up that way.

758. You saw no gun or weapon?—No, only the one with Joe Robinson.

759. Do you expect the jury to believe you?—How can I help that?

760. Did you mention this the day before yesterday?—I saw them with Robinson.

761. Did you mention him the day before yesterday?—I was not asked.

762. Were you asked to-day?—I was.

763. You swear you saw nobody with fire-arms except Robinson?—I do.

764. Did you say this the day before yesterday, "I did not see any arms"?—Only with Joe Robinson.

765. Did you name him the day before yesterday?—I saw no arms with any person but him.

766. You were asked did you see any arms?—With any persons.

767. And you said you did not?—I did not with any one, only with him.

768. Did you name him?—I did not.

769. Did you say you did not see any arms?—I did only with him.

770. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What was it Robinson had?—It was a pistol.

771. Did you see any other pistol?—No, sir.

ANN DORAN, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Crawford.*

A. Doran.

772. WHERE do you live?—I live in Aughacommon.

773. Do you know where Mark Rooney lives?—Yes, sir; I live forenenst Mark Rooney's door.

774. Do you recollect the 12th of July last?—Yes.

775. Where were you in the evening of that day?—I was weaving at my loom.

776. When you were weaving at your loom that evening, did you hear anything?—I heard the drums beating, and I went out.

777. About what time was that?—Between five and six o'clock.

778. Where did you go to when you went out?—I went to the top of the hill.

779. What hill?—Mark's Hill or Walsh's Hill.

780. When you got there, did you see anything?—I saw the party coming up.

781. What party?—The Orange party.

782. From what direction?—From towards Lurgan.

783. Was there a large body of them?—Yes, there was three drums.

784. Three drums?—Yes.

785. How many people do you think were there?—I could not state the number.

786. A large number or a small number?—There was a large number, about three bodies.

787. Were they playing the drums?—Yes.

788. Had they any other music?—They had fifes.

789. Were they playing the fifes?—Yes.

790. Did you see any horsemen there that day?—Yes, I saw two.

791. Did you know who they were?—I did not know them at the time.

792. Where were the horsemen?—They were in front of the party.

793. Did you know any one in that party?—Yes, sir, I knew William Humphreys.

794. Anybody else?—There was no other ones but Cinnamond Hughes that I could know well.

795. These were the only two you recognised?—That I knew well.

796. Did you see anything happen to either of these two persons at that time?—Cinnamond Hughes was playing the fife coming up to the hill, and another boy that was playing the drum, he gave it to another boy.

797. Did you know who the other boy was?—No, I could not state; I heard his name.

798. Go on?—He stepped forward.

799. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Who stepped forward?—The boy that gave the drum to Hughes.

800. Well?—And he knocked the fife out of Cinnamond's hand. When Cinnamond went to go his own road, he pulled him back into the party. He went to go home towards his own house.

801. Mr. *Crawford.*] Does he live near that?—Yes, he lives up past Mr. Morgan's.

802. Was he going towards his own house?—Yes, and the other boy pulled him into the party.

803. Was anything said or done there?—He cursed.

804. Who did?—The boy that pulled him; but I could not express the words—for to go on with the party. And Cinnamond went on with him. He told him to come on and fight like a man: he said more, but I could not tell it.

805. Who was standing with you at that time?—There were other persons standing at the top of the hill. There was a girl named Catherine M'Ginty and Eliza M'Cann, and there was Charles M'Cann.

806. Did you see any of the party with any colours?—Yes, I saw William Humphreys with colours.

807. What colours?—I could not say whether it was orange or purple, but it was one of the two.

808. Where had he the colours?—In his button-hole.

809. What became of the Protestant party then?—I stood till they passed by.

810. What

A. Doran. 7 March 1861.

810. What direction did they go in?—They went down towards Mathers'.

811. Is that towards Derrymacash Chapel?—Yes.

812. What did you do?—I went down after them, but I did not go to know any of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Kaye*.

813. Did you see Hughes afterwards that day?—I met him coming back up the road.

814. How far had he gone down the road?—He might have been as far as the chapel.

815. Who is William Humphreys?—Hannah Humphreys' son.

816. The widow Humphreys' son?—Yes.

816-1. Did Hughes go as far as the chapel?—Well, I could not say; where I met him is all I would certify.

817. There is no doubt it was widow Humphreys' son that was there?—There is not, for I know him since he was at school.

DENIS STUART, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Dix*.

D. Stuart.

818. WHERE do you live?—I live at Derrymacash.

819. Do you recollect the last 12th of July?—Yes.

820. Do you recollect any person being killed that day?—Yes.

821. And Charles M'Cann being wounded that day?—Yes.

822. After his being wounded, did you see any portion of what is called the Protestant party at Forde's gate?—Yes.

823. Whom did you see in the party?—Thomas Humphreys.

824. Who else?—William Murphy, William Wright, and Edward Abraham.

825. Any one else?—William Wright.

826. Do you see William Wright here to-day?—Yes (*identifies the prisoner*).

827. Had you known Wright before that?—Yes.

828. For how many years?—For four or five years.

829. When you saw those persons whom you have named, including Wright, at Forde's gate, was it after M'Cann had been wounded?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan*.

830. You were at Forde's?—Yes, I was at Forde's gate.

831. The Roman Catholics were all very peaceable there?—They were.

832. They were, you say?—They were.

833. You say that they were all peaceable?—Yes, till they were attacked.

834. The Roman Catholic party were attacked at Forde's gate?—Yes.

835. By the Protestant party wanting to go to Wolf's-hill?—Yes.

836. Those who were at the gate were the Roman Catholic party living at Wolf's-hill?—Yes.

837. How far is it to Wolf's-hill?—I could not say; it is not far.

838. The Roman Catholic party were attacked at the gate?—Yes.

839. Did you see any bars of iron?—I saw none.

840. Did you see any weapons?—Bits of stick.

841. They came to do nothing?—They went up when they were told Derrymacash Chapel was a wrecking.

842. Who told them that?—They were shouting it out; I could not say.

843. Whom did you hear saying it, for one?—I don't know.

844. Tell any one?—It was said the chapel was wrecking.

845. Tell me any one who said it?—I heard Matthew M'Cann saying it.

846. Is he alive?—Yes.

847. Where does he live?—In Derrymacash, and I heard M'Ilduff saying it.

848. Does he live at Wolf's Island?—He did.

849. Did he come to you from Tait's?—He did not; he was on the road.

850. Did you hear or see anybody who came from Tait's house say the chapel was a wrecking?—I did not.

851. There was plenty of lies going?—I think not.

852. You heard the chapel was a wrecking?—I did.

853. Was it not a lie?—It was: there was a shot fired at it.

854. Did they wreck it?—They did not.

855. Did you see shots fired at it?—I did not, but I heard it.

856. Who came from the direction of the chapel to say the chapel was a wrecking?—I could not tell.

857. Did you see anybody of the Roman Catholic party that lived between Tait's house and Rooney's corner, and who was at Forde's that evening?—No.

858. Not one?—No.

859. Do you think there are plenty of lies going?—I do not.

860. Don't you know some miscreant raised a lying report to make the Roman Catholics have an excuse to attack the Protestants?—I cannot say.

861. Did you ever hear of the wreckings in Belfast; did you ever hear of the Roman Catholic that went into Roman Catholic districts decked with Orange emblems on the evening of the 12th of July 1857?—I did not.

862. Then you have not read the report of the Royal Commissioners; did you believe that report about the chapel?—I did.

863. Did you go towards the chapel?—I did.

864. Did you go as far as Tait's?—I met a Protestant man named William Castles; I asked him, was the chapel wrecking, and he said not.

865. Did you go back to Forde's gate to tell it was all a lie?—I did not.

866. Did any of the Wolf's Island people go with you from Forde's gate, towards the chapel?—Yes, Matthew M'Cann.

867. Did he leave with you?—Yes.

868. Did any one else go?—Yes. We went with our two selves.

869. Did you go there to defend the chapel?—Yes.

870. With what?—With the sticks.

D. Stuart. —— 7 March 1861.

871. You were to beat off the Protestants from the chapel?—Yes.

872. You two champions of the church?—Yes.

873. You and Matthew M'Cann?—Yes.

874. What had Matthew M'Cann in his hands?—He had a stick too.

875. You went to fight with the Cherokee Indians; those Orangemen?—I would not like to see the chapel getting any injury.

876. You intended to become a saint and a martyr?—I could not tell whether I will be a saint or not.

877. If you defended the chapel from a thousand Orangemen wrecking it, would you not be a saint?—I could not tell.

878. Did you ever hear of the first St. Stephen?—I did.

879. Did you ever hear of St. Stephen's day?—I did, to be sure.

880. Did you ever hear of St. Stephen the martyr?—How could I tell what he was?

881. How did he die?—I could not tell how he died.

882. Did you ever hear that they stoned him. Do you ever go to the chapel at all; do you ever go on the day after Christmas, St. Stephen's day?—No, it is no holiday; I go on every holiday: that is a retrenched holiday.

883. Do you swear they had not bars of iron?—I didn't see one.

884. Did you see a pitchfork?—No.

885. A spade?—No.

886. Nothing of the kind?—No.

887. Handles of a cart?—No.

888. Or some of the harness of the horse?—No.

889. Nothing of the kind?—Nothing.

890. No weapons of any kind?—I saw sticks.

891. Would they soften a Protestant skull?—They would if they tried at them.

892. What were they brought for?—They brought them to defend themselves, and to defend the chapel.

893. Was not that to break the heads of the Protestants?—Why they would not have stood there, and got themselves killed; they went to save the chapel.

894. How would they have done it?—They would have fought their best.

895. Would they not have struck the Protestants on the head?—Yes, and on the back.

896. And were not the sticks for the purpose?—Yes.

897. How many went to Forde's gate to defend the chapel, fifty?—No.

898. Three?—More.

899. Three dozen?—I could not tell how many there were.

900. Didn't the Protestants go by Forde's Avenue home?—They went by Forde's Avenue.

901. Did they go home by Wolf's Hill?—No.

902. Did you see any of them near Wolf's Hill that night?—I did, odd ones going home.

903. Hiding behind the ditches from you that were going to defend yourselves?—No.

904. Did you ever hear of the "defenders"?—No.

905. That were going to defend themselves, and went out to wreck houses and burn people?—I never heard they burned any one.

906. That is the meaning of "defenders," the man that will go behind another and knock his brains out; is not that a "defender?"—

Head Constable NEAL M'CARRON, sworn; Examined by the *Attorney General.*

N. M'Carron. ——

907. You are a head constable?—Yes.

908. Stationed in Lurgan?—Yes.

909. You were there on the 12th of July last?—Yes, I was.

910. Do you remember a number of people being in Lurgan on that day?—I do.

911. I don't mean to go into any detail; did you see any leave town towards evening, and proceed in the direction of Portadown?—I did.

912. About what hour did they leave the town?—Near to five o'clock.

913. Had those people, who were in the town, music?—They had fifes and drums.

914. Were you aware whether those who went towards Portadown had fifes and drums?—They had.

915. You did not go after them?—I did not.

916. How many went in that direction, could you say?—There might go some 400 or 500 in that direction; they did not go in a body; they went by lodges; three or four fifes and drums, and a party with them. They did not go the same way they came in.

917. What time did they come into town?—Between two and three o'clock in the morning.

918. They stayed till evening?—Till between four and five o'clock.

919. Do you remember hearing on that evening of this calamity at Derrymacash?—I do.

920. About what hour did you hear of that?—I think about seven o'clock I heard of it.

921. Did you go out to the district?—I took a car, and went out immediately.

922. Do you know the prisoner, William Wright?—I do.

923. Had you known him before that time?—Not before that day.

924. Where does he live?—He lives in the townland of Tamnacarbit.

925. Do you remember going to his house that night?—I do, quite well.

926. What hour of the night did you go there?—I think about one o'clock.

927. The morning of the next day?—The morning of the 13th.

928. Did you see the prisoner when you went there at that hour?—I did.

929. Was he in bed or up?—He was dressed.

930. What was he doing at that time?—He was after loading a gun, and was just drawing the ramrod out, and putting it in its proper place in the gun, when I went in.

931. What sort of a gun was it?—I think it is what is called a yeoman's gun, one of those long guns: there are numbers of them in the country.

932. Did you draw the charge, and examine the gun?—I did.

933. Are you able to say, from your observation, whether that gun had been recently discharged?—I am certain; I was particular in examining it.

934. What did Wright say to you?—I asked him,

him, in the first instance, what was he doing loading the gun at that hour of the night? he stated it was to protect his property.

935. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Had you arrested him at this time?—I had.

936. The *Attorney General.*] That was all he said to you?—That was all he said.

937. You took him into custody at once?—I did.

938. Have you got the charge you drew?—I have.

939. Produce it?—(*The Witness produces the charge*).

940. What sort of shot is it?—It is large shot, and some pebbles of stones.

941. You had not known Wright before that time?—Not before that time.

942. You know where Wright's house is?—I do.

943. Would the way to Wright's house for a person coming from Lurgan be past Rooney's corner up to Tait's house?—No, it would not; he would be turning his back on his own house.

944. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] That is on his way from Lurgan?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

945. How long have you been in the constabluary?—I have been 24 years.

946. What would have been Wright's road?—To the left.

947. Did you hear the Attorney General state the case, that it was not legitimate for one of the Queen's subjects to go a mile out of his own way?—I did not hear that.

948. Are you a married man?—I am.

949. Have you ever gone a mile out of your way to see a sweetheart home?—I have, often.

950. What part are you from?—I belong to the county Donegal.

951. Far north?—Yes.

952. Among the Celts?—The very spot.

953. There, near Lord George Hill's?—More to the black north.

954. You are a man of distinguished merit?—No.

955. The man who got the county proclaimed?—I did not.

956. Are you not the prosecutor here. Is not your name in all the informations as prosecutor. In a week the county was proclaimed?—I believe it was.

957. Do you know your powers under the Act?—I think I do.

958. You can search the person of any female, to see whether she has any arms about her?—I am not aware of that.

959. And that it should be lawful for any justice of the peace, peace officer, or other to search any person whom he should suspect to have any fire-arms. These are good powers?—They are very strong.

960. For a larking policeman; he could have a jolly lark under colour of executing his duty, a younger chap than you, that had no wife at home?—I cannot say.

961. Did you ever hear of the Bill of Rights?—I don't remember.

962. It was the first Act passed after King William got up, and King James was put down?—I don't know of it.

963. Are you sorry King James was put down?—Not a bit.

964. Don't you know his rule was to do what he pleased, and that nobody was to have any right or property of any kind?—No.

965. Did you ever hear of the brass money?—I heard of it, but I don't know what it means.

966. It was laying down half-a-crown; lay it down for goods; change it into a crown next day. Would you like that state of society?—I don't know.

967. Would you like to sell your goods for that money?—I would like a proper coin.

968. Would you like a judge to be changed who was thought to be too favourable to you, and a judge appointed who had power to convict you?—I might.

969. Would you like to have the juries packed that were to try you—those selected who would be sure to hate you in order to find you guilty?—I would like to have a fair jury.

970. And you would like to live under law?—Yes.

971. And you would like to have value for your money, and good money for your goods. King William gave you all that: did you ever hear that?—I did.

972. Did you ever hear of the great Daniel O'Connell?—I did.

973. Have you not a great respect for him?—Just as much for him as any other,

974. Did you ever hear that he said a procession in honour of the Battle of the Boyne was no insult to any Catholic?—I think I did.

975. And you think it is?—It is no insult to me.

976. Would you feel insulted?—Not a bit.

977. Does the sight of the orange lily excite your animosity?—Not the slightest.

978. Have you any animosity to any human being?—Not the slightest.

979. Some charged William Humphreys with firing those shots?—I don't know.

980. Did you question some, and bring them forward as witnesses who were to swear that William Humphreys did it?—I did not.

981. At all events some charged William Humphreys with it?—I went over for four or five days to the Court-house.

982. Some charged Thomas Humphreys?—They might.

983. Were you surprised when these documents came down to you in a week from this occurrence; was not all that was done that day done by two guns taken out of a man's house named Tait?—I believe there was a third gun taken out of another house not far off; I heard so.

984. Three guns taken out of houses in the neighbourhood, and used for about a quarter of an hour at most?—I don't know what they were used for.

985. They were used badly, I know. The time they were used did not exceed a quarter of an hour?—I believe not, from what I heard.

986. The county was proclaimed, and none of the Queen's subjects in the county Armagh have a right to have arms?—Simply to get licences.

987. Not by right, but by the permission of the Government; that was so through the whole of this county. This transaction within a space of a mile and a half put the whole county in that position, that unless the police pleased, nobody was to have arms?—I never got such instructions.

988. But you might carry it out?—I did not.

989. Were

N. M'Carron.

7 March 1861.

N. M'Carron. 7 March 1861.

989. Were not police brought down here. A large number?—Yes.

990. And the county has to pay for them?—Yes.

991. And they are to be paid for by the jurors amongst others?—Yes.

992. And that the sooner they convict and hang a few, the sooner will they get rid of the police cess?—I do not know that.

993. How many witnesses were examined at the inquiry; will you say there were not 46?—I will not.

994. How many days did the inquiry last?—Some five or six days.

995. Were you at the inquest?—I was.

996. Did you see Mr. Rae there?—I did.

997. And Mr. Rae and Mr. Hancock were examined to give a bad character to Orangeism?—I don't know; Mr Hancock was examined at the inquest, and did not give the Orangemen a bad character.

998. Did he not give a bad character to Orangeism?—I did not hear it.

999. This man had 46 witnesses examined against him; he was kept there for six days?—I cannot state.

Dr. HANNA, sworn; Examined by the *Solicitor General.*

Dr. Hanna.

1000. ARE you a medical gentleman?—I am.

1001. Living in Lurgan?—Yes.

1002. Do you recollect the 12th of July last?—I do.

1003. Do you recollect being called on to attend Thomas Murphy and Charles M'Cann?—Yes.

1004. Did you go and attend them?—I did.

1005. What time did you see Charles M'Cann that evening?—Near 7 o'clock, I think.

1006. What house was he in when you saw him?—He was in the house of a cousin of his own.

1007. At Derrymacash?—In Aughacommon.

1008. What state was he in when you saw him?—He was sick and somewhat faintish from wounds which he had received.

1009. Describe to the jury what wounds he received?—He received a wound in the knee, two wounds in the right hip, and one in the left.

1010. Did you attend him during the course of his illness?—I did.

1011. How long was he confined by those wounds?—I attended him till the 28th of November.

1012. Was his life at any time in danger?—It was, indeed.

1013. Are you able to say by what those wounds were inflicted?—They have the appearance of wounds inflicted by small pistol balls or pellets.

1014. Did you extract any of the balls?—No.

1015. Are they still lodged in his system?—Two of them, I believe, are.

1016. Is he still disabled from the effects of those wounds?—He is.

1017. Mr. *Meade.*] Did you extract any of the pellets?—I did not.

To Baron *Fitzgerald.* One pellet is still in the knee, and another in the left hip.

The *Solicitor General.* We close for the Crown.

Mr. *M'Mechan.* There are a number of names of witnesses on the back of the bill who have not been examined; do you produce M'Cann?

The *Solicitor General.* No.

Mr. *Dix.* Any witnesses that are required will be produced.

Baron *Fitzgerald.* It would be exceedingly wrong not to do so.

[Mr. *M'Mechan* called for Bernard M'Cann, and the Crown Counsel directed that he should be produced.]

BERNARD M'CANN, sworn; Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

B. M'Cann.

1018. WERE you examined the day before yesterday on the trial of Sam Tait?—Yes.

1019. He was then tried for murdering Thomas Murphy, assisted by Thomas Humphreys and William Humphreys; did you see Thomas Humphreys when Murphy was shot?—Yes.

1020. Who was with him?—Sam Tait and he kneeled down together.

1021. Had you a good view of him?—Yes.

1022. Where were you standing?—I was standing on the footpath at Walsh's Loaning.

1023. Was there anybody between you and Tait and Thomas Humphreys but your brother, Charles M'Cann?—He is a brother of mine.

1024. Were Charles M'Cann and Thomas Murphy between you and Tait and Thomas Humphreys?—No.

1025. Was there anybody between you and Tait and Thomas Humphreys when they were kneeling, except Charles M'Cann and Thomas Murphy?—No, sir, I cannot say that there was.

1026. You had a good view of Tait and Thomas Humphreys?—I had.

1027. Did you see Pat M'Cann there?—No.

1028. Did you see Pat Hennen there?—Not at that time.

1029. Did you see Felix M'Cann there?—No, sir.

1030. Did you see Elizabeth M'Cann there?—No, sir.

1031. You were nearer the chapel than Thomas Murphy and Charles M'Cann?—No, sir, I was not; I was nearer Sam Tait's.

1032. You were nearer Sam Tait than Thomas Murphy?—I was standing on the footpath at Walsh's Loaning.

1033. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Who was standing on the footpath, was it yourself?—Yes.

1034. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Was Murphy on your left hand?—He was.

1035. Was he on the middle of the road?—Near the footpath.

1036. How far was he from you?—He was near as much as is betwixt you and me now.

1037. That is about three yards; you were nearer Tait and Thomas Humphreys than he was?—Sam Tait kneeled down close to the footpath, and Thomas Humphreys kneeled down by him.

1038. Were

B. M'Cann.

7 March 1861.

1038. Were you nearer to Sam Tait than Murphy was?—I was.

1039. And you were nearer than Charles M'Cann was?—I saw Charles M'Cann come from the far side of the road, and he came for to assist Murphy up.

1040. Then Charles was at the far side of the road?—Yes.

1041. Did you see Charles shot?—No, sir, I did not.

1042. You said Tait and Thomas Humphreys kneeled down?—Yes.

1043. Do you know this boy here, the prisoner?—I never knew that boy before, till I saw him at Lurgan.

1044. Was he produced to you at Lurgan, to see could you identify him?—They asked me did I ever see him before, and I said I did not.

1045. Did they ask you if you saw the shots fired at Thomas Murphy and Charles M'Cann?—Yes, they did.

1046. Did they ask you if he fired one of them?—Yes, they did; I said I did not know.

1047. Did you tell them that he did not?—I did.

Baron *Fitzgerald* here read to the jury his note of the evidence given by the witness up to this stage, in answer to Mr. *M'Mechan.*

1048. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] You saw the Protestants there?—Yes.

1049. Where were they?—At that time the Protestant party were lower down; they were over the bridge.

1050. Were they nearer you than Tait's house?—They were the other side of Tait's house.

1051. Tait's House was nearer you, then?—Yes.

1052. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Tait's house was between him and them?—Yes.

1053. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Did you remain there until Charles M'Cann and Thomas Murphy received any wounds they did receive; did you remain?—Thomas Murphy was fallen to the ground when I was coming up, and I did not see Charles M'Cann until I seen him coming to assist him.

1054. Did you see the two fire together, Tait and Humphreys?—The two fired together, but I could not say which fired at Thomas Murphy.

1055. Did they fire at Thomas Murphy?—They fired facing where I was standing. They pointed the guns to where I was standing; I could not say which done it.

1056. Did they take aim?—Yes.

1057. Did you see Charles M'Cann come across to Murphy?—Yes, to his assistance.

1058. After the shots?—Yes.

1059. After the shots did you see any of the Protestant party come towards Thomas Murphy?—Yes; after the shot they gave a cheer, and shook the gun over their head.

1060. Did you see any one from the Protestant party come towards Thomas Murphy after the shot?—The two men came running up for to kill him out, as I thought.

1061. Two men did?—Then when I seen them coming, and other signs of the Protestant party coming to their assistance, I cut as quick as I could; I could not stand, my arm was so sore. I saw nothing more. At that time I saw Samuel M'Auly throwing stones beside where these men were shooting at the Catholics.

1062. You then walked away, and went home?—

1063. The *Attorney General.*] You received a wound yourself?—Yes.

1064. You saw Murphy fall?—I did.

1065. And then Charles M'Cann was going across to him?—Yes, to his assistance.

1066. Was it while Charles M'Cann was going across to his assistance you turned round and went quickly away?—Yes.

1067. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Was Charles M'Cann at a different side of the road from you?—Yes.

1068. You were at the right-hand side of the road, Walsh's Loaning side?—Yes.

1069. Was he at the opposite side of the road when Murphy was shot?—Yes, he was.

1070. On which side of the road was Murphy?—He was on the left-hand side from where I was standing.

1071. Was he on the opposite side from you?—Yes.

1072. Then how could M'Cann come across the road?—He was at the far side and came across.

1073. I thought you said Charles M'Cann was at the opposite side from you?—Yes.

1074. Then if he came across to Murphy, Murphy must have been on your side of the road, on the right-hand side of the road?—Yes.

1075. And M'Cann was on the left-hand side of the road?—Yes.

1076. Then Charles M'Cann was not standing near to Murphy when shot; he was on the other side of the road?—He was.

1077. The *Attorney General.*] You did not see M'Cann shot?—No.

FELIX M'CANN, sworn; Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

F. M'Cann.

1078. ARE you a brother of Charles M'Cann?—I am.

1079. Did you see Samuel Tait fire a shot at Charles M'Cann?—Yes, I did.

1080. Where was Sam Tait when he did that?—He was about five perch this side of his own house.

1081. Nearer the chapel than his own house?—Yes.

1082. Was he alone at the time, or was there anybody with him?—He was in front of the party, by himself, at the time I seen him shooting.

1083. Did he kneel down?—Yes, he did.

1084. Did he take aim at Murphy?—He took aim at Murphy at the first shot.

1085. After he fired the first shot, did you see him go back again into the crowd?—I saw him go back again into the crowd, and load his gun; I saw him load his gun, come back again in front of the party, drop on his knee, and shoot again.

1086. Did you see him take aim the second time?—I did.

1087. At whom?—He took aim at my brother the second time.

1088. Did you see him hit your brother?—It was the second shot, whenever he shot, that was when my brother was lifting Murphy, that shot him.

1089. Did you see any other shots fired at Thomas Murphy and your brother Charles except

F. M'Cann. 7 March 1861.

cept these two?—I saw no other shots fired less the two.

1090. *A Juror.*] On your oath did you see the prisoner at the bar there during that time?—I did, at Derrymacash.

1091. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] You are to confine yourself to the time when your brother was shot?—I did not see him shooting at the time my brother was shot.

1092. *A Juror.*] Did you see him at the time your brother was shot?—I did not see him the time my brother was shot; I saw him before.

1093. Had he a gun in his hand when you saw him before?—No; he had a pistol in his hand when I saw him before.

1094. Who was along with Tait when he fired?—No one was with him when he fired.

1095. No other one had a gun?—No one that I saw at that time.

1096. (To the *Solicitor General.*) I saw only two shots fired; I heard the report of shots, but I don't know more about.

1097. How many other reports of shots did you hear at that time?—I heard shots after, but I was in my cousin's house with my brother.

1098. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] With your brother Charles?—Yes.

1099. (To the *Court.*) I was in my cousin's house when I heard the shots.

1100. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] With your brother Charles?—Yes.

1101. The *Solicitor General.*] How long did you remain after you heard the second shot?—I remained on the spot till I helped my brother up from the second shot.

1102. Did you hear any report except the two shots you have mentioned?—I did hear reports afterwards when I was in the house.

1103. At that time, I mean?—I heard no other reports at that time.

1104. Did you see any man come out of the crowd and fire?—I saw Sam Tait come out of the crowd and fire.

1105. Any other?—No other man that I know.

1106. Did you see any other man you don't know, or cannot identify?—There were other men shot (meaning they fired shots), but I don't know who they were.

1107. What do you mean by "other men shot"?—Why, there would be men in a party you would not know yourself more than me.

1108. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] But the Solicitor General asks you, at that time?—There was no other man shot at the time Sam Tait shot.

1109. Was there any other man fired a shot at that time that you saw?—There was no other man fired a shot at that time, that I saw.

1110. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Whereabouts were you standing when you saw this?—I was standing about 10 yards below my brother.

1111. Which side of the road as you go from the chapel?—Near to Tait's.

1112. Which side of the road; was it on Tait's side of the road, the side of his house?—Yes.

1113. That is at the right-hand side as you go from the chapel?—Yes.

1114. Which side of the road was your brother Charles at?—He was on the right-hand side too.

1115. Whereabout was Tait standing?—On the right-hand side of the road too; he was along the path.

1116. Which side of the road was Murphy?—On the right-hand side of the road.

1117. Then Murphy and your brother were at the same side of the road?—Yes.

1118. You saw Tait load the gun a second time?—Yes.

1119. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Were you examined the day before yesterday on the trial of Tait?—I was.

This closed the evidence, and the Court called on counsel for the prisoner to proceed.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Do you ask me to go on, for you have proved an *alibi* by your own witness?—My Lord and gentlemen of the jury: In this case I am for this man at the bar. Gentlemen, he is on his trial for his life. I have heard it said, in this court-house, of a person on trial for murder, that he was the appointed executioner to wait in his father's house with a loaded gun to come out when called on. That case was made, and the jury tried that case, and disposed of it. If any man was standing or staying in his father's house, waiting to do execution with a gun, he was as great a murderer as the man that did the first murder, Cain, that murdered his brother. Tait has not been convicted of murder. Gentlemen, the statement of the Attorney General accounts to me for what in my experience has never been attempted up to the present time. He said he had employed, and would employ, all the appliances of the law in prosecuting these cases, and all the power of the executive, to have a searching investigation into all the occurrences at Derrymacash. You have heard the witnesses for the prosecution—you have heard them, many of them, swear—the wounded man himself in particular, swore distinctly, that he, with plenty of others, went after the Protestant party towards Derrymacash Chapel; that they had stones, and plenty of them, before him, lifted stones; that they were stones with which they could kill a man; that they were more than half a pound weight, and that they were the size of a goose egg. Not one of these men, gentlemen of the jury, has been made amenable, or even accused of misconduct in connexion with this diabolical case. Is that applying the appliances of the Crown for a strict and searching investigation? I am not going back to St. Bartholomew; I am not going to forty-one, even to the Rapparees, or even to the Ribbonmen. I am here in a court of justice in 1861. We are arraigned for a party procession, and we are subjected to a party prosecution. Who called for this prosecution? The moment it was done, falsehood in all its shapes and forms, and by all its engines, was poured forth to express all its folly and nonsense about it. The very day it occurred it was brought to us up the line by the organized liars of the country. It was stated that the Orange party, on their return from church, shot 16 or 17 Catholics, men and women. Newspaper after newspaper, Member of Parliament after Member of Parliament,

Parliament, went on uttering calumny against this country, and they have been all distilled in the smooth and sweet, but strong alebmic of my learned friend's diction. A gentleman, remarkable for moderation in the House of Commons, said the thing was unparalleled in Syria. Another gentleman who honoured me with his lucubrations, calls these people "murderers." He addresses the people of England; he is an author—a man of taste—the author of the Lives of the United Irishmen, Dr. R. R. Madden. What does he say? That the obligation of Orangemen is to exterminate the Roman-catholics! That is what he addresses to the people of England. He culls and chooses his expressions in this wise: he says, Orangeism is a "great organized hypocrisy." He says, "the principles of it have never altered, from its origin to the present time." "I, A. B., do swear that I will be true to king and government, and that I will exterminate the Catholics of Ireland as far as lies in my power." He says the Orangemen are sanguinary, that they are generally as cowardly as cruel; that they have "committed diabolical atrocities upon their Roman-catholic fellow-countrymen." "The essential character of Orange brutality and immanity when closely looked into, will be found cowardice stimulating the fanaticism of fear and hate, to sudden and unexpected acts of violence and aggression." I will give you more of it. That is the language sent to the people of England. This county of Armagh, gentlemen, is put beyond the pale of the law. The first section of the Bill of Rights is repealed, and you are proclaimed and punished as criminals—every man in this county—throughout the county, at the pleasure of a single man. We have still a Lord Lieutenant, but no Parliament. He, with a brush of his pen, can put you all beyond the pale of the law, and he can get two or three lawyers to sign his proclamation. There is not a female in this county that could not be searched, and indecent liberties taken with her by any police constable who chooses to do it. The man who was on the table said he had got no orders to do it. That is done by party—party that returns men to the House of Commons—party that sacrifices every thing to keep its places. That pleasant thing, an *alibi*, is proved by their own witnesses—their own witnesses, that endeavoured and succeeded in convicting another man. Gentlemen of the jury, I find no fault with any man. The Attorney General and the Solicitor General were certainly no parties to them; they are here in the discharge of their duty; they have discharged it well; but I never in my life heard such a speech addressed to a jury by a prosecuting counsel before as was addressed in my hearing in this court-house. I must say, the language employed by the Attorney General is only the concentrated essence of all I read in that book. He says the day of the battle of the Boyne is a day fatally memorable in the dark annals of party strife in Ireland.

7 March 1861.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I don't remember anything of the kind. Besides, I don't believe the 12th of July is the day of the battle of the Boyne.

The *Attorney General.*] I said nothing about the battle of the Boyne. I say the last 12th of July is a day fatally memorable.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] What is the 12th of July kept in honour of?

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] The battle of Aughrim.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Not at all, with great respect to your Lordship.

Baron *Fitgerald.*] I don't know much about it.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Few of the people in this county, I venture to say, ever heard of the battle of Aughrim. Now, gentlemen, the 12th of July is celebrated in honour of the battle of the Boyne. I never heard of its being the day for celebrating the battle of Aughrim. The Attorney General spoke of the dark annals of Ireland, and of that day in connexion with those annals.

The *Attorney General* dissents.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] If I did you wrong, I am sorry for it. I understood you to speak of that battle as a dark day for Ireland. I see here that Dr. Madden speaks of savagery not far short of the Cherokees. I have heard it said—somebody said in this courthouse—that our Roman-catholic fellow-countrymen are not to be believed on their oaths. I cannot suppose that was ever said here. It was never said by me, nor will I say it. No counsel representing the Orangemen would say it, judging by their rules. What does Dr. Madden say?—it is only from him I know anything about them—they will not admit into their brotherhood any man who will persecute another because of his religious opinions. An Orangeman, it is stated, should abstain from all uncharitable words, actions or feelings, towards his Roman-catholic brethren. No person will be admitted an Orangemen until the person proposing him shall certify to the lodge that he has been in possession of the rules, and understands them. To love God, to honour the King, and have charity towards all men, was embodied in the system of rules. I am sorry it should be found necessary to make these observations. Some of the witnesses called this Protestant party "Orangemen," and understood by that, Protestants. Now, gentlemen, the hardship in this case, one of the appliances of the law in this case, an unprecedented appliance of the law, is, that here upon a capital charge in what might have been murder, we have as an element a new charge in fact introduced, the facts which are represented to constitute the offence against the Processions Act. Gentlemen, that is unusual; it is unprecedented, it is contrary to the first principles of law, that a man shall know the charge he is called on to answer. That is one of the unprecedented appliances here—that without being told of the charge—being charged with what was intended to be murder, and with maiming and wounding with intent to commit murder, that man is to be tried for the whole history of everybody, and be answerable for the whole conduct of everybody in Lurgan that day. If there were a procession, the thousands of persons who may have gone into Lurgan that day in an illegal procession, are all in a position to be indicted for manslaughter according to the new doctrine under which all the appliances of the law are brought by the Attorney General to bear upon the case. Gentlemen, it was unnecessary to eke out a case of that kind. If

7 March 1861.

ever a case was sworn to, this is that case. Not only is one case sworn to by one corps of witnesses, but another applies to another case. And against these men no less than fifty witnesses were examined. Their informations are briefed to us here a mass of confusion. A few are put up that answer the purpose for the time to swear against one man. That is unprecedented also. Charles M'Cann and Felix M'Cann and others swear against Tait, and they now prove an *alibi* for the prisoner at the bar. The Solicitor General thought he would make it clear; and he asked, did he not hear more shots than the two that took effect upon Thomas Murphy and Charles M'Cann. He said he did. "When did you hear them?" After I helped my brother Charles into the house. That was after Murphy went away. The witnesses to-day swear as to the firing at Murphy and at Charles M'Cann. The charge against the prisoner to-day is, that he fired at Murphy and Charles M'Cann. The young man, William Wright, at the bar, is indicted for aiding and assisting Samuel Tait in firing at Charles M'Cann; that he was there aiding and assisting him. They also charge Tait with doing it, and that this man was aiding and assisting. What country are we in? Where are we at all? When this speculative system of prosecution is carried out, on the confession of the Crown themselves, the witnesses for one prosecution are perjured, and the witnesses on the other are for the time speaking truth, to be contradicted when a new case is brought on. Bernard M'Cann was a witness the day before yesterday. If the case of the Crown be true to-day, he was perjured when he swore against Tait. He was brought up the day before yesterday to swear against Tait. He did swear. It is not for me to state the result of that swearing; but if Tait was convicted, he was convicted on false testimony by the confession of the Crown itself. The Crown insist that this man was there, and that the shots were fired by him, or Thomas Humphreys and Tait, or by Tait alone. Felix and Barney differ upon that. I am speaking a little now against greater men. I see what the duties of my position require. No matter who is concerned. I am not prejudiced against my countrymen; I entertain an honourable opinion of them, but they were unhappily brought into this case to sustain this prosecution. Charles M'Cann was wounded. He was very ill; he was supposed to be dying. Charles M'Cann was visited by a magistrate—was conversed with by that magistrate. He swore he was insensible when that magistrate was there. You shall have that magistrate to tell you whether he was sensible or not; and if he was sensible, as he will be proved to have been, and as his sister says he was—Felix was not asked on that to-day—if he be proved to have been sensible on that occasion, why this case is bottomed on perjury from bottom to top. He says he was insensible. He says he did not know the magistrate was there. We will produce the magistrate, and if he tells you he was sensible, will you rely upon one word from Charles M'Cann? It is utterly impossible. I heard an argument in this court yesterday which I never heard in a court of justice before. Some unguarded expressions had fallen from an excellent, able and accomplished counsel who addressed the jury for the prisoner, and the jury were asked to indorse the sentiments of that counsel. I never heard such a proposition submitted to a jury before. I trust I shall utter no sentiment that will place you in any disagreeable alternative of that description; I feel no sentiment of that sort; I have never uttered a word to offend my countrymen of any creed. Circumstances have placed me in a position to be acquainted with them, trying and difficult positions; I esteem the conduct of many of them, particularly their clergy, particularly in attending upon their flocks who were jeopardised in their lives and liberties; I honour them for it, and I am not surprised at the influence they deservedly possess; when they come to persons in great affliction, and comfort and assist them, I do say they possess deserved influence. I wish others would imitate their example, be they Episcopalian or otherwise. But I say you have not had witnesses before you to-day who are telling the truth. This case was never got up by the Roman-catholics at all, but it was got up for political and party purposes, and sent forward to the Government. The observations I have to make on the character and credit of the witnesses I need not dwell much upon. His Lordship takes a most accurate note of the evidence that is material; it will appear that their evidence is most discordant; they swear as to the positions of the parties who fired, and the parties who received the shots, one statement quite opposite to the other. Every one of them places himself or herself in a position where they have an opportunity of observing, in which they are impossible to be mistaken; they might in a minor matter differ as to the question of distance; but could they differ in this, whether a man came from Tait's house, came along, knelt down, threw back his cap, fired, and that afterwards a man fell, and that the man who fired said, to send for "Black Morgan," the priest. Could any one fancy he heard these words that did not hear them; could any one fancy the gun was whirled round who did not see it. If others, who observed as closely, did not see it, the thing must be an invention; it was fancy; no doubt an invention of fancy, not a delusion. The distance is very short, 185 yards, between Tait's house and Walsh's Loaning. You see, according to the representation of the Roman-catholic party, that there were but few at Walsh's Loaning of their party, and of these few, although closely connected by blood and relationship, and close to each other, and looking at each other, that some of them did not see each other at all. They swear with great minuteness as to the conduct of the more distant parties; those they were most interested in they do not see and know nothing about. Charles and his sister agree as to the time between the two shots. Elizabeth was brought to swear exactly to the three minutes; Charles was more careful and crafty, and would not pin himself to that at all. Surely, if ever there was concoction and concert between parties, it was in that swearing as to the three minutes; how should they know that? Our ideas about time are the loosest in the world; at one time an hour passes unconsciously; at another time five minutes is long and weary. No person telling the truth will venture to swear precisely to any matter of time. That girl swore precisely it was neither more nor less than three minutes; at first she said about three minutes; and I say that if ever there was a proof of design from the works of design being made manifest, it was that they arranged and concerted together to fix upon three minutes as a convenient time; they are utterly contradicted by a man who was a Crown witness the day before yesterday, whom I dare them to impeach to-day—their own witness, by whom they convicted Sam Tait; he says Sam Tait and Thomas Humphrey came out, knelt down together, took aim, and fired. All he could not tell precisely

precisely was whether both their shots took effect, or only one; he was nearer Sam Tait and the other than the object of their aim; he went into a house, and then heard shots, but before that heard none but the two shots; and when he went in, he had his brother, the wounded man, with him. He saw Tait loading, and coming forward again; nothing but the closest observation could see that, but invention could see it all. They had one common thing to gain; they fixed on Tait. Why? Because it is very probable the gun came out of Tait's house; because some man, made desperate, and maddened by the wounds he received from the stones, may have snatched the gun out. He had his daughter, wife, sister, and friends around him, and he saw this murderous mob pursuing them; and that he should turn round, under those circumstances, and check them with a shot, is a thing which has often occurred. It is not necessary to produce evidence to-day to show that that shot was justifiable or excusable under the circumstances. But, you have this, at all events, beyond all question, that these parties were followed to Walsh's Loaning, and that there was a party to attack them in the rear, at Mr. Fforde's gate, and that the distance between the two is not 300 yards. I come to the witnesses who were produced. Stuart says they came to defend the chapel. How? With sticks? Sticks that would soften the skulls of Protestants? Yes, sticks that would murder them, if necessary. Yes, they came to murder them. The wrecking of the chapel was a diabolical invention of some wicked man, to stimulate the violent passions of those who would not go forward for the mere purpose of wreaking their malice on those who would do honour to King William. They had the instruments of murder with them. It is confessed and proved they were intended to be used to take life. And can you suppose there was no violence and cause for apprehension when these men had persons before and behind them? But I have not that case to sustain. The man at the bar has an *alibi* proved for him by the witnesses for the Crown, whom the Attorney General called upon the jury to believe. But, gentlemen, there was an Orange procession, and because it was an Orange procession, if lives were lost at all, it is constructive manslaughter or murder, and this man's life is to be taken, or he is to be answerable with his neck for every absurdity committed by the thousands in Lurgan that day. Have you ever heard of Hardy's case? Have you ever heard of how England and Scotland were convulsed about the discussion as to constructive treason, until the King, George the Third, said to the Chancellor, "Constructive treason won't do, my Lord; we are in the wrong box." Constructive felony won't do, and you, gentlemen, are in the right box. They have an indictment for a procession. In the indictment they must bring the parties by statement and charge within the compass of the violated Act of Parliament. They must make their allegations, their averments, and they must prove them strictly. This is a penal enactment. It is an enactment passed against the liberty of the Irish people. It is an enactment that the people of England would not bear. It is an enactment which it was proposed by the Government to extend to England, and an eminent *nisi prius* lawyer suggested to get rid of it for England, and it would not be applied to Ireland; but he was wrong. As soon as England was struck out, the English Members voted to have it applied to Ireland. Is it not hard? Why would they be attending to poor foolish people delighting in ribbons and lilies, when the ermine and gold seals are within their grasp? Are men not to indulge a little about ribbons but they are subject to have constructive manslaughter charged against them? I deny that honest men have approved of this measure. A man very little understood in his time, a man who shall be respected by posterity, Daniel O'Connell, called this Act of Parliament a most mischievous project, and prophesied every evil that would arise in consequence of it. I will read the passage: "These Orange processions on the 12th of July, and other days, were for many years subject to no kind of jealousy with the Catholics; on the contrary, in 1782, the first volunteer corps which fired a salute before the statue of King William the Third, in Dublin, was the Irish Catholic Brigade, commanded by the Marquis Wellesley. So far from any jealousy being entertained with reference to the events commemorated on that occasion, there was not a Catholic who did not rejoice to reflect that King William succeeded, and that King James was defeated. There was not a Catholic who did not hold the character of the former in the greatest respect, and regard the character of the latter with the greatest and most sovereign contempt. Therefore there was no rational ground for these processions being considered an insult to the Catholics. Then, if he took a view of this question as regarded the Orange party, he would say that it certainly would be the better course to give up those processions; but his thorough conviction was, that infinitely greater mischief would, by this Bill, be done than by any other measure which could possibly be adopted. If these processions were put down on particular days, it must be done at the risk of a breach of the peace. If Government could not prevent these processions, it would be an additional source of irritation to the Anti-Orange party, so that by this Act of Parliament, to arrest these processions, instead of preventing bloodshed, bloodshed and slaughter would be promoted. All that could be done by this Bill would be to increase the bad spirit which existed between different parties in Ireland by bringing them into daily and hourly collision; particular processions may be prevented, but this very law would stimulate to similar processions. The terms of the Bill were absurd. What kind of music was of the nature of banner carrying? He did not believe in exclusive loyalty; but every party in Ireland was entitled to the full protection of that constitution. This is the division between parties that prevents the growth of general prosperity. The spirit of a great portion of the community could not be put down by any act of legislation. Neither the public mind nor the Orange spirit could be conquered by legislation, and every attempt to do that made their strength more irresitible." He said, instead of preventing bloodshed, bloodshed and slaughter would be promoted by such enactments. Answer, Derrymacash. All that would be done by this Bill would be to increase the bad spirit which existed between different parties in Ireland, by bringing them into daily and hourly collision. Particular processions might be prevented, but this very law would stimulate those processions. Is it not public property to know that for about seven weeks the town of Belfast was kept in a state of excitement because a procession was prevented? A Roman-catholic, dressed in Orange insignia, drives on a car through the Roman-catholic districts—excitement is created, and wrecking begins—houses are broken into—bad feeling arises. And so this wrecking of the chapel at Derrymacash was invented to get a colour and

7 March 1861.

7 March 1861.

excuse for the violence and bloodshed that would ensue. Let me come to the evidence of that wretched boy, M'Gilligan. Did you ever hear more absurd perjury than that? For fear of his life, he, after going about a mile with the Orangemen, left them. They did not touch him. He knew many of them. It was said; "Here is a ruffian band of Orangemen coming to murder." You have then, that, his coming out of Lurgan that day, he heard the chapel was to be wrecked. Was it from those who either created or propagated the invention to stimulate the poor wretched people to violence, and to raise the people of Wolf's Hill? The yalso heard the chapel was to be wrecked. Derrymacash Chapel was to be a central point for the Roman-catholics from all directions; and when the Protestants came up, they were to be surrounded and murdered. I don't believe that the people who do these things darken the door of any chapel or any place of worship. There have been always disorderly characters in Ireland, from the Rapparees to the Ribbonmen, and they will continue to exist so long as you stimulate them by passing Acts of Parliament not to excite animosity. From year's end to year's end they are discontented and dissatisfied with the existing order of things and the English Government. The sun excites their rancour—the day of the month is a cause of their animosity. They have no feeling about people going along with ribbons, but they will lie in wait; they will have a pretext of little boys and children near them to cover their purpose; they will have all these things arranged, and then have the heavy brigade with iron hammers in the rear, to sacrifice lives between the chapel and the brickfield. That is the arrangement; all this breaks out in various parts of the world. The Hope of England himself was insulted by an organized mob of this description in New York. They refused to turn out a corps there to do honour to the Queen's son. They hated the Queen and her son. Go to Dublin—into the theatre there—and wait till you have heard "God save the Queen;" and you will hear it hooted, and hissed, and commotion caused in the theatre. Do the orchestra excite animosity by playing "God save the Queen" in the theatre?—No. The animosity is in the breasts of those men themselves. It comes to be investigated in a court of justice in consequence of an officer more warm than prudent, taking off the hat of a shoemaker who would not honour the Queen by lifting his hat. These men hate their fellow-christians. They hate established order, and they excuse and excuse all this by saying, "Oh, we are Roman-catholics!" King James I. knew their catholicity; show me if they have any religion, and then I may talk about indulgence. On the hustings in Cork, where the Government candidate is opposed by Pope Hennessy, we find a brigade of those fellows, and, for aught I know, a band of them infest the banks of the Boyne, where the Government cannot get a respected and eloquent man into Parliament to represent them. Those who have no animosity, who can have none, are those who enjoy almost exclusively the honours and distinctions of the State, and the patronage of the Crown, the Roman-catholic lawyers and attornies and their sons. They enjoy all these, because the constitution was preserved by the Revolution, and because William the Third preserved the house they are now admitted into. And now, like the lively hedge-sparrow, they are soon going to get leave to go out. Orsini made combustibles to blow up Louis Napoleon, and Louis Napoleon wanted the English Parliament to pass an Act for the purpose of putting an end to such proceedings in England. The Conservatives thought it very proper, and that Lord Palmerston was the proper man to do it. But John Bull was aroused, and he turned himself over, and said, "I won't stand this;" and the people that were making their sport on his back, were swamped and thrown overboard. And we may be thankful that we have four Protestant judges, and that the Roman-catholics have only eight, instead of ten. I will read for you what the man who was the means of admitting them within the constitution says of King William. This is from a speech delivered by Lord Plunket when he was prosecuting men, one of whom was charged with a conspiracy to murder. The man had thrown a bottle from the gallery of the theatre at the Lord Lieutenant, and he charged the man first with a conspiracy to murder the Lord Lieutenant; but he thought better of it, and indicted him only for a riot. He says in his speech, "Perhaps, my Lord, there is not to be found in the annals of history a character more truly great than that of William the Third. Perhaps no person has ever appeared on the theatre of the world who has conferred more essential or more lasting benefits on mankind—on these countries certainly none. When I look at the abstract merits of this character, I contemplate him with admiration and reverence. Lord of a petty principality, destitute of all resources but those with which nature had endowed him—regarded with jealousy and envy by those whose battles he fought, thwarted in all his counsels, embarrassed in all his movements, deserted in all his critical enterprises, he contrived to mould all these discordant materials, to govern all these warring interests, and more by the force of his genius, the ascendancy of his integrity, and the immovable firmness and consistency of his nature, to combine them in an indissoluble alliance against the schemes of despotism and universal domination of the most powerful monarch in Europe, seconded by the ablest general, at the head of the bravest and best disciplined armies in the world, and wielding without check or control the unlimited resources of an empire. He was not a consummate general. Military men will point out his errors. In that respect fortune did not favour him, save by throwing the lustre of adversity over all his virtues. He sustained defeat after defeat, but always rose *adversa rerum immersabilis unda.* Looking more at his shining qualities and achievements, I admire him as I do a Scipio, a Regulus, a Fabius, a model of tranquil courage, undeviating probity, and armed with a resoluteness and constancy in the cause of truth and freedom that rendered him superior to the accidents that control the fate of ordinary men." Then the orator says, he feels that to him, under God, he was at that moment indebted for the enjoyment of the rights he possessed; to him he owed the blessings of civil and religious liberty. Speaking of King James, he denounces his designs and determination against the civil and religious liberties of the people of Great Britain and Ireland, and pronounces him an inflexible bigot and despot. Again, Lord Plunket says, "The Roman-catholics were conquered—conquered into freedom and happiness—freedom and happiness to which the successful result of their ill-fated struggles would have been destructive; there is no rational Roman-catholic in Ireland who does not feel this to be the fact." Now, gentlemen, we come to consider what these processions are, and what the Act of Parliament concerning them is. And you will find that on this occasion there was no procession, that

that is, no procession that the law could find fault with. Suppose there had been an illegal procession in Lurgan that day, it would have been the duty of the magistrates in Lurgan to suppress it. It is enacted by the 13th Vict. c. 2, s. 2, "that any justice or justices of the peace shall proceed, with such assistance as in the judgment of such justice or justices may be necessary, to the place where any such assembly of persons hereby declared to be unlawful shall be held or take place; such justice, or one of such justices, or some other person by their or his order, shall then and there read or repeat aloud to the persons so assembled a command or notice to disperse, in the words or to the effect following, that is to say, Our Sovereign Lady the Queen doth charge and command all persons being here assembled immediately to disperse, and peaceably to depart upon pain of fine or imprisonment," &c. Again, "And be it enacted, that the persons so met and assembled together shall forthwith, after such notice or command shall have been read or repeated aloud as aforesaid, disperse and depart; and if any one or more of the persons so met or assembled together as aforesaid shall not disperse and depart within the space of one quarter of an hour from the time of such command or notice having been read or repeated aloud, as aforesaid, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." It is represented that Lurgan was full of processions that day; you are not to suppose the magistrates did not do their duty there; the law says they shall command persons so assembled to disperse: now, you have no evidence that the magistrates did do that that day in Lurgan; it was their duty to have done it if necessary. We have heard that there are active magistrates there; suppose they commanded those persons to disperse; where were they to go? Home, by the shortest road, because my learned friend contends that if they deviated an English mile, they went beyond the legitimate limits of the path prescribed to them. These people came in together; they came another road; they joined another party: that is the representation; it is not proved. They went home the nearest way, and fault is found with them to-day that they went home the nearest road, and with this man that he did not go the nearest way. The others are said to be guilty of a breach of the law, because they did go home the nearest way, and this man for not going home the nearest way. This is a party prosecution—the worst of all parties—a Government party, struggling for places, and using this prosecution as a means to propitiate votes in the House of Commons. I know nothing of their parties: their incomings or outgoings are nothing to me; I am speaking for the defence of this man; anything my duty requires or permits me to do I will do. I defend no man's crime. I defend him against the charge of crime; that is my duty to my client, and I am loyal to him. I never, to gain a clap from a gallery, pronounce an invective against a man's vices; I will tell you no falsehood about him; I will not justify his criminality, or a crime: I will defend him against the charge. I am sorry to say there is a case where treason, felony, was defended by a counsel; he did it unchecked. I owe an obligation of honour and duty to my client, and if he were the blackest man that ever lived, if charged even with unnatural vices, I would defend him. I would not denounce him, even though he were the object of general odium and reprobation. I would consider myself infamous if I got applause by doing so. I stand here to defend this man against this charge. I am less interested in this case than any man concerned in this trial. The Solicitor General told you the Attorney General and Solicitor General were on their trial; they are not; they are conducting the case well, but their masters are on their trial, because Lord Carlisle condemned first, and sent to try after; he imposed a degradation upon your county, and deprived you of your right to bear arms. These people were attacked with stones, and for that the Protestant people are deprived of their arms within a week of the occurrence, and the whole entire county is put under a proclamation. Are we in a corner now? Most things in Ireland are done in a corner. If we are not in a corner, and if these things come to be understood by the English people, I trust the wholesome, natural and necessary consequence will follow, which will make Ireland rejoice, and England will no longer govern Ireland by deputy. Incorporate us with England entirely and completely. Get rid of the mock king, the pageant of vice-royalty; let the Bill of Rights be repealed here by the same power that would do it in Kent or Cumberland. I would be glad these trials would lead to that happy consummation. I care not for Government. I say proclaiming this county because three guns were snatched suddenly in the heat of passion, and the Bill of Rights repealed, is intolerable: that is your affair; it is not mine. Unhappily I live in a country where such a power exists. I would delegate it to no man. I would leave it in the power of Parliament to do it, and they can do it quick when they like. When the mutiny was at Spithead the mutineers would not accept pardon from the King; they should have an Act of Parliament, and in one day it was passed. They were headed by Joyce. The next day he was invited to breakfast by Lord Howe, the Commander, and that pardon by Act of Parliament presented to him. Let us have no *pro rex* to proclaim a county which is not to be exceeded in England in beauty, in civilisation, in religion and intelligence. I enjoy the happiness of being frequently entrusted with the rights of people in this county. It may have the effect of leading you to suppose it will tend to establish the peace of the county if you convict these men, and that you will have to pay cess so long as the men here are unconvicted. It is currently reported through this town,—I heard it several times,—that the best thing that could happen to this county, would be, that four or five of these fellows should be convicted: that won't weigh with you. Let them suspend the Habeas Corpus Act if they can or dare; let them deprive you of your arms; there may be the men to bring them to answer; this is not the place; but let not that intimidate you into believing this man to be guilty of the crime which the Crown witnesses swear he did not commit; I will not trespass longer upon you. I have presented the views of the case I entertain. I say there was no procession that day at all; the people were returning home, and is it to be said that if they had a drum, they were not to beat it going along. I will show you what is a violation of this Processions Act; another Act was passed last Session, which is an amendment of it; the two are to be read together; the Session was nearly over when this was passed: it says, "any person who shall in Ireland wilfully and knowingly do any of the acts hereinafter mentioned in such a manner as may be calculated or tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and lead to a breach of the public peace, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor;" it is not doing the things themselves that is forbidden, but the manner of

7 March 1861.

7 March 1861.

doing them; I know any of these things might be done in an insulting manner; I know very well if they went along the road shouting, "to hell with the Pope," or other expressions deposed to, and made a lawful procession a pretext for doing that, they would have violated the Act of Parliament, and exposed themselves deservedly to punishment. I would go farther and say, that if any small number of persons, say 12, should display animosity against any class by word, gesture, speech, picture, sign or symbol, they ought to be punished; that is an Act of Parliament we could understand; we could apply law, and prove overt acts; but the loose language of the Act of Parliament I am calling attention to, is not to be extended beyond its legitimate purposes. Gentlemen, the right of an Englishman used to be, that he may be a fool if he likes, that he may do indiscreet things; he is allowed to leave all his property away from his wife and family to strangers; no law will reach him to punish him. When a restraint is put upon the free will of a British subject, the restraint should be clear and definite, and should not be extended farther. Above all, when a jury are brought to be the interpreters of an Act of Parliament, to interpret it by their feelings rather than by the advice of the learned Judge, they should be sure the acts done were calculated to promote animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. Several witnesses here have told you, that no animosity was provoked at all; particularly that intelligent Roman-catholic who, I hope, will shortly receive the promotion his intelligence entitles him to: no honest Roman-catholic, says Lord Plunket and O'Connell, can esteem it an offence to have processions in honour of King William. The Act of Parliament says, that from and after the passing of this Act, all assemblies of persons in Ireland who shall meet or parade together or join in procession, and who shall bear, wear, or have amongst them, or any of them, &c. any banner, emblem, flag or symbol, the display whereof may be calculated or tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, or who shall be accompanied by any person or persons playing music, or singing any song, &c., shall be unlawful assemblies. The rebellious are no part of Her Majesty's subjects. The rational Roman-catholics and Protestants are subjects of the Queen. If a man be charged with robbery, it must be stated in the indictment that there was fear. The insult that excites animosity may be what is calculated to provoke animosity or bad feeling—not in a wild fellow who wants only a pretext to quarrel with his neighbour. Is this an Act of Parliament to encourage quarrelsome dispositions? Any Ribbonman who wants to provoke a quarrel, may say, "Sir, you are insulting my religion." He has no religion; anything you do will provoke him; he wants an excuse for getting two or three men to beat you, and his excuse is his religion. The Crown must bring forward a person who was without animosity in the first instance, and who says he was provoked and his animosity excited by the thing complained of. "Who shall meet and parade together, or join in procession." Now, what is meeting and parading together? Why, "parade" is a military word; it has no other appropriate meaning than the sense of meeting to be formed in bodies, to advance and retire, to perform evolutions, in which the first thing is that they should walk in measured step, one man following another. That is a procession. Why would they not indict a whole fair? I was kept a whole day in the fair of Castleblayney, where there was a crowd moving about like a procession. But, should they be indicted? Suppose you met two or three hundred returning home from a fair or market, some drunk, some with sweethearts, some with a fife or a fiddle, and making a little noise, would that be a procession? No. As this is a penal Act, it is the province of the Court to guard you against extending a penal enactment. People go in procession to a funeral; they return from it in no procession. They may go in procession into Lurgan to Divine service; they may return in no procession; but if many live in the same district, and that they go home together in a crowd, is that to be called a procession? They produce a boy to prove expressions along the road, heard by no one near him but himself. Where were the police, to watch these parties home? What was their duty? What is the duty of the executive Government before they imposed this additional tax upon you? Why had they not mounted policemen to move about and watch these people? They left the town of Lurgan that day. Were they commanded by the magistrate to disperse? You must suppose the magistrates did their duty. But so peaceable were they, that not a single policeman went out with them outside the town. If they had been in procession in the town, it would have been the duty of the magistrates and police to have commanded them to disperse on the road. I prefer the opinion of the police themselves and of the magistrates themselves, an opinion better than words—an opinion expressed by conduct, that there was no procession. Suppose they did come in in the morning in marching order, before the police were up; they came into Lurgan to Divine worship: that makes it the "organized hypocrisy" mentioned by Dr. Madden. Every one knows that the churches were closed in Dublin for a year and a half before the battle of the Boyne; and if Protestants celebrate their deliverance from that, what Roman-catholic in this age of toleration would be offended? They could not. Some strangers to the province might come in here, and, not having much to do, feel offended, and write to somebody who would write to somebody else, and get a Bill passed. The liberal Protestants, who are easy in their religion, and make compromises about it, these are the people, not very liberal in reality, who are the men put forward for promotion by these means. The Roman-catholics don't like such people; they are a religious people: Ireland is a religious country. If there be infidelity, it must be a cloaked infidelity, and the garb of religion must be assumed. The man the Roman-catholic loves is a religious man, be he Protestant or Presbyterian, especially a member of the Established Church. He loves the Methodist if he is frank and kind. I know that well to be the character of these men. I know it is by a false representation of their character that mean minds rise into position and consequence. These are not the feelings of Ireland or of Irishmen at all. I trust the time will come when we will all agree upon religion. I fear it is distant and difficult. Every day men of the wisest minds and the highest character differ upon matters that each side thinks there should be no difference about. In the courts we differ on questions of law; no two lawyers can very often agree. To suppose there can be unanimity in religion is impossible and absurd. There might be a unanimity of indifference and acquiescing slavishness; but it is the will of Providence, until His divine interposition pour a purer light into the hearts and souls of men, that the

the candle in our minds shall be kept up, and the everlasting light of the glorious Gospel be kept alive in our hearts and souls. The man's heart is cold and seared who can go to the chapel and see penitents kneeling, or to a Protestant church and see Protestants praying, or to the Methodist chapel, and then come back and say that, after all these blessings which we owe to King William, that celebrations of him are calculated to excite animosity. Does not the evidence of the man here to-day, who said he threw stones because others were throwing them, and for no other reason—does not that show that somebody was behind the scenes pulling the strings? As long as you encourage and seek to appease and propitiate these men, your attempts will be baffled, and you will do what O'Connell said would be the result, you will make matters worse. A forced quiescence is created—a forced concord will fail. Making Acts of Parliament to punish those who are only expressing their loyalty to their sovereign is mischievous in the extreme. I say the true Orange principles are contained in the Roman-catholic oath. I know of no principle of Orangeism, or of the Revolution, that is not contained in the oath which a Roman-catholic judge or barrister takes when he is admitted to his profession. He swears allegiance to the descendants of the Princess Sophia, being Protestant. Roman-catholics take that oath; they do it *bonâ fide* and honestly. I would respect the man who would refuse it; but the man who would refuse it is not fit to be entrusted under a British sovereign to administer justice. They swear they will maintain the present settlement of property, settled and established by the law; that is, the settlement made on the restoration of Charles the Second, which James the Second set aside, taking the people's property from them. Roman-catholics swear to sustain the settlement brought about by the battle of the Boyne. They swear they will use no privileges to disturb the Protestant Government or Church of the United Kingdom. I don't believe they desire to do so. They may endeavour to convert us to their views. A part of the birthright of Protestants is the right of bearing arms. I rejoice to see, on looking to that proclamation, that not a single Roman-catholic has signed it. The county Armagh should not have been deprived of that right; it is an invasion of the rights of Protestants to do so, and I have no objection that Catholics should enjoy the same right. You cannot disarm assassins; every quarry furnishes them with a magazine for mischief. It is idle to say that because two or three guns were used for a few minutes, a whole county is to be proclaimed, and your women exposed to indecent liberties under pretence of searching for arms. You saw the young women who were produced here as witnesses on the trial; you saw their civilisation: you see the man in the dock. They are all a civilised people. The people of this county are civilised. We have as many good houses and splendid castles, well-cultivated and well-fenced fields, as there are in Hampshire. Let us enjoy these, and not be deprived of our liberty. I am sure you have no wish that any act of yours should be construed as a manifestation of party feeling, but as showing your desire to do justice between the Queen and her subjects. If all that is alleged was the case, why was there not a special commission issued before the county was deprived of its liberties? Why was not the Solicitor General sent down with the Crown Solicitor to make an investigation? Instead of that, within a week, they took this strong measure; they performed this act of arbitrary power. The Crown lawyers came not to prosecute; but because they were on their trial, and to vindicate the Lord Lieutenant, who had done an act which could not bear investigation.

7 March 1861.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Do you call witnesses?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] No; after the *alibi* proved by the Crown, I will not.

The *Solicitor General.*] Gentlemen of the Jury: I do not mean for one moment to take notice of the very various and discursive topics which have been introduced and discussed with so much ability, and in so very entertaining a manner by my friend, Mr. M'Mechan. I take leave to say that these matters might properly be discussed at another time and in another place; and in many of his statements he would, at a proper time and place, have my concurrence. But our present inquiry is confined to the evidence that has been given. We have on this trial nothing to say to the question whether the county was rightly proclaimed or not; whether William the Third was of a particular character, or whether or not the Government were right in what they did. I repudiate the notion that the Government are on their trial. We are engaged in the trial of this case, because it is one of great importance to the peace of the country. I ask you to consider the evidence for the Crown unencountered by any evidence for the prisoner. One would suppose, from the address of my learned friend, that we were trying the prisoner on the charge of being in a party procession. Gentlemen, the charge is a much more serious one. It is, that on a particular occasion—and that is established—a man named Charles M'Cann received from a gun-shot wound an injury which endangered his life, and that the prisoner at the bar, William Wright, is by law responsible for and answerable for that injury. Gentlemen, it appears that the first occasion on which William Wright is traced on that 12th of July is at Rooney's-corner. He is seen there by the first witness, Elizabeth M'Cann, forming part of this assembly. He came to a place where the road turns off that would directly lead to his own house. I am not saying that a man is not at liberty to walk over the country if he likes, and take any road he pleases; but you are considering what William Wright did on that particular day, and with what motives and intent he did it. I say to you that it is clearly established that William Wright from the beginning, from the outset of that day's proceedings, was a member of this illegal assembly, who made their way through the country with the common purpose of meeting, encountering, and defeating any opposition they might receive, and using any violence necessary for that purpose. We find that William Wright, when he came to that corner, instead of going home, as a peaceable man would do, continued with this party, and passed the road that would bring him direct to his home. It appears that a man named Cinnamond Hughes, who was in this procession also, was about to go home, when William Wright took hold of him, remonstrated with him that he should not go home, and cursed him, and required him, in fact, to go on with the procession, and he prevailed upon Cinnamond Hughes to do so. Ann Doran does not identify William Wright, but speaks to the parties being present. She says she saw Cinnamond Hughes and the young man; she identified

The Solicitor General.

7 March 1861.

identified some features of the procession, and proved that that occurrence took place. Thomas M'Gilligan stated that threats of violence were used on that occasion as to the parish priest and the chapel, and he is said to be perjured because he did not go and tell Father Morgan that he was threatened. This witness says these men were moving with drums and fifes and party emblems. The result of these proceedings was, indeed, very disastrous, and very much to be regretted. We have William Wright joining in that procession, deliberately passing the turn of the road which would have brought him to his own house, and walking along with these persons. I tell you, in point of law, if you find that evidence to be true, that William Wright was a party in that procession from Rooney's corner, and continued in that procession, as he appears on the evidence to have done, till it passed Fforde's avenue and came to Tait's house—if he never fired a shot, and only stood by and saw the shots fired, he is in law as guilty as the man who actually fired the shot, and is equally responsible. Other trials and speeches have been adverted to; you will discard them all from your minds, and I will not advert to them for one moment. Now, with respect to the evidence directly affecting the prisoner: we have Charles M'Cann, the wounded man himself, proving that he knew and was well acquainted with William Wright, and that he saw him present the gun, and fire at him, and that the contents were lodged in his hip. He had previously received a wound from a former shot, which did not actually disable him; and he was going to assist Murphy, who had fallen by a former shot. Can any one be a better judge, if telling the truth, of the person who fired at him than the man who received the shot, and who was looking in the face of the man who fired and shot him? Whether other persons fired shots is immaterial. If you believe Charles M'Cann, that Wright was there, presented a gun, and fired it, Wright is guilty. Then we have the sister, Elizabeth M'Cann. She had seen Wright at Rooney's corner; she deposes to what took place there; she waited till her brothers and the others went on; they passed the chapel before she proceeded to overtake them; she went after them; she gives a similar account of what took place. She deposes positively that William Wright came out of the crowd, fired a shot, and that the effect of it was that her brother, Charles M'Cann, was shot, and made insensible. Two other witnesses have been tendered by the Crown for cross-examination by my learned friend. Mr. M'Mechan availed himself of that right, and properly so, and he is entitled to insist before you upon whatever these witnesses said. If you come to the conclusion that the effect of the evidence of these witnesses is to displace the positive testimony of Elizabeth M'Cann and Charles M'Cann, and that you believe the two last witnesses, namely, Bernard and Felix M'Cann, and find their testimony is inconsistent with that of Charles M'Cann and Elizabeth M'Cann, you are bound to come to the conclusion that it was not William Wright fired the shot. Let me consider what they prove: Bernard M'Cann was there; he proves the shots which were fired; he states he did not see Charles M'Cann receive the wound in the hip; he turned aside before the wound was given. There was an interval of some three minutes between the two shots; the first shot wounded Charles M'Cann in the knee; the second wounded him in the hip, and that was the one fired by Wright. He in the interval turned away, and therefore could not have seen the person who fired that second shot at Charles M'Cann. His evidence, therefore, that he did not see William Wright fire it, is not at all inconsistent with the positive evidence of Charles and Elizabeth M'Cann. The evidence of a man who says, I saw a man do a particular act, is not defeated by twenty witnesses saying they did not see the man do the particular act, if you believe the first witness. Felix M'Cann does undoubtedly say he saw the second shot fired upon that occasion. He says the first and second shots were fired by Tait, and he did not see William Wright fire any shot; but is that inconsistent with the swearing, and the fact that William Wright fired the shot, and that William Wright may have been in the party firing that shot, where he was not visible, or where Felix M'Cann's attention was not directed to him? The evidence is, William Wright came out of the crowd, and fired a shot; it was instantaneous; no interval elapsed between his coming out of the crowd and firing; it was but a moment, and if, in that moment, Felix M'Cann's attention was not directed to Wright, his evidence——

Mr. *Meade.*] Felix M'Cann swore that Murphy fell at the second shot.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] He did more, and that Tait aimed at Murphy: I will read his evidence.

The *Solicitor General.*] Now, gentlemen, his not seeing the shot fired by Wright, if you are led to the belief that he saw the whole transaction, and that you believe him, and that it is impossible, upon the evidence, Wright could have fired the shot charged against him, although there are two witnesses for the prosecution swearing what they cannot be mistaken in, for they say they actually saw Wright fire the shot, with another witness swearing a negative, then you are bound, as far as the firing of the shot is concerned—if that state of the evidence leaves a rational doubt on your minds that William Wright fired the shot by which Charles M'Cann fell—you are bound to give him the benefit of that doubt. And God forbid I should ask you not to do so: nothing would be farther from my wish; but you have the positive evidence of two witnesses, who cannot be mistaken, that William Wright fired the shot. What more have we? we have William Wright traced from Rooney's corner to Tait's, where he was when the firing took place, where the next witness, Denis Stuart, shows you he must have been and continued a member of that procession and body while that firing was taking place at Tait's house; for, instead of turning back, or at one side, or into the house, while that was going on, we find, by Stuart's evidence, he found him in Fforde's avenue still with the Protestant party. Where was he in the meantime? Where is the evidence to show he ever disconnected himself from that party? Where is the evidence to show he ceased, for one instant, to be responsible, in point of law, for every act that party did? I tell you that, if he continued with them from Rooney's corner up to the time these wounds were inflicted, even though you believe his was not the gun that inflicted the wound, still in law he would be responsible for that wound so inflicted. What next do you find? William Wright is proved by the witnesses to have been in that procession, with what? a pistol. That very night, at one o'clock, he is found in his own house in the act of loading a gun

7 March 1861.

gun which had been recently discharged. What do you infer from that? He went on through with that procession; he went to Tait's house. He was in the procession when this violence was done, and those wounds inflicted; you find him that same night, at one o'clock, loading a gun, as he said, for the protection of his property: a likely story. That is the case for the prosecution. You will take the law from the Judge. He will give it to you in the way the constitution requires. He will tell you that if you feel a rational doubt as to the guilt of this man, you will give him the benefit of the doubt. But, I say, do you think that any man who joins in an assembly of that kind—men who are prepared to do, as the result proves, deeds of violence—that, according to our law, that man renders himself responsible for what the individuals comprising that party, of which he is one—for what any one of them will do in the prosecution of that purpose? That may be considered a hard law for some purposes; but it is a wise and proper law, for it teaches men caution in binding themselves together with persons over whom they have no control, who are joined for an illegal purpose, and who are determined to effect it in an illegal manner. Any man connecting himself with such a party renders himself responsible in law for what is done by that party. The prisoner is indicted in several ways. Mr. M'Mechan says it is a speculative prosecution, because, according to the usual custom of lawyers, the indictment presents the crime in a variety of ways—either that his was the hand that fired the shot, or he was present aiding and abetting, while others fired the shot. Other counts impute that he did not intend actual murder, but did bodily harm. If you consider him responsible for any of the offences, I have no doubt you will discharge your duty honestly and conscientiously.

Baron *Fitzgerald* proceeded to charge the Jury. He said, Gentlemen of the Jury: You have been engaged in investigating a transaction which took place at a place called Aughacommon, in your county, on the 12th of July last. Gentlemen, it appears from the evidence before you, that upon that day, and at that place, the life of one of our fellow-citizens was lost. Another, a witness, who has been produced before you, was disabled by a wound, from which he is still suffering; and another witness, also produced before you, was wounded. I think, gentlemen, you will feel that it would be a disgrace, and worse than a disgrace, to the administration of justice, if those who are entrusted with the execution of the laws in this country had not used every effort in their power to discover the perpetrators of these outrages; and when discovered, if they could, to bring them upon a charge of guilt before you, who, by our happy constitution, are the judges of their guilt or their innocence. I have no doubt that you will approach that investigation under the sanction of that solemn oath which you have taken, with a sincere and earnest desire to do justice, and nothing but justice, between the Crown and the prisoner at the bar. Gentlemen of the jury, upon the one hand, I am quite satisfied you will allow no anxiety, however natural, that the law should be vindicated; no anxiety, however natural, to restore the peace of your county, to precipitate or hurry you into any conclusion against the prisoner; and, upon the other hand, I feel as certain that you will allow no political or party feeling to prevent you from exercising properly that function which the law, by our happy constitution, puts in your hands, and makes dependent upon you, for the protection of the lives and persons of your fellow-citizens. Gentlemen of the jury, to the benefit of any doubt as to the guilt of the prisoner, the prisoner is entitled. You must not be simply satisfied, but you must be satisfied without any reasonable doubt, of his guilt; and upon the Crown it lies to bring that guilt home to him, nor is he bound to offer any explanation. Now, gentlemen, the prisoner stands indicted with the same felony, which is, in effect, the wounding of a person named Charles M'Cann, in four different forms. On the first he is charged either with himself wounding, or with aiding and assisting another person in wounding Charles M'Cann, but wounding him with an intent to commit the crime of murder. In the next he is charged with doing the same thing with an intent to maim. In the next place, he is charged with doing the same thing with an intent to disable; and, lastly, he is charged with doing the same thing with an attempt to do grievous bodily harm. Now, these are, in effect, I think, the four offences charged. Gentlemen, each and every one of these is a felony. The first, gentlemen, which I have stated, which is founded upon the intent to commit murder, is still by our law a capital felony. The others are not capital felonies, but they are felonies of a grievous penal nature. I am bound to tell you this—at least, I believe the law to be so—that, even if you were not satisfied of the intent, but were satisfied of the actual wounding, it would be competent for you to acquit the prisoner upon each of these charges, and find him guilty of the misdemeanor of wounding. But, in order to convict him of the felony, it is necessary for you to be satisfied that Charles M'Cann was wounded upon the occasion in question. Next, you must be satisfied that he was so wounded by the prisoner, or by some person whom the prisoner was aiding and assisting on that occasion, and who had that intent—with an intent to commit murder. Then, gentlemen, upon the second, you must be satisfied he was wounded, and was so wounded by the prisoner, or by some person who was aiding and assisting him, the prisoner himself either having the intent to maim, or the person whom he was aiding and assisting having the intent, and the prisoner being privy to it; and so, gentlemen, with respect to the several felonies, according as you may consider. That is the case of the felony. Upon the other hand, if you were satisfied that Charles M'Cann was wounded by the prisoner, or wounded by somebody whom the prisoner was aiding and assisting, in that case, if you had a doubt whether any of those intents was made out, it would be competent for you to find him guilty of the misdemeanor of wounding. That, gentlemen, I believe, is the law. The general outline of the case for the Crown is this: they say, that upon this 12th of July, there having been a large assemblage of persons, principally Protestants, in the town of Lurgan, a number of them, in the evening of that day, left Lurgan by the Portadown road. That road, after proceeding a short distance from Lurgan, has upon it a turn on the right, which leads to Aughacommon or Derrymacash. The case of the Crown is, that a portion of the persons leaving Lurgan that evening on the Portadown road, turned off on that road; that they were accompanied with drums and fifes, and some had ribbons. On the way shots were fired, and expressions used, which I shall read to you. The party proceeded on their way towards Aughacommon. On the right-hand side there is the house of

7 March 1861.

a person named Mark Rooney (No 4 on map). The road to Derrymacash turns to the right, another road goes to the left, which would be the road from that point to the place where the prisoner at the bar resides. The road to the right proceeds by the chapel of Derrymacash; on the other side of the road, opposite the chapel, is the brick-field. On the left-hand side further on is Walsh's Loaning, and beyond that are Tait's house and Forde's gate and demesne, of which you have heard. The Crown say that Wright was a party in that procession, and that somewhere near Tait's house, when the party came up, a man of the name of Samuel Tait came out from the crowd; that he fired a shot, which wounded the prosecutor, M'Cann, upon the knee, and by the same discharge a man named Murphy was slain. M'Cann went to the assistance of Murphy, and, while about lifting him up, Wright came up and shot him in the hip. That is the case on the part of the Crown, as appears from the witnesses whom they produced of themselves; though they did, as was their bounden duty, produce other witnesses—who are to be considered as their own—upon the requisition of the prisoner. That is the case as put to you by the Crown. I now state to you the evidence, there being none given for the prisoner, his case resting on the weakness of the case for the Crown. I will state the evidence from my notes. You will bear in mind that by my notes you are not bound. I observed that you attended to the evidence, and some of you took notes. It is your duty to be bound by what you heard yourselves. I am only affording you assistance as to the transactions. The first produced was Hamilton Rankin. He was a surveyor. He deposes to the accuracy of the map laid before you. It does not occur to me as necessary to go through the several things which he stated. One of the distances, from Walsh's Loaning to Tait's house, is about 185 yards. It was from Tait's house Wright is said to have fired, and near Walsh's Loaning the man fell. The next witness is Elizabeth M'Cann, sister of the wounded man. She states (*reads from his notes of her evidence down to the statement that William Wright cursed Cinnamond Hughes to come on, for they would be up to the knees in papist blood that evening*). That, gentlemen, is put to you to show the intent with which William Wright fired, or assisted in the wounding of Charles M'Cann, if you be of opinion he did so (*continues to read from his notes of Elizabeth M'Cann's evidence*). Now, gentlemen, of course that evidence is as distinct as evidence possibly can be that Wright was the person who fired the shot, and wounded Charles M'Cann. Upon her cross-examination she says (*reads*). There was not, she thinks, more nor less than three minutes between the two shots. She is very much cross-examined about that. It does not appear to me very material to read that cross-examination. Some confusion was made in the cross-examination as to her sayings he was before her brother one time, and behind at another. You will judge what value is to be given to that (*reads*). It is relied upon, I think, that her information states that matter differently: "He was wounded in the knee, &c." (*reads*). Now, I had probably better read her information. She, gentlemen, you see, swears positively to Wright. She swears she had an opportunity of seeing all. She swears she saw Tait come directly from his own house, and fire the shot by which M'Cann was first wounded, and by which Murphy fell. She there says that when Charles M'Cann was going to lift up Murphy, Wright shot, and she is positive as to Wright. Now, gentlemen, here is the information which she made a few days after (*reads the information*). Her evidence to-day is that that is a mistake; that it was Murphy who had his back to Tait. What she says she meant to have said there was, that Murphy, and not her brother, had his back to Wright. When William Wright shot, she says, in that information, that William Wright was standing beside Tait. Her evidence to-day is, that there was a considerable distance between Tait and Wright. That, gentlemen, is her evidence to-day. Gentlemen, the next witness produced on the part of the Crown is Charles M'Cann (*reads the evidence*). That, gentlemen, is his evidence. You will see whether there is any substantial difference between that evidence and the evidence of Elizabeth M'Cann. Both say that he came out of Tait's house, that he fired at M'Cann, that M'Cann was near Murphy, and that he was going to help Murphy when he was shot by Wright. The next witness is M'Gilligan, who is produced, as I understand, to show what was the intent of this crowd of Protestants in what they did, if you are of opinion the prisoner was one of them (*reads the evidence*). That is the evidence of M'Gilligan, material as to the intent, if you are satisfied that Wright was one of the party, and fired the shot, or aided and assisted others in their intent. (*Reads the evidence of Ann Doran*). This evidence is to identify the party, of which Wright was one, which passed Rooney's corner, as the same party at the Portadown Road, who used the expressions alleged by M'Gilligan. That evidence is material as to the intent. The next witness is Denis Stuart (*reads his evidence*). He is examined also as to the intent. The next witness produced is Neal M'Carron (*reads his evidence*). That is produced to you as evidence that, in point of fact, Wright, who is proved, if you believe the evidence, to have been on the scene of the transaction, had, on the night of that day, a gun which had been recently discharged (*reads the evidence of Dr. Hanna*). That is the evidence the Crown offered of themselves to you. Unless you think there is material variance between the evidence of Elizabeth M'Cann and her brother Charles M'Cann, there is no doubt William Wright was the person who inflicted the wounds. But the other witnesses whom you are entitled to treat as witnesses for the Crown, and not for the prisoner at all, do raise a question, and a very serious question, for your consideration. Bernard M'Cann is the first of these witnesses (*reads his evidence*). Now, gentlemen, it is perfectly true he does not say he saw the wound given to Charles M'Cann on that day. He tells you he went away before Charles M'Cann was wounded. That when he saw Charles M'Cann, he was going to the help of Murphy, who had fallen; it is, therefore, not absolutely inconsistent with the evidence given by the two first witnesses, that Wright came after that, and shot Charles M'Cann. You will judge whether there is not such a serious discrepancy as to this part of the transaction as to raise a reasonable doubt either that there was a mistake, or that this evidence is not satisfactory if this man's account be the true one. You will judge from the variances between the parties, and from the agreements, whether there is any evidence you can rely upon in the case so as to convict the prisoner. If this man states truly the transaction when Murphy was killed, there were two men firing at the same time, one of whom,

7 March 1861.

whom, he says, was Thomas Humphreys. That they knelt down both together; that they both fired in the direction of Murphy. Murphy fell. Charles M'Cann, so far from being on the same side of the road, was at the opposite side, and came across from the opposite side for the purpose of helping Murphy. The next witness is Felix M'Cann (*reads his evidence*). So far, you see, his evidence agrees with the evidence of Charles and Elizabeth M'Cann, but differs entirely from the evidence of Bernard M'Cann (*reads*). That is the account which he gives of the transaction, and he deliberately swears that Tait, whom he saw fire, came out from the crowd, aimed at Murphy, and fired a shot, by means of which Murphy fell. Tait went back (*reads*). That is the account given of this transaction. You will say whether that evidence affords a reasonable ground for coming to the conclusion that Charles M'Cann, who I apprehend you will have no doubt was wounded on the 12th of July at Derrymacash, was wounded by the prisoner. Gentlemen, it is put to you that even if wounded by Humphreys—it being proved Wright was one of the party—that still it would be evidence for you to go upon. But it is perfectly plain that Humphreys' was not the shot that wounded him. That the only evidence before you—the only other shot as to which you have any evidence, is with respect to Tait, and it is proved that Tait was not of the party at all, or connected with them. On the contrary, the only evidence you have is, that he did not belong to the Orangemen. It appears to me that, upon that part of the transaction there really is no evidence to go before you at all. The real case is this: Do Charles M'Cann and Elizabeth M'Cann give that which is the real account of the transaction? Is it possible they are mistaken, or have they sworn falsely. You have now the evidence of these persons from the Crown. If you are unable to come to a conclusion satisfactory to your own minds,—if there remains a doubt, there is no question the prisoner at the bar is entitled to the benefit of it. If, upon the other hand, you are of opinion that is a true and correct account of the transaction, that William Wright, the prisoner, was the person who wounded Charles M'Cann, then the next question you will have to try is, what was the intent with which it was done. I would not advise you to lay much stress with reference to that, upon what was done upon the Long Plains—evidence, it may be, upon the part of the Crown, to go to you. My advice to you is, to lay little stress upon it. What was said at Rooney's corner is material. The words spoken there by Wright would have a material bearing upon the matter, for it appears that the person to whom he spoke, Hughes, was about to go away, and it was Wright pulled him back. That would have a material bearing as to the intent of what was done if you believe what is stated about it. It is for you to say if the parties were actuated by such intent, whether the offence would not have been murder. If not that, you will say whether there was an intent to maim, to disable, or an intent to do grievous bodily harm. It seems to me impossible to doubt that all these would be the reasonable consequences of the act, each and every one of them, except that possibly of murder. With reference to that, you will consider whether there was a conflict between parties in the heat of blood, or whether these were mere idle words. That would be a matter of very serious consideration for you. If you are of opinion, upon the other hand, that none of these intents was made out, but that still William Wright was the person who shot Charles M'Cann, then your duty would be to acquit on these several counts of the indictment, but to find him guilty of unlawfully wounding.

The jury retired.

After some time, they returned into Court, and

The *Foreman*, addressing his Lordship, said, The jury desire to have the testimony of the magistrate who examined Charles M'Cann after he was wounded, to state whether he was sensible or no.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] That examination is with reference to a matter that is not before you at all; that is with reference to some declaration which Charles M'Cann made. Where are the prisoners' counsel?

Mr. *Kaye.*] I will send for Mr. M'Mechan, my Lord.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] (To the Jury.) With reference to what is it that you wish to know that?

The *Foreman.*] To see what confidence we can place in his testimony. He swears he was not sensible: if he was sensible, we would not attend to what he said.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] He is not deposing to anything that happened after.

The *Foreman.*] He swears he was insensible.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] He is not deposing to anything that occurred after he became insensible.

The *Foreman.*] What we mean to say is this, that if he was sensible, it would prove he was not telling us right.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] It is a test of credit.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I will tell you what the jury say. They say, that upon the evening of that day, this man, Charles M'Cann, swears he was insensible; so insensible, that he gives it as a reason for saying that he does not remember seeing his mother or sister; that he does not remember seeing the magistrate that evening at all. Now, what the jury are anxious to do is, it appearing a magistrate did see him that night, to have the magistrate to know whether that is a true account of the transaction. His sister swears he was sensible.

The *Attorney General.*] I leave the matter entirely in your Lordship's hands. If you think it desirable, I have no objection to examine the magistrate.

7 March 1861.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I see no objection to their asking him the question. So far as that matter goes, gentlemen, his sister swears he was sensible. It is for you to judge whether, upon a matter of that kind, you would be inclined to disbelieve a man who received a heavy blow, and who, in all human probability, was not in possession of his full recollection then, as before he received the blow, or now.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Will you allow Mr. Miller to be examined?

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I have no objection.

The *Attorney General.*] Mr. M'Mechan proposed to examine Mr. Miller, and did not do so. If Mr. Miller is examined, your Lordship will allow my learned friend, the Solicitor General, to say a word on this matter.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] The real question is as to this man's recollection of what took place before he received the blow. That he received a wound that deeply endangered his life is certain. It is easy to conceive he may be failing in his recollection as to what he received that evening, and now be clear.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] It is no blow.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Do you not call it a blow in law.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] In fact there was no blow; it was only a shot.

The *Attorney General.*] He swore he could neither hear nor see.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] That he was insensible?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I will object to an examination if the Attorney General insists upon addressing the jury. You need not wait.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] It is not at your desire I am doing it. I am not doing it upon your requisition; I am doing it upon the requisition of the jury.

The *Attorney General.*] I made no observation to be communicated to the Court.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I did not say you were in fault. I referred to the Solicitor General addressing the jury upon this evidence.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] When the Solicitor General offers to do it, it will be quite time enough for you to object.

Mr. *Miller* was several times called.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] It is very extraordinary that Mr. Miller is not here. It is his duty to be here.

Mr. *Morris* (Attorney).] I should say, in justice to Mr. Miller, that I went to him this morning to say I would require him in a couple of hours; and he sent down, afterwards, to know would I require him?

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] It is his duty, as one of the magistrates who took informations in this case, to be here.

Some delay here took place waiting for Mr. Miller.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Gentlemen of the jury: As to the point upon which you want information, you have his sister, Elizabeth M'Cann, telling you, that upon that evening he was sensible. It will be for you to judge, as rational men, whether the fact of a man, who does not remember whether he was sensible or insensible after receiving a heavy wound—whether that is a ground for doubting whether he is now right in his recollection of what happened before he received that wound, or not. It appears to me you had better retire and consider the case.

The jury retired.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] (To Mr. M'Mechan.) You said there was a point to which you wished to call my attention about Tait's case, Now, while we are waiting would be a good time.

Mr. Miller, R.M., here came into court.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Are you a resident magistrate?

Mr. *Miller.*] Yes.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Are you the magistrate who took the informations in this case?

Mr. *Miller.*] Yes

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I am bound to tell you that you are guilty of a very great dereliction of duty in not being in attendance here. The Court has been waiting for you nearly an hour.

Mr. *Miller.*] I sent up to know was I to be wanted.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] It was your duty to be here.

Mr. *Miller.*] I am sorry to keep the Court waiting.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] It was your duty to be here. Now, call the jury out.

The jury came from their room into court.

WILLIAM MOORE MILLER, sworn.

W. M. Miller.

7 March 1861.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Do you remember the 12th of last July?—Perfectly.

Do you remember seeing a person named Charles M'Cann upon the evening of the 12th of July?—Yes, I do.

Where was he?—In Derrymacash.

In what state was he then when you saw him?—He was said to be dying. I asked him according to the heading of the deposition——

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I don't want to know exactly what you asked him. I want to know what was his state, both of body and mind?—He was in a state of very great suffering. His intellect seemed to be perfectly clear, but his bodily suffering was very, very great, so much so, that he seemed to writhe (or rise?) in his bed with torture; and he had to pause very often in giving his evidence, as if from great, great pain. Certainly his mind was clear.

Had possession of his faculties?—Possession of his faculties.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Is that what you require, gentlemen of the jury?

The *Foreman.*] Yes.

The *Solicitor General.*] Now, my Lord, I think I am entitled to say a few words.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I think not; I have said what I thought necessary.

The *Attorney General.*] The evidence having been given, I would say——

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] When the jury are out, if you state to me what you think it necessary to have said, I will consider whether or not I ought to state it to them.

The jury retired.

Mr. *Miller.*] I was told not to stay in court. The Court said if I remained in my own house it would be enough; I remained there till past five o'clock. I went out for a walk for a very short time, having first sent down to know would I be required, and I was told I was not wanted as a witness to-day.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] It is your duty, and that of every magistrate who takes information in a case, to be in attendance.

The *Attorney General.*] I say, my Lord, it is your duty to tell the jury as to this man, writhing in pain, and in what were believed to be the agonies of death, though he may have had his faculties, and yet forget what occurred after, that it is not a reasonable inference from his mere forgetfulness as to his capacity at that time, to say that should disentitle him to credit from the jury.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Have I not said that to every extent, except this, that I did not take upon me to say it would be unreasonable of them to discredit him? nor am I prepared to do that. But I told them they were the judges whether, as reasonable men, they would act upon that.

The *Attorney General.*] It appeared to me you said, the question whether his saying he was or was not sensible at the time the magistrate saw him, the fact as to that might affect their judgment with respect to his evidence of what occurred before. Their question, I apprehend, goes to the man's credit. That because what he said as to his state of mind at the particular time I have described turns out not to be strictly accurate, he is to be discredited upon other matters.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I told them what you contend for, except that I did not take upon myself to say it was not a proper test of the man's credit.

The *Attorney General.*] I would not ask your Lordship to call them out, but that I doubt exceedingly you conveyed what you state. The point of the jury is as to the moral effect.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] If he was deliberately telling in that matter what was untrue, it goes to his credibility, and the jury are right.

The *Attorney General.*] Clearly.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] If not deliberately telling what was untrue, that is, that he has so little recollection of what passed as that he now believes he was insensible—I asked the jury to consider, as reasonable men, whether that would throw any doubt upon his recollection of what passed before that occurrence.

The *Attorney General.*] I say with great respect, that may have misled the jury. You said it would be for them to consider, as reasonable men, whether that should affect their judgment as to his recollection. I apprehend the meaning of that was this, that they should determine upon the matter whether his recollection of the antecedent transaction was to be relied upon or not as a matter of recollection. Whereas I think their point is this, that if he stated with respect to his condition when the magistrate saw him, what was not the fact, that would discredit him altogether.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] So it would if he believed what he stated to be false.

The *Attorney General.*] All I ask you to say is, that if, under the circumstances, they come to the conclusion he made a mistake as to that, it would not be a ground for discrediting him.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I don't wish to go farther than the natural length in this case. They will not discredit him if they believe there was merely a failure of recollection. What I put to the jury is,

7 March 1861.

that they will judge, as reasonable men, whether that matter ought to affect the credit they will give to his evidence of what occurred antecedently to his being in that state. I am afraid of doing anything dangerous. Possibly it would have been better not to have allowed the evidence to be given.

The *Attorney General.*] I am only afraid you did not convey to the jury what you state.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] The truth and fact is, that they had this evidence before—they had the evidence of his sister that he was sensible.

Case of Samuel Tait.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Now, Mr. M'Mechan, perhaps you would be kind enough to mention what occurs to you about the case of Samuel Tait.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I think I made an objection to the evidence of M'Gilligan, Tait not being in the party.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] One of the witnesses, Elizabeth M'Cann, said, as she did to-day, that Tait was not amongst the Orange party.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] With Charles M'Cann I traced the party on from Rooney's corner to show that no one had seen Tait with the Orange party: my first objection was at an early stage.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] No; the objection was taken then at McGilligan's evidence. (*His Lordship reads from his notes of M'Gilligan's evidence*). "I was in Lurgan; I saw a party of people there." Objection taken. In the course of the Attorney General's speech, when he was stating the transactions at Lurgan, you asked him, did he think he could make evidence of this? and he said he did. There was a witness, Pat Hennen, I think, who said he came with the party from Lurgan.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I objected to that.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You did not; but that is not material.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I say that evidence ought not to have been given; it was only calculated to create a prejudice against the prisoner, who was not only not proved to have belonged to the Orange party, but proved not to belong to them; and that it was evidence calculated seriously to damage the prisoner before the jury.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You may say that there was no evidence that he did belong to them. I rather think the verdict is upon the ground he did belong to them if they followed my charge.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] That would give greater force to the objection.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I think not; it was upon that ground I put the distinction between murder and manslaughter.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I submit that no evidence should have been received of the transactions at Lurgan.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] There was no evidence of any transactions at Lurgan; all they proved was, that the party seen at Derrymacash was a party that came from Lurgan. You may press it to this length, that evidence ought not to have been received of what passed at Rooney's corner; that I can understand. If you do not press it to that length, I cannot understand your objection. All they proved beside that was, that the party seen at Rooney's corner came from Lurgan.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I object to any evidence being given of any acts of that party with which Tait was certainly not proved to be connected; that that evidence was highly calculated to prejudice his case with the jury, and none of it should have been received. If I object to any part, I can object to all.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You may free it from all formal difficulty.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Suppose they tried that man for the transactions merely at his own house, and had given evidence merely of what he did there, it is difficult to conceive how he could have been convicted upon the discrepancies in the evidence. Every point of the compass was pointed to to affect Tait's position. How they could bring that case to bear upon him at all, except that he was a participator in the common design, I cannot conceive. Transactions antecedent to his appearance on the scene were proved. I shall say nothing about the verdict.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I ask you to submit to me now whether you think there is any other legal point to raise. Have you any other legal argument to offer?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Yes; we object to the dying declaration of M'Cann being submitted to the jury.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I could do nothing on that point. Is there anything else you wish to say to me about any other evidence?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Mr. Joy has a strong opinion about the matter I have stated.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What I am anxious to hear is not opinion, but argument. I have no hesitation in dealing with matters of this kind. I don't like now giving reasons, or entering into discussions, as there are other trials depending. All I will say is, that I will reserve no point.

At a later period the jury came into court with a verdict acquitting the prisoner, William Wright.

The Court was then adjourned to the following (Friday) morning.

ARMAGH SPRING ASSIZES, 1861.

ILLEGAL PROCESSION.—RIOT, 12 JULY 1860, AT DERRYMACASH.

(CROWN COURT.)

REPORT OF TRIAL.—THE QUEEN *v.* SAMUEL M'KEOWN AND OTHERS.

Armagh, Friday, 8 *March* 1861.

BARON FITZGERALD took his seat on the bench at 10 o'clock. 8 March 1861.

The PROCESSION and RIOT CASE.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] ASKED what case the Crown were about to proceed with?

The *Solicitor General.*] It is the intention of the Crown to proceed now with the misdemeanour cases.

The prisoners were being put to the bar, when Mr. *M'Mechan* asked the Counsel for the Crown, did they intend to put on trial William Humphrey and Thomas Humphrey, and also John Webb, against whom bills had been found for firing, with intent to kill?

The *Solicitor General.*] Not at present.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I will put it to the Court, that this is a great hardship to the prisoners, who have been in custody over seven months, to keep this charge hanging over them; I will also say, that all the traversers against whom bills have been found for taking part in an illegal procession, should be tried together. It is a most unusual course to put up only some of the parties under indictment for misdemeanour; I never knew an instance of some being kept back and others put forward. Now is the time for the Crown, if they choose, to enter a *nolle prosequi* in respect of those parties, to state at once their intention.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I will try the parties who are brought before me.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] With reference to your Lordship, you have to consider the propriety of every proceeding here, and it is not in the discretion of the Crown to force you to try what they like. Your Lordship is bound to exercise your judicial discretion upon that as upon every other duty you discharge here.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Those who are brought before me for trial, I will try.

The traversers were put to the bar to be arraigned—Samuel M'Keon, Edward Murphy, Robert Major, William Steinson, Richard Murphy. (No. 1 is called, but does not answer now.) Edward Abraham, Sinnamond Hughes, James Turkington, Alexander Murphy, junr., Samuel M'Auley, Edward Murray, William Castles, (Derrymacash); William Castles, (Ballinary); John M'Keown, Christopher Murphy, Richard Murphy (No. 2); Alexander Murphy, senr.; William Abraham, Stevenson Turkington, Samuel Ruddle.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Well, my Lord, on behalf of William Wright, who was acquitted by the jury last night; he is still kept in custody on the charge of taking part in an illegal procession, and what I have respectfully to apply for is, that he be admitted to bail, like the other parties under the same charge.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I understand that the prisoner, Wm. Wright, who was acquitted last night, is in the indictment which we are now about to try. He was acquitted last night, and he has been in custody a long time; an application has been made to me, that he should be put in the same position as the other parties in this indictment, the only one remaining against him, and admitted to bail; it appears to me reasonable.

The *Solicitor General.*] Certainly.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] It would not be unreasonable for me to appeal to the sense of justice of the Crown officers, to say whether or not they will try him, if not, that he should be discharged.

8 March 1861.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] All I can ask the Crown now is, whether they are going to put him upon his trial now or not?

The *Solicitor General.*] We are not.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] It appears to me, he should be put in the same position as the other parties who are standing out on this indictment. That I understood to be the wish last night.

The *Solicitor General.*] We are willing he should stand out on this indictment.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Do they now refuse to put him on trial, and refuse to permit him to be discharged on bail?

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] All I can ask the Crown is what I have done. I am bound to try the parties, brought before me, and try them I will.

The *Solicitor General.*] Bail will be taken.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Will they require any bail but his own recognizance under the circumstances?

The *Solicitor General.*] Certainly not.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] He will stand out on his own recognizances and as the man is in custody a long time that may be done at this moment. Do you wish him to be now arraigned with the others? He has never been arraigned on this charge at all.

The *Solicitor General.*] We do not wish him to be now arraigned.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Are you satisfied to take his own recognizance?

The *Solicitor General.*] Yes.

William Wright is put to the bar.

The Clerk of the Crown. Do you acknowledge yourself bound to our Sovereign lady the Queen in the sum of 20*l.* to appear and take your trial at this assizes, or whenever called upon, on getting 10 days previous notice? Do you acknowledge yourself bound in the sum of 20*l.*?

The Prisoner. Yes.

He was then discharged from custody.

The Clerk of the Crown resumed the calling of the persons charged in the misdemeanour case, viz., Samuel Ruddle, William Patterson, Samuel Pickering, Edward Castles, George Archer (he does not answer), Joseph Haddock, William Castles of the Gravelhole.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] It appears there is one of the parties, George Archer, who has not answered, and for whom no bail appears to have been given. He is not amenable in any way; you had better look and see whether the fact is so.

The Clerk of the Crown. There is no bail bond.

The persons at the bar were arraigned. The Clerk of the Crown stated, that they stood indicted, that they with others on the 12th of July in 1860, at Derrymacash, unlawfully did assemble together, and bear, and have certain fire-arms, to wit, guns and pistols, with flags and symbols, the display whereof was calculated to provoke animosity between her Majesty's Roman-catholic and Protestant subjects, accompanied by persons playing music, to wit, fifes and drums, against the peace and statute, a second count for a riotous and unlawful assembly at the place aforesaid, being armed with guns, pistols, &c. to disturb the peace, and continued so riotously assembled for half an hour and more, against the peace and statute, &c. &c.

Each person arraigned was called on to plead, and each and every at the bar pleaded "not guilty."

They stated they were ready for their trial.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] As the prisoners are now arraigned I ask to have the panel called over in their presence.

[The Clerk of the Crown] Put forward, Samuel M'Keown, Edward Murphy, Robert Major, Richard Murphy, Edward Abraham, James Turkington, Alexander Murphy jun., William Castles of Derrymacash, Christopher Murphy, William Abraham, Stevenson Turkington, Samuel Ruddle, William Castles of Ballinary, Samuel Pickering, William Castles of Gravelhole, Edward Castles, and Richard Murphy. Total 17.

The persons so called were put forward, and the others were put aside.

The Clerk of the Crown proceeded to call the panel.

Benjamin P. Davidson, Armagh, challenged by the Crown Solicitor.

Baron *Fitzgerald* directed the panel to be further called. The Clerk of the Crown did so, until 75 jurors answered.

James George Langtry, Ballyshielbeg.—*Crown Solicitor.*] Stand aside.

William Adams, Brackagh, sworn.

James Wynne, Armagh, answers.—Mr. *M'Mechan.*] We challenge for cause.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What is the cause?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] For unindifferency. That he has formed an opinion of the guilt of the prisoners, and expressed it. We propose to prove it. 8 March 1861.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What do you propose to prove? Ask him that.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Baron Greene ruled that I could not. It was ruled in "the bottle case" that it could not be done.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I am not aware. If there is any authority for it I will hear it.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Swear the two first jurors as triers. The form is given in Archbold.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I want to know from you what course you are about to pursue.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Swear the triers.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I am not entirely ignorant of the matter. I know something of what I ought to do. I am not to do a thing merely because you say it.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I charge, that James Wynne, with Thos. M'Cann, John Small, James M'Court, and Francis Vallelly, and Michael O'Toole, have entered into a conspiracy to get Roman Catholics on the jurors' list, and to strike off Conservatives for the purposes of this trial, and to defeat the ends of justice.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] How am I to try that, Mr. M'Mechan?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] This gentleman is one of these parties.

Mr. *Wynne.*] (the juror) I deny it, sir. There is no foundation for it.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] We say he has formed an opinion of the guilt of the prisoners.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] State the case you propose to prove?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] That case.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] That is telling me in general terms. I am not going to have the public time taken up unnecessarily. I want to hear your facts.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I am only asserting justice.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I do not say that you are doing otherwise. I presume that when you make a charge of this kind you are instructed as to the facts you can produce to prove it.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] We say that these gentlemen have formed an association, and published a document which discloses the nature of their intentions and the object; and they have collected subscriptions for the purpose of defeating justice, and to set aside those jurors whom they please to call Conservative, and to get Roman-catholics put on the list for the purpose of these trials. If that is not a proper cause of challenge I do not know what is.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] That is a cause of challenge; but I wish you would open the facts.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] These are the facts.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Your charge is, that there has been a conspiracy by these parties to tamper with the jury lists.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Yes, my Lord.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What had they to do with the jury lists? It is the sheriff who returns the list. Show me a case of unindifferency in the sheriff?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] That would be a challenge to the array. This is a challenge to the poll.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] If he has formed an opinion, I can understand it.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] If he has formed an opinion to convict the prisoners.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] If a charge of that kind be made, I will hear it.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] They had everything to do with the lists. I will show that this gentleman, with others I have named, performed acts manifesting a desire to convict the prisoners whether they are guilty or not. That is my case. I apprehend the regular course is to swear two gentlemen as triers.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Very well.

Charles Close, of Armagh, called.

The *Attorney General.*] Before proceeding farther I would ask your Lordship to get Mr. M'Mechan to put in writing what his challenge is.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Certainly. Mr. M'Mechan, you must put the ground of your challenge in writing, and hand it in to me.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I apprehend it is sufficient to do it by parole. It will take some time to write it.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I shall require it to be put in writing.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Here is the law on the subject. It is stated in Archbold.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I don't want to know from you what the law is. You have made a grave charge against this gentleman, which I will try now.

8 March 1861.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] You are not following the law. Archbold says it is not always requisite that a challenge should be in writing, though in strictness it ought.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] If ever there was a case in which I will require strictness, it is on this charge. What I understood you just now to state was, that this gentleman entered into a conspiracy?

The *Attorney General.*] A charge of conspiracy.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I am not going to recede from the charge at all.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You have made a charge, I have no doubt, upon proper instructions, and we will now proceed to try it without further loss of time. You shall have a full opportunity.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] The form given here is, that the juror does not stand indifferent. The two first jurors can be sworn as triers.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Draw up the form.

Charles Close, of Armagh, again called by the Clerk of the Crown.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I also challenge him for the same cause. Oh, no, not Mr. Close, certainly not.

Charles Close is sworn.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Does the Attorney General require me to write the introductory matter?

The *Attorney General.*] I do not wish to do anything irregular or hard; I wish, when such a charge is made, to have everything strictly done.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] To do that will require reasonable time.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Certainly. If you (Mr. M'Mechan,) come prepared to make a charge of this kind, you ought to be prepared to substantiate it.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Certainly. It is stated in this book that it may be done by parole.

Mr. *Thomas M'Cann.*] I am one of the individuals impeached by Mr. M'Mechan, and I think it very hard.

Baron *Fitzgerald* (addressing Mr. M'Cann).] I am going to try a charge made against a particular juror, and I don't wish to mix it up with other cases. I will enter now into no other question. Is your challenge in writing, Mr. M'Mechan?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] It will be necessary, in order to do it, to write down the name of every person on trial, and it will take some time to do that.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I am not going to enter into any discussion. You will hand in your challenge.

The *Attorney General.*] We must remain here until this matter is properly disposed of.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] On O'Connell's trial they stayed for three days trying this question.

The *Attorney General.*] I am not objecting to remain. I will stay here till night, if necessary, till this question is disposed of.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Have you been able to find the form of the challenge?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] There is no form given in this, but I remember it all.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You will put it in such form as you please; I don't think there is any form given in this book, except of a challenge to the array.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] The form is——

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Any assistance I can give you I will, but I am not going to enter into any discussion about it. Probably it may assist you if you look at page 144; you will there find the oath of the triers.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I know that. I am looking at that. (*After some delay.*) My Lord, I have just received information which induces me to withdraw the challenge. It would have to be tried by the two jurors who have been sworn, and they are Roman Catholics. The Protestant jurors on the panel have been set aside until the Roman Catholics were come to.

The *Attorney General.*] Does your Lordship think that an observation which should be made in a court of justice?

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I think not.

Mr. *Wynne.*] It is very hard that such a charge should be made against me.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I think so too.

Mr. *Wynne.*] I can say upon my solemn oath I never did anything of the kind.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I must object, sir, to your making a statement.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I am bound to say that the gentleman has the strongest ground, the strongest reason to complain of the charge made against him, and still stronger ground of complaint at the reason assigned for withdrawing the charge.

Mr.

8 March 1861.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Then I will try the charge.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I will not allow you, now.

The *Attorney General.*] The allegation made by Mr. M'Mechan is, that the jurors were all set aside till we got two Roman Catholics impannelled. I wish, on behalf of the Crown Solicitor, when such a statement is made, to state that the first gentleman sworn to-day without objections is fourth on the panel, and the second sworn is sixth on the panel. There was no objection to them.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Certainly. And all the Protestant jurors were set aside by the Crown.

The *Attorney General.*] And the same gentlemen were set aside in the previous cases.

Mr. *Wynne.*] I object to be sworn.

The *Attorney General.*] You cannot object, sir.

Mr. *Wynne.*] I think it very hard that such a charge should be made against me.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I think so too. Let the gentleman be sworn.

Mr. Wynne was then sworn on the jury.

John Porter sworn.

A juror, who was called, said he did not wish to serve, as he had expressed an opinion on the case.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You are quite right, sir, in stating that; I excuse you.

Thomas M'Cann called.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I challenge him for cause.

The Clerk of the Crown.—He does not answer.

John Cordner, called; answers. Says, he served on the previous jury, and does not wish to serve again.

The *Attorney General.*] I think none of the 24 gentlemen who served on the previous cases should be on this jury.

Baron *Fizgerald.*] It occurs to me that it is better they should not.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] That is not a ground for setting aside a juror.

The *Attorney General.*] I don't want to give any ground. Mr. Hamilton will exercise his power as he thinks proper.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Do you object? Baron Greene decided that the juror could not be set aside.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Let the gentleman stand aside. I quite acquiesce in the propriety of the course taken.

William Simpson, answers.—*Crown Solicitor.*] Stand aside.

John Patterson, answers. I would not wish to serve, for I have been in correspondence with some of the prisoners.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I think there is cause in that.

The *Attorney General.*] I am quite willing, under the circumstances, that the gentleman should be excused.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Very well. Let him stand by.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Does the Crown set him aside?

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I excuse him on his own statement.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Will your Lordship take my objection, for I say it is contrary to law.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] With reference to the statement that you have now thought proper to make, I think you must be conscious, upon consideration, of the impropriety of it.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] My Lord—I—

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I don't wish now to interrupt the trial. I really wish to hear no more about it.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I found my observation upon a case decided in this court.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You are in this position, that you can make what statements you please in reference to me, and I can make none, in the position in which I am, in reply to you.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I beg pardon; but—

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Into any discussion with you I shall not enter. I am endeavouring to discharge my duty to the best of my power, and I must request, that when I am ruling matters according to the best of my judgment, whether I am right or wrong, that no observations will be made upon my conduct.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] With respect to that, I beg to say—

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] If the business of this court of justice is to proceed at all, I must insist upon your not making such observations.

8 March 1861.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Your Lordship will not decide the case without hearing argument?

Calvert Coulter, answers.—*Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
John Small, sworn.
John M'Corry, of Lurgan.—*Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
Anthony Crothers, sworn.
Robert M'Connell, of Lurgan.—*Crown Solicitor.*] Stand by.
Robert Williamson, sworn.
John Johnston, Portadown. Ordered to stand aside.
Francis Vallelly, sworn.
William Matthews, of Portadown. Ordered to stand aside.
Robert Moore, of Portadown. Ordered to stand aside.
John Lyons (on the previous jury). Excused.
James Morton (on the previous jury). Excused.
James Mulligan. Ordered to stand aside.
Michael O'Toole, sworn.
James Lonsdale, of Coragh. Ordered to stand aside.
Thomas Waring (on previous jury). Excused.
George Scott, of Salter's Grange. Ordered to stand aside.
Charles O'Brien, of Lurgan. Ordered to stand by.
Robert Nicholson, of Lurgan. Ordered to stand by.
Henry Campbell, of Armagh, sworn.
John S. Duff, Drumadd. Ordered to stand aside.
David Ruddell, sworn.

The jury were accordingly impannelled as follows:—William Adams, James Wynne, Charles Close, John Porter, John Small, Anthony Crothers, Robert Williamson, Francis Vallelly, Charles O'Toole, Michael O'Toole, Henry Campbell, and David Ruddell.

The Clerk of the Crown said, in No. 12 (*reads the names of the traversers, before given, on trial*). They stand indicted, that they, with others, on the 12th of July, in the 24th year of the Queen (1860), at Derrymacash, did unlawfully assemble together, and bear and have certain fire-arms, to wit, guns and pistols, with flags and symbols, the display whereof was calculated to provoke animosity between Her Majesty's Roman Catholic and Protestant subjects. There was a second count, charging them with a riotous and unlawful assembly at the place aforesaid, &c. To this indictment they have pleaded "Not guilty." Your issue is to inquire whether they be guilty or not.

The *Attorney General.*] Gentlemen of the jury, the prisoners at the bar are indicted for a procession which is alleged to have been a procession contrary to the statute, to which I will call your attention; and also for a riotous and unlawful assembly. And it will be my duty in the simplest and shortest way, only to state to you the facts which will be proved. There will be no doubt of the application of the law. Whether with reference to the law or the facts you will take nothing from me as of the slightest authority; you will take the law from the court, and you will take the facts from the witnesses, according to your apprehension of those facts, applying to them the law as it will be laid down to you by the distinguished Judge who presides in this court. According to your apprehension of those facts, so applying the law, you, I am sure, will find an honest verdict. Gentlemen, this prosecution, so far as the alleged illegal procession is concerned, has been instituted under an Act of the Imperial Legislature, which was passed in the year 1850. By that Act, succeeding sveral others in existence before, and perpetuating a law which the Legislature then thought it necessary for public purposes to perpetuate; by that Act, I say, it is provided that, from and after the passing of it, "all assemblies of persons in Ireland, who shall meet and parade together, or join in procession, and who shall bear, wear, or have amongst them, or any of them, any fire-arms, or other offensive weapons, or any banner, emblem, flag, or symbol, the display whereof may be calculated or tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, or who shall be accompanied by any person or persons playing music, or singing any song which may be calculated or tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects shall be an unlawful assembly, and the persons present at such assembly shall be held to be guilty of misdemeanor." Under that Act persons who meet and parade in procession; and who have amongst them fire-arms, or other offensive weapons, are guilty of a misdemeanor. Persons who have banners, emblems, flags, or symbols, the display whereof is calculated to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects; or persons who are accompanied by others playing music, or singing songs calculated to have that effect, are guilty. Now the very simple question you will have to try upon the facts which shall be detailed to you in evidence is, whether or no the prisoners at the bar, or any of them, have brought themselves or himself within the operation of the Act of Parliament. For the purpose simply of enabling you to follow the evidence as it shall be given to you by the witnesses, and for no other purpose in the world, I shall very shortly state the general character of the evidence. Upon the 12th of July last (1860), there was a considerable assemblage of persons in the town of Lurgan, a town you know, I suppose, all of you, is a peaceable town, a town which has been, is flourishing, and is likely to flourish, under the care and guardianship of a resident proprietor who finds his highest happiness in dwelling amongst his people. I believe the community of Lurgan is a mixed community, and I believe that in general they live together as Christians ought to live, in harmony and peace. On the 12th of July 1860, from various of the districts surrounding that town, persons poured at an early hour of the morning into Lurgan; and it will appear to you, I think, in evidence, without going into any minuteness of detail, that in the course of that day there were assembled in that little town some 4,000, perhaps 5,000 persons; that those persons remained in the town during the day, moving up and down through the town,

that

that they had, many of them, upon their persons emblems, called party emblems in this country. There was music—a great many drums and fifes—some 26 or 28 drums in the town, going up and down, and that there was, during the day, a very considerable exhibition of fire-arms, from which shots were fired during the course of that day. So far as that assemblage in Lurgan is concerned, of that large number of people it will be necessary for you, assisted by the learned Judge, to come to a conclusion as regards some of the prisoners, as to the character of that assembly. Some of the prisoners will be shown to you in that assemblage in the town of Lurgan that day, actively engaged, I believe, some in playing music, and some in other ways; however it would appear, so far as I can gather from the informations before me, that in the evening, between four and five o'clock, or about that time, people began to leave the town of Lurgan, and a considerable body, or perhaps several bodies left Lurgan in the direction of Portadown, on the road that leads from Lurgan to Portadown. At a particular portion of that road there is another road which comes at right angles with it, and which leads up to the place called Derrymacash. When the persons, or some of the persons, who had left Lurgan on that day came as far as that turn up towards Derrymacash, a very considerable number of them left the party with which they had been theretofore connected, the residue of them going towards Portadown, and came up through the road that leads to Derrymacash. It is necessary, I should tell you, it will appear to you in evidence that this district of Derrymacash is considerably populated with Roman Catholics, and it will appear, I think, also in evidence, that beyond the district of Derrymacash there is a district or townland called Derryadd, which has a population of a Protestant character. Now, beyond all doubt, and so far as this fact is concerned, let the prisoners who live in the neighbourhood of Derryadd, have the benefit of it—beyond all doubt the directest road from Lurgan to Derryadd was through the townland of Derrymacash, and if the persons who were in what we call the procession that day, had passed through the townland of Derrymacash, one by one, two by two, the ordinary course of proceeding in human affairs, without offence to any of their fellow beings, that would have been the most convenient, the best road for these persons to approach their homes. But on the occasion in question, this remarkable circumstance occurs: people had come from that district as from other districts, in the morning. You will come to the conclusion, I have not the least doubt, that the party which went up through Derrymacash that evening had come in, in the morning from a place beyond it, somewhere about Derryadd, and in the morning these persons had not passed with music, fifes and drums, or in any array at all, through Derrymacash. There was another way of coming round, more inconvenient, which probably they adopted in the morning. It is most indeed to be lamented, that the course which they took in the morning they did not take in the evening. By whatever motive they were influenced, however they may have been excited by the events of the day in the town of Lurgan; this will appear very clear in the evidence, that a body—I don't set before you details at all; don't take me as stating anything with accuracy or authority which is not established to be accurate and authoritative by the witnesses; but it will appear that some 100, 150, or 200 people turned up towards Derrymacash. The assembly was composed of men, women, and little boys. In what proportion were the men, to the women, and little boys, I cannot tell you. You will find that out, if you think it material, from the witnesses. They passed on. At the head were two persons of the names of Turkington and Murray. They were on horseback, at the head of what we call the procession. They passed up, and the people in the procession passed on after. In that procession, probably towards the front, there were at least three drums, there were fifes; and the persons who had the drums and fifes played upon the drums and fifes, and so the mass moved on, not in military array, not with soldier step: nothing of that sort, probably, but in a compact mass upon the road, moving in a particular direction, and with a common purpose. Perhaps I should tell you that then and there persons in that procession, acting in that way, with that common purpose, and having that music amongst them, were guilty of an offence under this statute. But the matter did not rest there. They passed on until they came to a place at which is the house of a man named Mark Rooney, and when they came to that place, it would appear that there were some people there; a number of people there, more or less—20, 30, or 40, if you will. These women and boys were of the Roman Catholic persuasion; and I think it will appear to you in evidence that this mass of Protestants, or Orangemen, as we conceive them to be, went on past this body of Roman Catholics. It will, I think, be proved to you in evidence, that perhaps before, or at the particular time when they passed Mark Rooney's house, certainly after, it will appear to you most distinctly that the persons who so passed had not only party emblems, had not only the music of fifes and drums, and not only moved on with a common purpose after their leaders, but that also it became very manifest they had fire-arms. That those fire-arms were used—not then with deadly effect; but were used so as to produce noises, to which the witnesses will depose. Now observe, I am upon the matter of the procession. I think it will be perfectly plain to you that under this Act of Parliament the persons who were so congregated, were congregated in an illegal procession, and that what they did upon that occasion they did in such a way as to produce, or tend, in the terms of this statute, to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. They passed on. Some of the Roman Catholic party made more or less of assault upon them; some stone-throwing began between the parties, and when they came so far (the Protestant party) as the chapel of Derrymacash, which is upon the roadside, in the townland of Derrymacash, I think it will appear to you in evidence that certain shots were fired. I am not going to detail the particulars about this matter, but these shots, I think it will appear to you in evidence, attracted a number of persons of the Roman Catholic persuasion who were in the surrounding country. I think it will appear in evidence that these people came up, gathered together, whether for the purpose of protecting the chapel or for the purpose of assaulting the Protestant or Orange party, or for what other purpose, you are the judges, not I. They came up, and after that there was an increased conflict, and stones were thrown between the parties. Now I ask you to consider when you come to hear the evidence, the case as to this procession up to that point, or up to a point upon the road beyond Derrymacash; and I ask you upon the evidence which I have so briefly

8 March 1861.

8 March 1861.

stated, which I have so very briefly stated to you, I ask you to say that those who shall be proved to have been in that procession were guilty under this Act of Parliament. I think it will appear to you very clearly that they did meet and parade in procession. I think the learned Judge will tell you that that does not mean to meet and parade as soldiers do, keeping step one with the other, but that what they did upon that occasion, moving along the road with a common purpose in the way I have described did constitute a procession, such as is described by this Act of Parliament. I think further, gentlemen, upon the evidence you will distinctly understand that these persons had fire-arms and offensive weapons amongst them upon that occasion. If they paraded together, and if they had offensive weapons and fire-arms amongst them, then you will hear from the learned Judge what is the effect of that with reference to this charge. Further, though it may not be proved they had banners amongst them, I think it will appear very clearly that they had emblems amongst them, that is that they had colours, ribbons, or things of that description, which are understood to be party emblems in this district of country. And then this question will arise for you upon that part of the case, taking along with it the proof which we give as to the music I have described—whether the use of those emblems and that music was calculated to provoke animosity between Her Majesty's subjects. Gentlemen, upon that subject you are the judges. You are the judges, as men of common sense, men of observation, who will apply your common sense to the evidence that shall be offered to you. More than that, you have in this particular case, in its own intrinsic circumstances, it appears to me, so far as all the people who are concerned in that procession are to be considered by you, the most clearly demonstrative evidence, the most sad and miserable evidence, that what they did upon that occasion was calculated to create animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. Because, gentleman, no one can, it does appear to me (I say it with great respect to you), can but believe that those persons who so turned round the corner from the Portadown Road, who moved, as I have described to you, with the drums and fife, and emblems, following the horsemen, did, by what they did, provoke others of a different religious persuasion to do that which those others ought not have done, to assail them upon the road. Beyond all manner of question that was so. And what followed after? After the point of time, and the place to which I brought your attention, when I paused to consider this Act of Parliament in its application to the matter; what followed after, demonstrates it still more miserably. I am not going to tell you in detail what followed after; but, beyond all doubt and question, upon that occasion great injury was done to human life and human peace. That all that would have been avoided if this procession had not advanced through that district, populated as I have described to you, no rational man, I apprehend, can have the slightest doubt. That is the case I have to offer you upon the procession matter. I am not going to detail further; I don't want to suggest to you, or to say one word beyond the strict narrative of the facts which may be proved to you by a number of witnesses. If you think that these facts are established in evidence, it does appear to me, with reference to the law as it is likely to be expounded to you by the Judge who presides in this court, you can have no doubt at all upon the case. There is a further charge of riot and unlawful assembly. These charges, both misdemeanors, they are combined, as is commonly the case. The evidence that proves the one will be likely to prove the other. If you find that the persons who are at the bar, or any of them, upon that occasion were engaged in violent assault upon their fellow-beings, if you find, gentlemen, that these persons, acting with a common purpose, that purpose being evidenced by expressions which will be detailed to you by the witnesses, but which I think it fairer to the prisoners not to anticipate in statement, lest I should be mistaken, then, gentlemen of the jury, if you come to the conclusion that they were so engaged, if you find that some of the prisoners used arms upon that occasion, used arms of such description as will be shown to you in the evidence, I apprehend that upon the second of these indictments those who have been brought in connexion with that state of facts, will be found just as guilty as the others. That is the case we have to present to you. I don't mean to add a solitary word, I don't mean to say another word upon the matter; to add a word to that statement of the facts. I believe the statement to be accurate, according to my instructions; I believe the statement will be sustained. I hope you will apply your minds to the consideration of the evidence, without the smallest regard to any possible circumstance, save your anxiety as honest men to ascertain the truth, and to act upon that evidence. I do trust and hope, most sincerely, that in dealing with this case you will forget all passion, you will forget all feelings; you will remember only that you are sworn to do justice, strict and impartial justice, according to your consciences, and according to your intellects, between the Crown and the prisoners; and I do most fervently hope and pray that that justice, most strictly and most impartially, will be dispensed by you.

Mr. *M'Mechan* asked would the map be sent to the jury.

The *Attorney General* said he did not think it would be required.

Head Constable NEAL M'CARRON, sworn; Examined by the SOLICITOR GENERAL.

Head Constable Neal M'Carron.

1. ARE you stationed at Lurgan?—I am.
2. Are you a Constabulary man?—I am.
3. Were you stationed at Lurgan on the 12th of July last?—I was.
4. Did you see any parties come into the town of Lurgan upon that day?—I did.
5. Do you recollect a party coming in from the direction of Portadown?—I do.
6. What time did they enter the town of Lurgan?—I think between two and three o'clock.
7. In the day time?—In the day time.
8. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] That is the afternoon of the 12th of July?—Yes, my Lord.
9. The *Solicitor General.*] Now will you describe how that party entered the town?—They came in in large numbers, and I believe they—
10. Tell us what you saw?—I saw them coming in, as I believed, in lodges.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I object to that. . . .

Baron

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Don't answer as to what you believe, but what you saw.

11. The *Solicitor General.*] How did they enter the town?—They entered the town with fifes and drums.

Mr. *M'Mechan* rose, and was about to speak—

The *Solicitor General.*] Do not interrupt, Mr. M'Mechan.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] You ask very proper questions; he puts in improper answers.

12. The *Solicitor General.*] How did they march into the town?

13. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I object to that question. Did they march at all?—Oh! they walked into the town.

14. The *Solicitor General.*] In what order or rank?—Some were arm-in-arm, some four together, and some six together. That is the way they came.

15. Did they march together in that way?—They did.

16. In order?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I trust the Solicitor General will not offer a leading question again.

The *Solicitor General.*] You can object.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I did object before it was answered. It was a most illegal question to ask, did they march? The very question for the jury.

17. The *Solicitor General.*] Describe what drums and fifes were with that party. You told us there were drums and fifes?—I counted 28 drums, and, I believe, the same number of fifes.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I object to this witness constantly saying that which he has been reproved for doing.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I think he may state what he believes. His belief only goes to a number of fifes.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] He has not sworn he saw one fife.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] He has. He said they came in large numbers with fifes and drums. He is asked how many drums and fifes there were. He says he counted 28 drums, and he believes there were as many fifes. That is perfectly legitimate evidence.

Mr. *Meade.*] I don't know whether you consider what took place in Lurgan applies to an indictment for what occurred at the Long Plains.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Having regard to the case opened by the Attorney General, it seems to me it may be material to show where the party came from.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] May I ask my learned friends for an abstract of the indictment?

The *Attorney General.*] Certainly.

(*Abstract of indictment is handed to Mr. M'Mechan.*)

18. The *Solicitor General.*] Were they playing those drums and fifes through the town?—They were.

19. Did they wear any ribbons or emblems?—There were some boys had ribbons in their button-holes; some had orange lilies.

20. What kind were the ribbons?—They were orange ribbons.

21. And others had orange lilies?—Yes.

22. Do you know a man named Christopher Murphy?—I do.

23. Do you see him here to-day?—I do.

24. Did you see him in Lurgan on that day?—I did.

25. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] What Murphy?—(*The Witness points out Christopher Murphy in the Dock.*)

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] There are two Richard Murphys, one is called Saunders Murphy. There are two Richard Murphys; we must distinguish between them.

26. The *Solicitor General.*] Is this Richard Murphy the son of Saunders Murphy?—I believe he is not.

27. Do you know any other Richard Murphy?—I do not.

28. What did you see Richard Murphy do, or did you see him do anything?—He was beating a drum.

29. Was he with the same party as Christopher Murphy?—He was.

30. Did you see any other parties in the town that day besides the parties that came from Portadown?—There came parties in, in the course of the morning, from other directions besides; some two or three drumming parties came in in the course of the morning.

31. Would you say how many altogether, of persons composing these parties, entered the town of Lurgan that day?—I computed there were between five and six thousand.

32. Did they continue in Lurgan during the course of the day?—Till between four and five o'clock.

33. Now, during the time that those parties were in Lurgan, what were they doing?—They went into different public-houses and remained there for some time.

34. And were they in the streets of the town during the day?—From the time they came in in the morning until they left in the evening.

35. Were any of those drums and fifes played in the town during the day?—Oh, they were.

36. Did you hear any shots fired by any of those parties?—I heard shots fired, but I could not say it was from those parties; they might be from a gateway, yards, or other places.

37. You did not see any of them fire shots?—I did not.

38. Did you see those parties leaving the town in the evening?—I did not take notice of the two men I have named leaving the town.

39. You did not see them leaving the town?—I don't recollect seeing them leave the town.

40. Did you see any party leaving the town in the direction of Portadown?—I did see a large number.

41. But you are not able to say that these two men were in that party that so left?—I am not.

42. Did that display in the town of Lurgan that day, tend to excite animosity between Protestants and Roman Catholics?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I object to that; it is the question for the jury, the facts must be proved.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] The facts must be proved; I think it is a matter of opinion, and may be proved by the opinion of a man who saw what occurred, as to what the character of this assembly was.

Head Constable Neal M'Carron.

8 March 1861.

Head Constable Neal M'Carron.

8 March 1861.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] It is an inference from facts; he is to present the facts, and the jury are to form their opinion.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] No doubt they are to do so.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] But his opinion is not evidence; please take my objection to that.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Certainly.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I object to any opinion of this witness being evidence as to the character of that procession.

43. The *Solicitor General.*] Now answer the question I have put to you, was that display calculated to provoke animosity between Protestants and Roman Catholics in Lurgan?—Well, I think it was.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

44. What exactly was?—The drumming and fifeing.

45. You are a Roman Catholic yourself?—I am.

46. You are from the county Donegal?—I am.

47. Do you belong to any ancient sept there?—Not one.

48. You are not a person who ought to be a chieftain?—I am not.

49. You are not descended from the ancient chiefs of Donegal?—No.

50. Do you feel any animosity against any class of Her Majesty's subjects?—Never, as far as I am concerned.

50.* Did you feel any on the 12th of July?—I did not.

51. Did the drumming excite in you any animosity against any of your fellow subjects?—Not the slightest.

52. Do you consider yourself to be a rational Roman Catholic?—I consider myself so.

53. You are a judge of what would offend quarrelsome people?—I don't know what would offend others.

54. Do you admire and approve of the British constitution?—I do.

55. Especially since all Her Majesty's loyal subjects are now admitted within the pale of it by the Act of Emancipation of 1829. Do you approve of it fully as much since 1829 as you did before?—Just the same.

56. I agree with everything you have said but that. I don't see the grounds of that opinion. Do you think it was fair to exclude Roman Catholics from the benches of justice, who were loyal and peaceful subjects, and did not offend the law?—I think it was not.

57. You know they were excluded before 1829?—I believe they were.

58. You know they were made eligible since 1829, and in 1829, to the privileges of the constitution?—Yes.

59. And that the constitution which was preserved by William the 3d, within its pale, under George the 4th, Her Majesty's loyal Roman Catholic subjects were admitted, such as took the oath of allegiance?—Yes.

60. And after that they had nothing to quarrel about?—Well, I think not.

61. Before that the house was divided between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants, and the Roman Catholics got the outside?—I believe it was; I don't know much about it.

62. I want to know your opinions; did you ever hear a man and his wife not agreeing very well and dividing the house, and she getting the outside?—I often heard of that.

63. That was what was done with the Roman Catholics before '29?—I am not aware.

64. Were they not kept out of Parliament and off the bench?—I don't know much about it.

65. Don't you know as matter of history they were excluded?—I believe they were.

65*. I was there; I remember what an old watchman said to me the night I came out of the House of Commons when the Act was passed. All that is changed. Don't you think, that when the Roman Catholics got their full and fair share of the privileges of the constitution, they had nothing to complain of about William the 3d, who preserved the constitution. Do you think they had?—I don't know whether they had or not. What would satisfy you might not satisfy me.

66. I ask you, that being so, have the rational Roman Catholics anything to quarrel about?—I don't know.

67. I suppose you have heard there are eight Roman Catholic judges at present?—Well, I did.

68. And 24 or 25 Roman Catholic assistant barristers?—I know nothing at all about it.

69. And Roman Catholic sheriffs?—I am not aware.

70. All by the Act of '29, and Roman Catholic Crown Prosecutors, and Assistant Crown Prosecutors to no end?—I do not know.

71. Don't you know they sometimes import from Connaught some odd stragglers who come to enjoy the fat of the land in Ulster?—I have heard many a thing.

72. Don't you think these poor fellows who have nothing left, but to bring about bits of rags and ribbons; do you think the Roman Catholics ought to complain of it?—I believe the Roman Catholics complained of it.

73. Complained of what?—About this procession in Lurgan.

74. Were they shopkeepers who complained?—Shopkeepers and others.

75. What do you think; these poor fellows that go straggling about the streets at the tail of a drum, and showing about bits of rags and ribbons, are rather objects of contempt, than pity and animosity?—I think not.

76. What do they get by going about in that way; you think it beneath you, a man rising in the force, and not getting proper reward; don't you think it would be beneath your dignity to be offended with these poor fools?—I was never offended with them.

77. Nor no other man of sense. Do you know that these men have been charged with felony for this procession?—I believe some of them have.

78. Don't you know they are charged with being guilty of manslaughter or murder; manslaughter, at least?—Some of them were, I believe, charged with manslaughter.

79. And that these men in Lurgan were treated as accountable for what occurred at Tait's house?—I believe so.

80. Are they not so charged?—I believe so.

81. Don't you know the county has been proclaimed because of this?—I am quite well aware of it.

82. Because three guns were snatched out of Tait's house, and used for five minutes?—I believe only two.

83. And one out of another house?—Yes, I believe so.

84. By

Head Constable Neale M'Carron.

8 March 1861.

84. By infuriated people?—I don't know what they were; I did not see them.

85. And don't you know any smart young policeman, who likes a buxom lass, may go and search her under pretence of looking for arms?—I suppose he might.

86. That would be very pleasant?—I don't think it would.

87. Not for you, but for a hearty, stout young fellow?—Nor for a hearty, stout young fellow.

88. And that was done within a week or eight days after?—I believe within eight days.

89. Did you think the entire county, Armagh, was so disturbed that the arms should be taken from the people. I am not speaking of Derrymacash?—I don't know. Some parts of the county were proclaimed before that.

90. I am not speaking of Crossmaglen. They prosecuted them after the proclamation expired. It is an easy way to convict for poaching to prosecute a poor fellow that goes out after a hare in winter, for carrying arms in a proclaimed district; is not that a very handy way for a magistrate who does not like to have a poor fellow going to shoot in winter?—I don't know.

91. Indicting and prosecuting him for having no right to carry arms abroad?—The Excise can prosecute for poaching.

92. Yes; but the Excise is a very lumbering, slow body. If you were a justice of the peace, with fair round belly, with good capon lined, don't you think if any young fellow, like M'Carron, or some other ancient name, was taken up for being cut shooting in a proclaimed district ——?—I don't think he should take out fire-arms at all.

93. Suppose his name were M'Mahon or O'Carroll?—I don't care what his name was.

94. Do you approve of these proclamations; are they not very handy things?—They give me very little thought, whether they are handy or not.

95. Is it not your duty to understand your duty and powers under this Act of Parliament?—I am quite well aware of it.

96. Do you think the whole county, Armagh, should have been proclaimed for this occurrence?—It is not for me to speak about that. Those who are higher in office are to judge of that.

97. You agree with Cassio, that the officer should not think before the lieutenant, or even go to Heaven before him. Did you ever hear that played: "Oh," says Cassio, when drunk, "you are not to go to Heaven before the lieutenant." Did the people assemble together in Lurgan that day; assemble together?—They came in in large numbers.

98. Was there any assembly of them?—They came in after each other.

99. When they were all in, did they form one assembly?—They did not all form one assembly, for they went into different public-houses.

100. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I must get the answer exactly. You were asked whether they were all in one body?—They all moved in a crowd after each other. The street was quite full from one end to the other.

101. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Did they form an assembly in the street. The street might be full, as this court-house, and we are not an assembly?—They were all in a crowd.

102. What is the difference between a crowd and an assembly. You cannot disperse a crowd. This beautiful Act of Parliament does not authorise you to disperse a crowd. It must be an assembly. Do you know what an assembly is?—A large number of people collected together.

103. Meeting together?—Yes.

104. What is the difference between that and a crowd?—I don't know; you can define it yourself.

105. You ought to know. If you attempted to disperse a crowd you would be liable to an indictment. The law allows you to disperse an assembly. What is the difference between a crowd and an assembly? Must they not have a common purpose?—I believe they must.

106. And be all collected together for that purpose, and meet in one body?—Yes.

107. Did you parade your men this morning?—I did not.

108. Don't you generally do it at the assizes?—When I am at home, I do.

109. What do you do when you parade them?—They are met together there; I tell them to fall in.

110. What does falling in mean?—Assembled for drill.

111. Does not every man know his place?—Yes.

112. They wheel, they advance, they retire; they wheel to the right about, single line, double line?—Yes.

113. Column?—Yes.

114. Echelon?—They go through all them sometimes.

115. Right shoulder forward?—Yes, and left shoulder forward.

116. Did you see any of that done in Lurgan that day?—I did not.

117. There is no harm in going to church?—Not the slightest; not the slightest.

118. Did these people go to church that day?—Well, I believe they did not. I think church was over before they came into town.

119. Do you mean to say there was no church in town that day?—I believe there was. There were placards up to that effect for some days prior to it, but I am really not aware.

120. That the admirers of King William's memory were to go to church?—There were placards up through the town of Lurgan that church would be held at a certain hour.

121. There is sometimes a flag at that church?—There is no doubt there are.

122. Did you ever know of any one attacking that flag, any Roman-catholic?—Never.

123. Never?—Never in my life, never since I knew Lurgan.

124. You have known Lurgan for a long time?—Yes, nearly 22 years.

125. You never heard them say they were displeased with it?—I heard them say they were displeased with the ringing of the bell on the 12th, and with the flags also.

126. With an intention to insult; everything depends on the way it is done?—I believe so.

127. Now what do you think of the great Daniel O'Connell, do you agree with him that a procession in honour of King William, on the 12th of July, was no insult to Roman-catholics?—I believe there are hundreds know nothing of him.

128. He says: "These Orange processions on the 12th of July and other days were for many years subject to no kind of jealousy with the Catholics. On the contrary, in 1782 the first volunteer corps, which fired a salute before the statue

Head Constable Neale M'Carron.

8 March 1861.

statue of King William the Third in Dublin was the Irish Catholic Brigade, commanded by Marquis Wellesley. So far from any jealousy being entertained with reference to the event commemorated on that occasion, there was not a Catholic whom it did not rejoice to reflect that King William succeeded, and that King James was defeated. There was not a Catholic who did not hold the character of the former in the greatest respect, and regard the character of the latter with the greatest and most sovereign contempt. Therefore there was no rational ground for these processions being considered as an insult to the Catholics." Do you agree with that, that there is not any rational ground to consider these processions as an insult to the Catholics—rational, now? I don't speak of quarrelsome, angry, foolish, wicked people, but of rational sober men, enjoying the privileges of the British constitution, seeing his fellow-subjects enjoying them, rejoicing in them, desiring to open them, and that the best men should get the bounty and power of the State, whether Roman-catholics or Protestants? —I don't think a rational man is the least offended.

129. Would an irrational man?—They are in a different position altogether.

130. You have arrested people for robbery before now?—I have repeatedly.

131. What is the difference between robbery and larceny; supposing a man came and presented a pistol, and says, "Your money or your life," must not the man the pistol is so presented at be put in fear?—Undoubtedly.

132. Suppose he knows the pistol is not loaded, is he put in any fear?—He ought not to fear.

133. Suppose it was a tobacco pipe?—That would be no harm.

134. Did you ever hear of Atkins, that presented the tobacco pipe at the great Counsellor Dwyer?—I never heard that.

135. He must be put in fear. Don't you know that a timid man, a foolish man that fancies causes of fear that don't exist, or supposes that cannons will come on shore out of a frigate in the offing and murder him or her; is that a feeling of fear?—I don't know.

136. Don't you know it must be a feeling of fear that will affect a man of consistent mind?—He must be afraid.

137. Don't you think the animosity must be the animosity of a rational being?—Religious animosity may.

138. In your opinion, any animosity that existed was causeless?—I don't know whether it existed or not.

139. But if it were, it was perfectly causeless? —I don't know that.

140. Have you not agreed that no rational man would be offended?—He might not.

141. You said there was no cause why a rational man should be offended?

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] That is not what he said. He said rational men ought not to be offended.

Witness.] I might not be offended. For my part I was not offended, but I cannot answer for others.

142. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I am sure you are telling everything perfectly true, and giving your evidence most fairly. Don't you know that a large number of those people live in Derryadd? —I believe a large number of them do live in that quarter.

143. And that the way they went was the proper way home?—No doubt that was the straight line home to Derryadd.

144. Were there magistrates in Lurgan that day?—There were.

144*. Now here is what magistrates are commanded by the law to do: "And be it enacted, that any justice or justices of the peace shall proceed, with such assistance as in the judgment of such justice or justices may be necessary, to the place where any such assemblage of persons, hereby declared to be unlawful, shall be held or take place; and such justice or justices, or one of such, or some other person by their or his order, shall then and there read or repeat aloud to the persons so assembled, a command or notice to disperse, in the words or to the effect following, that is to say, Our Sovereign Lady the Queen doth charge and command all persons being here assembled immediately to disperse, and peaceably to depart, upon pain of fine or imprisonment, according to the statute passed in the 13th year of the reign of Queen Victoria, to restrain party processions in Ireland. God save the Queen." Did any magistrate read that that day?—Not one in my hearing.

145. Did you ever hear of it?—Being read?

145*. Yes?—No.

146. Don't you think it would have been fair to poor ignorant men coming in there, who might not have known they were doing anything wrong, for the magistrates to have done what the law commands them to do, if they had been assembled?—I don't think it would have been of the least use.

146*. Would it not have been fair?—A magistrate might have read it.

147. He is commanded to read it. If cause for reading it existed, he violated his duty by not reading it. Did you represent to any magistrate that causes for reading that proclamation existed? —I did not.

147*. "If any one or more of the persons so met or assembled together as aforesaid shall not disperse and depart within the space of one quarter of an hour from the time of such command or notice having been read or repeated aloud as aforesaid, such person or persons shall be guilty of a misdemeanor." Have you read that?—I did.

148. You are aware of your duty in that respect?—Yes.

148*. And if anyone had been ordered to depart and had not departed, you had him there and could have proved a case against him without a doubt?—No doubt.

149. You did not do that, and you left it to the poor people themselves, of a different party, to come up and swear against one another; is not that what you did?—It is.

149*. You know that no two have agreed in their swearing?—I believe some have.

150. I am speaking of the investigation after this affair; I want to know whether from information you received, there was any riotous conduct on the part of the Roman-catholics about Derrymacash, or Rooney's corner that day?—I was told in Lurgan, there were two Roman-catholics shot.

The *Attorney General.*] I object to this; you are asking him what he heard.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What this man might have heard is wholly irrelevant to the question; how it tests his credit, I cannot see.

151. Mr.

151. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Well, I will not press it; "And it shall be lawful for the justice or justices who shall have read or repeated, or who shall have ordered to be read or repeated such command or notice, or for any other justice or justices of the peace to seize, or by order to any constable or other person, to cause to be seized and detained for the use of Her Majesty, any such firearms or other offensive weapons, and any such banner, emblem, flag, or symbol"?—I think that is the last Act.

152. It is not the last Act, it is a very old thing; did you seize any flags?—Not one; there was no flag.

153. Did you seize any emblems?—No.

154. Were there any emblems to seize?—No more than ribbons in their button holes.

155. Is that an emblem?—It is said to be an emblem on the 12th July.

156. I ask you, is it?—I believe it is on the 12th July.

157. What?—A colour of that kind on a man's breast.

158. Is an emblem of what?—Of a party.

159. Don't you know it is the emblem of freedom, the orange?—I don't believe it is.

160. Don't you know the shamrock is the emblem of faith?—I believe it is.

161. Don't you know the orange itself is the emblem of freedom; do you know what white is the emblem of? Is it not the emblem of purity? Do you know what the violet is the emblem of? Constancy. Do you know what emblem means?

The *Solicitor General.*] I object to Mr. M'Mechan telling the witness what anything means.

162. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Do you know what emblem means, I don't believe the Solicitor General does?—I do know.

163. What?—An emblem to celebrate a certain day, or any colour or flag.

164. An emblem means, to celebrate a certain day, is that what you say?—Yes, any party emblem.

165. What is an emblem, let me know the meaning of the word?—It is a flag or other colour carried on a certain day.

Head Constable Neale M'Carron.

8 March 1861.

166. Who told you that?—I cannot tell.

167. You were never told; have you not a "Policeman's Manual"?—I have.

168. You have instructions in that respect as to your duty?—No doubt.

169. Have you any instructions about an emblem in it?

The *Solicitor General.*] I object.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] There is an objection made to your question; there is considerable difficulty in dealing with a matter of this kind. I cannot say that there may not be a remote way in which this bears upon the particular question, whether those things were calculated to provoke animosity. You apply that, Mr. M'Mechan, to the charge, or as a test to this gentleman?

The *Solicitor General.*] I don't object to his asking about any emblem, but I object to his asking as to the instructions which are said to be contained in the "Policeman's Manual."

170. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Have you any directions from any of your superior officers, informing you what an emblem was?

The *Solicitor General.*] I object to that.

Baron *Fitzgerald* allowed the objection.

171. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Very well, at all events you seized neither flag, nor emblem, nor banner; now what is the symbol, was there any symbol there that day?—I believe not.

172. Tell me what a symbol is?—Well, I cannot.

173. Did you seize any firearms?—I seized none.

174. Did you see any to seize?—There was one seized in the town that day.

175. Were you there?—I was not.

176. Had the persons been commanded to disperse?—No.

177-8. Then it was seized illegally?—It was not; I believe it was not seized illegally.

THOMAS M'GILLIGAN, sworn; and Examined by Sir THOMAS STAPLES, Q.C.

179. WHERE do you live?—Ballinamoney.

180. Is that near Lurgan?—Yes, sir.

181. Do you remember the 12th of July last? Yes, I do.

182. Were you in Lurgan that day?—Yes, sir.

183. At what hour of the day did you go into the town of Lurgan?—Ten o'clock.

184. In the morning?—Yes.

185. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] That is, came into town?—Yes.

186. Sir *Thomas Staples,* Q. C.] How long did you remain there?—Till after three o'clock.

187. After three o'clock in the afternoon?—Yes.

188. Did you see any number of persons in the town that day?—It was full.

189. Were you along with any number of people yourself?—Yes; I was along with them coming home.

190. That is, coming from Lurgan?—Yes.

191. About what time did you leave the town?—It was after three o'clock.

Thomas M'Gilligan.

192. Now did you hear any noise, any music?—Yes, sir, I heard music.

193. What kind?—I don't know.

194. Don't you know what the instruments were?—Oh, yes; there were fifes and drums.

195. How many?—I could not tell.

196. Were there more than two or three?—Oh, yes, there were more.

197. Tell us, as near as you can, how many drums there were?—I could not.

198. As near as you can; were there more than two?—Oh, yes, there were more than two. I cannot tell any more.

199. Were there more than four?—

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] He says there were more than two, but he cannot tell any more.

200. Sir *Thomas Staples,* Q. C.] Were there any fifes?—Yes, there were.

201. About how many?—I could not tell.

202. You can make an estimate, and you are bound to do it, on your oath?—There might be three.

Thomas M'Gilligan.
8 March 1861.

203. Did you see any colours or ribbons?—Yes; I seen ribbons on Joseph Robinson's breast. That was all I seen.

204. Where was Joseph Robinson at the time; was he amongst these people?—Yes.

205. What colour was that?—There was orange and blue.

206. Did you see any fire-arms?—Yes, sir; I seen him with a pistol.

207. Any other fire-arms?—No, I did not.

208. Any swords?—No.

209. Were all the persons you speak of on foot?—Yes, only Stevenson Turkington. He was on horseback.

210. Do you see him here now?—Yes; there he is (*identifies him*).

211. Was there any other person on horseback?—I don't know any other.

212. Was there another person on horseback?—Yes, there was.

213. Where was that other person?—He was alongside of Turkington.

214. When they were leaving the town, where was Turkington and the other person, whoever he was, in regard to the other people, behind or before them?—He was a bit afore them.

215. Did you go along with those persons when they were leaving the town?—I went down to the railway bridge with them.

216. Did you leave them there?—Yes, I did.

217. When you left them there, did they go on, or not?—Yes, they went on.

218. On what road?—Towards Derrymacash.

219. Were they the same party that left Lurgan that went on towards Derrymacash?—Yes.

220. And did those two persons on horseback stay in front of them?—Yes.

221. Were the drums played at all as they went along?—Yes.

222. Can you say what tunes they played?—No, sir, I cannot.

223. Do you see any other person here that you saw in that party that day, or going along the road?—Yes, I saw that man there, Murphy.

224. What is his Christian name?—Christy. (*Identifies him*).

225. Had you known him before?—Yes.

225.* Had he anything particular about him?—I seen him with a fife.

226. Was he playing it?—Yes.

227. Do you see any other person who was there?—Yes; I seen Richard, there.

228. What is his name?—Richard Murphy.

229. Is he a brother of Christy?—Yes.

230. What was he doing?—I seen him beating a drum.

231. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Has he identified him?—Yes. (*Identifies Richard Murphy*).

232. Sir *T. Staples,* Q. C.] Do you see any other person that was there?—Yes, sir, I see Sam Pickering.

233. What was he doing?—I didn't see him do anything.

234. Was he going along with the rest?—Yes.

235. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What is his name?—Sam. Pickering.

236-7. Sir *Thomas Staples,* Q. C.] Do you see any other person that was in the party?—I cannot say I do.

238-9. Do you know William Castles?—Yes, I do, but I don't see him there.

Sir *Thomas Staples,* Q. C.] Let William Castles, of Gravel-hole, come forward. (*A man stood forward in the dock*).

240-1. Sir *Thomas Staples,* Q.C.] Do you know that man?—No. There is William Castles, or Bilty Addy.

Sir *Thomas Staples,* Q. C.] William Castles of Derrymacash, is he there? Let him come forward; a man of that name has pleaded (*Another man is put forward in the dock*).

Witness.]—That is him (*identifies him*).

Sir *Thomas Staples,* Q. C.] That man has pleaded.

The *Clerk of the Crown.*] Yes.

242. Sir *Thomas Staples,* Q. C.] What was that man doing?—He was beating a drum.

243. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You said he had some other name?—Bilty Addy.

244. Sir *Thomas Staples,* Q. C.] Do you see any other person there you know was in that crowd that day?—Yes, I seen M'Keown there.

245. What was he doing?—I didn't see him doing anything.

246. Had he any ribbons on him?—No, not to my seeing.

247. What was he doing there?—He was walking along the road with the rest.

248. Do you know where he lives?—Oh, yes.

249. Where?—On the bay.

250. Was he in Lurgan?—Yes.

251. And he went along with the party in the way you have told?—Yes.

252. Do you see any other that you know was there?—I cannot say that I do.

253. When you left them they went on in the way you have told?—Yes.

254. They were playing on the fife, some of them?—Yes.

255. Do you know any tune they played?—I do not.

256. Are you sure?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Meade.*

257. You went into Lurgan that morning at 10 o'clock, and left in the afternoon?—Yes.

258. You went along with the Protestant party?—Coming home I did.

259. Are you aware you rendered yourself liable to an indictment for a procession?—I was not in procession.

260. By the virtue of your oath were you not in the procession?—I was walking on the footpath, and the others in the middle of the road.

261. Will you swear none of the others were walking on the footpath?—A few might.

262. You walked in procession, according to the Attorney General's statement, and with a man who had ribbons in his breast; are you sure?—Yes, I am sure.

263. The ribbons in his breast?—Yes.

264. You saw no flags?—No.

265. You saw no banners; you know what a banner is, a flag raised upon a long stick?—I did not.

266. You went as far as the railway bridge?—Yes.

267. And then turned back again?—I went into Lurgan again.

268. Did you go home that evening, or remain in Lurgan that night?—I went home that evening.

269. Among those people on the road were boys and girls, and men and women?—Yes.

270. There

270. There were drums beating, and you don't know what they were playing?—Yes.

271. It was a fine day?—It was a brave day.

272. It was fine fun?—It was fun for some, and not for others.

273. Fun for you, you went with them?—I was going home.

274. You swear you turned back?—I was going home.

275. You turned back?—I was afraid to go any farther with them.

276. You swear that?—I do.

277. Had any person threatened you?—No; they did not.

278. Why were you afraid to go on with them?—By their discourse along the road.

279. You swear that?—I do.

280. You expect that jury to believe you?—I care not much whether they do or not.

281. Were there any Orangemen in Lurgan when you returned?—What time?

282. After leaving the Long Plains?—There might be some, but I did not take notice to any.

283. You did not see any?—No.

284. They must have left?—There might have been some in some of the houses.

285. Did you express your fears to any one?—I did not.

286. Did you tell any one you were afraid of your life?—I did not.

287. What time did you return home?—I could not tell; it was near dark.

288. What time is near dark in July?—Some nights it gets darker sooner than others.

289. What hour?—I could not tell.

290. Seven o'clock?—I could not tell what o'clock it was.

291. Eight o'clock?—I could not tell what o'clock it was.

292. You cannot swear what time you left or got home that night?—I cannot. It was near dark when I got home.

293. Were you talking with anybody when walking with the Protestant party going towards the Long Plain?—I did not.

294. Went along watching them?—I did.

295. Had you ever seen an Orange procession before?—I did.

296. How old are you?—About 23.

297. Do you recollect ever seeing before the year 1850 an Orange procession?—Well, I don't know what number it might have been, but I have seen them.

298. I mean 10 or 12 years ago. Do you recollect seeing an Orange procession 10 or 12 years ago?—I might have seen them coming into Lurgan.

299. How did they parade that time?—They had flags.

300. And banners. All that is put a stop to. They came in in marching order. There is nothing of that kind now?—It is just as well. There was no peace in the country.

301. Where do you live yourself?—Ballymoney.

302. There is a good number of Protestants about there?—There is not.

303. Do you feel any animosity towards any of these prisoners in the dock?—I do not.

304. You swear you do not?—I do.

305. Do you swear you are on friendly terms with all these men in the dock?—Yes, I do. I never had a falling out with any of them.

306. Did any of them provoke you that day?—Not a bit.

307. It is a pleasant thing. They have not as many holidays as the Catholic church?—I believe not.

308. There was some confusion here about a man named William Steenson. Is he here?—There he is (*identifies the prisoner William Steenson*).

309. Did you identify a man called Richard Murphy?—Yes.

310. Which is he?—There he is (*identifies him*).

311. Who is his father?—I don't know.

312. Who is he?—Richard Murphy, of Drumadd.

313. Do you know any other Richard Murphy?—I do not.

314. You know no other?—I do not.

314*. Where did you see him that day?—At the Long Plains.

315. You swear that?—Yes.

316. What hour?—I don't know what hour.

317. It was between three and six o'clock?—Yes.

318. Could not you say it was between three and five o'clock?—I swear it was after three o'clock when I left Lurgan.

319. Do you swear you have any idea it took two hours to go from Lurgan to the Long Plains?—I don't know how many hours it took.

320. What is the distance?—I cannot tell.

321. Is it two miles?—It is not; but I cannot tell.

322. Is it one mile?—I don't know. It is not two miles.

323. Will you swear it is one?—I will swear nothing about it.

324. Will you swear it is a mile?—I swear I don't know.

325. Will you swear you believe it to be a mile from Lurgan to the Long Plains?—I will not.

326. Yet you won't swear it did not occupy two hours in going there?—They did not occupy two hours in going there.

327. Now as regards Richard Murphy; you say he beat a drum?—Yes.

328. That was after three o'clock and before five o'clock?—Yes.

329. And that is as true as everything else you said to-day?—It is true.

330. It is as true as everything else you said to-day, that you saw Richard Murphy between 3 and 5 o'clock beating a drum?—Yes.

Re-examined by Sir *Thomas Staples*, Q. C.

331. You said you returned back when the people went on. Why did you go back and leave them?—Because they were threatening what they would do when they would go to Derrymacash. I got afraid of them.

332. What did they say that made you afraid?—Some spoke out of the crowd. A man named Armstrong advised them not to go that way. He said it was for no good they were going that way that day. And some of them spoke out.

Mr. *M'Mechan* objects.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] It is evidence. Mr. Meade asked him why he went back, and he said he went back because he was afraid.

Mr. *Meade.*] He volunteered the statement.

315.

Thomas M'Gilligan.

8 March 1861.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] We don't object, if we are allowed to cross-examine about this.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] This arises out of the cross-examination. Not a question about this was asked on the direct.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] We want to examine him as to whether his fears were well founded.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] He was cross-examined as to his fears. There was not a question asked by the Crown as to why he went back, or as to anything said by any of the party.

333. Sir *Thomas Staples*, Q. C.] What did you hear that made you go back?—Some one of the party spoke out.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I claim the right for Turkington to cross-examine. We are counsel for different parties.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I ought to have been informed of that before.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I told my learned friend, Mr. Meade, to state to the court for whom I appeared.

334. Sir *Thomas Staples*, Q. C.] Tell us what you heard them saying?—I heard them saying, one of the party speaking, that they would blow the chapel and the Papists to hell before they would go home; and I got afraid of that word. That was the cause of my turning back.

335. You then turned back?—I did.

336. Do you know who it was said that?—I do not.

337. Was it one of those persons?—Yes.

Further cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

338. Did you hear them saying anything about blowing any other person up?—Yes; I heard Joseph Robinson saying ——

339. Did you hear them saying they would murder "Black Morgan"?—I did; and I heard Joseph Robinson saying it.

340. He is your priest?—Sometimes.

341. He is your director?—Yes.

341*. You heard he was going to be murdered?—I heard Joseph Robinson saying he would shoot him before he went home.

342. That frightened you?—It was not altogether that frightened me.

343. He was your director, your parish priest, at whose knee you have gone on your knees, and you never went to tell him?—I never went on my knees to him; I live sometimes in his parish.

344. Do you ever go on your knees to any clergyman?—Whenever it answers.

345. When were you on your knees to any clergyman?—I am not bound to tell you; I will not tell you.

346. Were you ever there?—Yes.

347. When, upon your oath?—That is not a fair question to ask.

348. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Answer it, if you recollect it.

The *Attorney General.*] Answer it.

Witness.] It is about a year ago.

349. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] When were you there before that; seven years ago?—No.

350. Where were you at confession last?—Lurgan.

351. Who was the clergyman?—Dr. O'Brien.

352. Who was with you?—There was nobody with me but myself.

353. You went by yourself, alone?—Yes.

354. Was it to the chapel?—Yes.

355. Was it to the confession box. Is there any confession box there?—There is two.

356. Were you there?—Yes.

357. Was there not a great number there that day?—I didn't look.

358. Tell me the name of anyone who was with you?—I cannot recollect.

359. Were there not many there with you?—There was some.

360. How many?—I cannot tell. It was not the like of that I was thinking of when I went on my own business.

361. Who went before you?—I cannot tell.

362. Didn't you go in one after another?—Yes.

363. Did you know them?—No.

364. Did you know one?—No; they might be strangers.

365. Were they strangers?—Yes.

366. Were you a stranger?—I was to some of them.

367. Now, was there anyone you will name; name one if you can?—I am not going to name anybody.

368. And you did not apprise this reverend gentleman of the intention to murder him. You left him there for these assassins to murder. Did you think they were going to murder him?—What could I think else?

369. Did you think it your duty to warn him of his danger?—I wouldn't go.

370. Did anybody touch you?—No.

371. Did anybody threaten you?—No.

372. Did anybody speak to you?—No.

373. Did they murder Mr. Morgan?—No.

374. He is alive and well?—Yes.

375. And long may he be so. Did you go that night when you returned, to see was he murdered?—No.

376. Did you go to see whether your chapel was wrecked?—No.

The *Attorney General.*] It might be convenient if my learned friends would mention for whom they appear.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What the Attorney General says is quite fair enough.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I say, I am concerned for Turkington, the drummer, and William Castles, and Steenson and Richard Murphy.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I understood him to cross-examine this witness on the ground that he was counsel for Turkington. That is what he directed Mr. Meade to state to me. Now he seems to be for other parties. He names Richard Murphy.

The *Attorney General.*] And William Castles.

377. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] (To the *Witness.*) Do you know Turkington?

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What is this for?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I have got instructions from this party to ask the question.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] First, I want to know for whom you appear. We cannot have more confusion about this matter. Mr. Meade unfortunately seems to have been furnished with very little information on this point.

Mr.

Mr. *Meade.*] I got a brief as to all. I am not very particular.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] So I thought.

The *Attorney General.*] My only anxiety is to have some regularity.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] When counsel says he appears for certain parties, I ought to have been told of it at the proper time.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I am for James Turkington, Abraham, William Castles, and Christy Murphy. There are three Castles, I believe.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Are these yours, William Castles and Edward Castles?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Yes, and William Steenson.

The *Attorney General.*] I don't understand my other learned friends to take any other prisoners.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I understood Mr. Meade to say, he appears for all.

Mr. *Kaye.*] I appear for Richard Murphy.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Mr. Meade is for all the rest.

Mr. *Meade.*] I suppose it is better for me to take the rest.

Mr. *Kaye.*] There are two Richard Murphys. I appear for this man who has been identified. I take both the Richard Murphys.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Do you wish to ask this man any question? Thomas M'Gilligan.

Mr. *Kaye.*] No, I do not.—(After a pause)— 8 March 1861.

378. Mr. *Kaye.*] (To the *Witness.*) Do you know this man Murphy?—Yes.

379. Do you know he is the son of Saunders Murphy?—No.

380. You only know him by appearance?—That is all.

Mr. *M'Mechan* was about to ask the witness a question, when

Baron *Fitzgerald* said, I understood you had closed your cross-examination.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Will your Lordship put the question for me, Where did he first see Stevenson Turkington?

381. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] (To *Witness.*) Where did you first see Stevenson Turkington?—At the Long Plain.

382. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Did you see him coming up, and getting before the party?—I saw him when he was up.

383. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] There was but one gun among them, or a pistol?—It was a pistol; that was all I seen.

384. That you saw with Joseph —?—Joseph Robinson.

A *Juror.*] The jury want to know when he went to Lurgan in the morning?

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Yes, he has stated, "I was in Lurgan that day. Went to the town at 10 o'clock in the morning."

JAMES MORROGH, sworn; and Examined by Mr. M'DONNELL, Q.C.

385. WHERE do you live?—Tannamore West.

386. How far is that from Derrymacash?—It is not very far.

387. Is it on the Lurgan or Portadown side? As you go from Mark Rooney's.

388. Is it beyond Rooney's from Lurgan?—Yes.

389. Do you recollect the evening of the 12th of July last?—I do.

390. Were you employed at your work that evening?—I was.

391. What kind of work?—I was attending manure.

392. Did anything particular occur that evening that drew your attention?—No, sir, only I heard the drums coming.

393. Were you at your work at that time?—I was.

394. What did you do in consequence of that?—I came to the hill where the drums were coming.

395. What hill?—Mark Rooney's.

396. Was that where you first met them, at Mark Rooney's?—Yes.

397. Tell the jury what you saw when you came up to where they were drumming?—I saw the Protestant procession coming up the road, up to the hill.

398. That is coming from Lurgan to the hill?—Yes, I stood there till they came up.

399. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Coming from what direction?—From Lurgan.

400. Mr. *M'Donnell,* Q.C.] What did you see when they came up?—I saw them beating drums and playing fifes.

401. Do you know the persons that were playing the drums and fifes?—I know'd some of them. J. Morrogh.

402. Do you see them here?—I see some of them.

403. Name them; any one that was beating a drum?—Bilty Addy.

404. What is his proper name?—I am not sure; I think it is William Castles.

405. He is familiarly called Bilty Addy?—Yes.

406. Do you see him here?—Yes; there he is (*identifies him*).

407. Was he beating a drum?—Yes.

408. Name any other you saw?—I saw Cinnamond Hughes.

409. Is he here?—I don't see him.

410. Any other?—I saw William Wright.

411. Any other?—I saw Christy Murphy.

412. Was he doing anything?—Playing the fife.

413. Can you name any other?—James Turkington (*identifies him*).

414. Well?—Thomas Humphrys.

415. Any other?—William Humphrys.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I would like to have both persons produced for identification.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] All he can say is, that he saw a man named William Humphrys, and a man named Thomas Humphrys. How can they be identified?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] According to the uniform practice.

J. Morrogh.

8 March 1861.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You will find it perfectly useless telling me what is the uniform practice. If you give me an authority I will bow to it, but it is perfectly idle telling me what you say is the uniform practice.

416. Mr. *M'Donnell,* Q. C.] Mention any other persons you saw. How many drums and fifes did you see?—I saw three drums, but I could not mention the number of fifes.

417. What did they do after you first saw them at Rooney's Corner?—They went down towards the chapel.

418. Did you stand at the corner while they were passing?—I did.

419. Did you see any emblems, or banners, or signs?—I seen some colours, but I don't know the people who had them.

420. What kind of colours?—Purple colours.

421. Where were they?—They had them in their breasts.

422. Did you see any arms or weapons?—I did.

423. What did you see?—I saw guns and pistols.

424. When they were passing?—Not when they were passing.

425. After?—Yes.

Mr. *M'Donnell,* Q.C.] I am asking only what you saw when they were passing.

426. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What did you see?—I saw guns and pistols.

427. Mr. *M'Donnell,* Q.C.] Where did you see guns and pistols?—I saw pistols at the chapel.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] He said he did not see them when passing.

428. Mr. *M'Donnell,* Q.C.] You saw guns and pistols when they were passing at the chapel?—I did.

429. Where were you then?—I was behind them.

430. And you saw them?—I did.

431. State what you saw?—I saw them firing pistols at the chapel.

432. How many shots were fired?—I could not mention the number.

433. Several shots?—Yes.

434. Did you know the persons who fired the shots?—I did not.

435. Did you see any other shots?—When I went down the road I seen shots.

436. Further on?—Yes.

437. You did not know who fired the pistol?—I did not.

438. State what you saw?—They passed on down the road, and there were stones thrown.

439. Where did the stone throwing begin?—It commenced at the chapel.

440. Did you see the persons who threw the stones?—I saw one that I knew.

441. Is he here?—Yes.

442. What is his name?—Turkington.

443. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Is that James?—Yes.

444. Mr. *M'Donnell.*] You say you saw stones throwing, and named one person who threw stones?—Yes.

445. Were there any Roman-catholics standing at the chapel at the time?—I did not see any. Any I saw was behind them.

446. Were there stones thrown on both sides at this time?—There was.

447. How long did the stone throwing continue?—It continued, I suppose, about a quarter of an hour.

448. Were they in motion at that time?—

449. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] How long do you say it continued?—About a quarter of an hour.

450. Mr. *M'Donnell,* Q. C.] Was the Protestant party in motion at that time?—They were.

451. What direction were they going?—They were going down the road.

452. Was that towards Tait's?—Yes.

453. Where was the Roman-catholic party?—They were behind them.

454. Were they in motion also?—They were.

455. Following them?—Yes.

456. Did you see any stones thrown before the pistols were fired?—No.

457. How far did the stone throwing continue up the road, or down the road?—It continued as far as—It began at the chapel, and continued on as far as Walsh's loanin.

458. That is a short distance before you reach Tait's?—Yes.

459. Do you know where Elizabeth Spellman lives?—Yes, I do.

460. That is called the Widow Spellman?—Yes.

461. Is that opposite the "loanin"?—It is this side of it.

462. When you got there, how far did you go up the road?—I went as far as Walsh's "loanin."

463. Did you stop there any time?—I did.

464. How long?—I could not just mention the time that I stopped.

465. Were you quarter of an hour there?—No, I was not.

466. Was there any firing when you got there?—There was.

467. State what you saw; are you able to say how many shots were fired?—I could not say how many.

468. You heard shots there?—I did.

469. Did you see any person who fired the shots there?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

470. Who fired the shots?—William Humphrys and Thomas Humphrys.

471. Whom did they fire at?—They fired at the Catholics who were standing behind them.

472. Did they kill any of them?—There was one of them killed.

473. What is his name?—Thomas Murphy.

474. Where were William Humphrys and Thomas Humphrys standing when they fired the shot?—They were standing between Tait's house and Walsh's loanin, a little at this side of Tait's house.

475. How were they standing, those men that fired?—They were standing with the guns pointed up towards—

476. Were they standing?—They were.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Show me the indictment against Samuel Tait and William and Thomas Humphrys.

The *Attorney General.*] I don't know whether Mr. M'Mechan should get this indictment.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Do you object?

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] He asks you for it. It is for you to say whether you object. I cannot see the relevancy of it.

The

The *Attorney General.*] I shall not object.

477. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Were you examined before the grand jury?—I was.

478. Did you swear before the grand jury that Samuel Tait and William and Thomas Humphreys fired the shots at Thomas Murphy and Charles M'Cann?—I did not swear against Sam Tait at all.

479. Did Sam Tait fire the shot?—I could not say whether he did or not.

480. Whom did you see in your party when those shots were fired?—I saw Thomas Murphy.

481. Only?—Yes.

482. There was no other of your party in your view at the time the shots were fired?—They were rather behind us.

483. Did you see Charles M'Cann?—I seen him on the road.

484. Where was he standing?—He was standing behind Murphy.

485. Did you or did you not see Charles M'Cann when the shot was fired?—I did not.

486. Was he convenient to Murphy, who was between you and the men who fired the shots?—I did not see anyone.

487. Were those men by themselves, or were others of their party near them or with them?—The men that fired the shots?

488. Mr. *M'Mechan.*]—Yes?—Their party was behind them, lower down, and they were up, like, out of them.

489. How far were they in front of their party?—I could not say how far they were. They came running out in front of their party.

490. Did you see them come running out of their party?—I did.

491. Do you you know Sam Tait?—I do.

492. Do you know him well?—I do know him very well.

493. How far were you from those men that fired the shots?—I could not just say the distance that I was from them.

494. How far is it from Walsh's Loanin to Tait's house?—I could not say how far.

495. Is it, in your opinion, 185 yards?—I could not say.

496. If a surveyor swore 185 yards, would you believe him?—I could not tell; I never measured it.

497. Just in that distance between Walsh's Loan and Tait's house, did those men come forward to one-third of the distance from Tait's house when they fired?—I don't know.

498. They came some considerable distance?—I could not tell how far.

499. Did they stand up?—When shooting?

500. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Yes?—They did.

501. Did they present their guns at Murphy?—They presented their guns where Murphy was standing up the road.

502. Did Murphy fall?—Yes.

503. Before they came forward to do that, did they run forward from the crowd?—They did.

504. Upon your oath was Sam Tait one of them?—He was not.

505. Are you sure that William Humphrys was one of them?—I am.

506. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I ask to have William Humphrys produced.—(To the *Witness.*) Was it the widow's son?—It was.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] There is considerable difficulty in my doing that now. Here is a man called to prove a murder against a man named William Humphrys; you ask to have that man produced. Surely that would not be common justice to William Humphrys.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I will argue nothing with your Lordship; if you decide against me I will submit.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] The man is not on trial.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] It is not unusual, and it is not unreasonable.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You say there is a man named William Humphrys in the gaol. You ask me to produce that man to have him identified, and he not charged.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] He is charged.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] That is what you are assuming. You say, because a certain man is in gaol that that is the man of whom this person is swearing.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I want to prove it. If you decide it, I have nothing to say. I will not argue with your Lordship at all.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Proceed, now.

507. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] (To the *Witness.*) That was William Humphrys, the widow's son?—Yes.

508. Where did he live?—Near Derrymacash.

509. Near you?—Not very far away.

510. You know him very well?—I know him very well.

511. Was William Wright there?—He was.

512. Did you see him fire one of those shots?—No.

513. Did he fire one of those shots?—No.

514. You did nothing on that occasion?—I did.

514*. Did you bear animosity to these men?—Not a bit.

515. Did you on that day?—I did when they done the harm.

516. That was when they shot the men?—Yes.

517. But not till then?—No.

518. Their walking excited no animosity in your mind?—It did not till the shooting began.

519. If there had been no shooting, would you have ever told the police about it?—I think not.

520. Had they flags?—I seen no flags.

521. Had they banners?—I seen nothing, only just the ribbons tied in their breasts. That is all the colours I seen.

522. Had they emblems?—I seen nothing but that with them.

523. Had they emblems?—I don't know what emblems is.

524. Had they symbols?—I could not say.

525. Had they emblems of party?—They had drums and fifes.

526. Are drums and fifes emblems of party? Are you fond of music yourself?—Not very.

527. You like a dance sometimes?—No.

528. You threw a stone yourself?—I did.

529. How large was it?—I could not say; it could not be very large. There was small stones on the road.

530. Fresh, sharp-cornered, broken stone?—Yes; it was one of those stones on the road.

531. If you gave a chap a tip here (*pointing to the temple*) it would settle him?—I never inquired about it.

532. If you did, would it not soften a skull?—It might a little.

533. Might it not drive the skull into the brain?—I don't know.

534. Where

J. Morrogh. 8 March 1861.

534. Where were you when the procession came to Rooney's Corner?—I was standing opposite the road.

535. Were you at Walsh's house?—I was.

536. How many with you?—There was Thomas Murphy.

537. That is the deceased boy?—Yes.

538. No wonder you are sorry about what happened him. So are we all?—I don't know that.

539. Do you swear we are not?—No.

540. There is a hedge opposite the chapel?—Yes.

541. Is it not just opposite the chapel?—Not exactly, but it is very close.

542. Within that is a brickfield?—Yes.

543. There is a number of stones gathered there that have been taken from the clay before they are made into brick?—I cannot tell. The brick that was made there was made of road dirt, and the stones in it were not very large.

544. Do you mean to say they were making bricks of road dirt?—Yes; mixing it.

545. Bricks of road clay?—Yes.

546. How many of you were there at Rooney's Corner?—I don't mean to say how many there were. I don't think there were any at the corner except lumps of boys and girls, except me and Murphy.

547. Will you swear there were not 30?—I will.

548. Were there 25?—I cannot say.

549. Do you know the Wolf's-hill boys?—I do, some.

550. You were not examined at these assizes before?—No.

551. You were not examined at Tait's trial?—No.

552. Do you know Denis Stuart?—I do.

553. Where did you go after poor Murphy fell?—I came home very shortly after.

554. Do you know John Heyburn?—I do.

555. Did you shout any at all?—I did not.

556. At Rooney's Corner?—No.

556*. You swear that?—No.

557. Going to the chapel?—Yes.

558. Not a word?—Not a word.

559. You didn't call the boys on to follow you?—Not a bit of it.

560. To follow you to murder "the Orange whores' gets"?—No, indeed, I never mentioned the word.

561. It would be very wrong if you did?—I never mentioned the word.

562. Wouldn't it be very wrong?—If I done it.

563. It would have been?—Yes.

564. You did not use such a word at all?—I did not.

565. If you hadn't followed these men to the chapel, do you think they would have come back to murder you?—I don't know.

566. What do you think?—If they had not begun to fire the pistols at the chapel we would not have followed them.

567. Do you swear that?—Yes.

568. Do you swear you remained at Rooney's Corner till the procession reached the chapel?—I do not.

569. Had they fired pistols at the chapel before you followed them?—They had not.

570. You have sworn you would not have followed them had they not fired at the chapel?—Not farther than the chapel.

571. That is your explanation?—Yes.

572. What did you follow them to the chapel to do?—Just walked after them; behind them down that length.

573. Threw no stones?—Not one at that time.

574. Till you got to the chapel, there was not a stone thrown from your party, you swear?—Not one.

575. You swear that?—I do.

576. Not a stone at all?—Not one.

577. Why did you follow them to the chapel?—I just walked down after them.

578. Was it for love?—It was not.

579. For hatred?—Nor for hatred.

580. For fun?—Just for fun.

581. Had you your coat off?—Yes, my Lord, I was working without my coat that day.

582. Did you go into Mark Rooney's field?—I did not.

583. You swear that?—I do.

584. The brickfield?—Yes.

585. Were you in it that day at all?—No.

586. Did you call the people in after you?—I did not.

587. Were no stones thrown until the shots were fired?—Not one.

588. You swear that?—I do.

589. What was shot at the chapel?—I could not say; it was a pistol was shot; I could not say what was shot from it.

590. Show me the way the man who fired the pistol held it?—Held it that way (*horizontally*).

591. He did not raise it that way (*up*)?—Oh, there were one or two shots fired.

592. I want to know about this one; how did he raise his arm?—Just that way (*straight*).

593. As he would at the seven inches; the seven duelling inches; do you know what that is. But he raised it?—He did.

594. To the level, and fired it?—Yes.

595. There is a wall at the chapel?—Yes.

596. Was there no one between him and the wall of the chapel when he fired?—Not one.

597. How close was he to the wall?—He was a good bit.

598. He raised the pistol and his arm horizontally, that way?—Yes.

599. Is there a hedge as well as a wall at the chapel?—There are trees planted inside of the wall.

600. They were in leaf at the time?—They were.

601. They formed what is called a hedge-row; they are planted in a row, like a hedge?—Yes.

602. That was one shot. What other shot did you see fired?—There were other shots fired from pistols too.

603. Tell me one other?—I saw one, my Lord, shot up the road to where we were standing.

604. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Was this at the chapel?—Yes.

605. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] A pistol?—Yes.

606. Did you see the man who fired it?—I did.

607. Who was he?—I don't know.

608. Did it hit anybody?—I cannot say that it did.

609. How many were there?—I could not say how many there was.

610. Of yours?—Yes.

611. Were there 50?—There was not.

612. Were there three?—There were.

613. Ten?

613. Ten?—I suppose there might.
614. He fired at you all?—Yes.
615. And hit none?—No.
616. How far were you from the man who fired that pistol?—I could not say how far.
617. As far as from the jury?—About that.
618. Did he raise his arm, in that manner, to the level, and fire?—Yes.
619. Just this way (*illustrates*)?—Yes.
620. He fired and hit nobody?—No.
620*. When did you see him fire another shot?—Is it a pistol?
621. Pistol or gun, at the chapel?—I saw no gun fired at the chapel. I could not say who fired; it was fired from the crowd. I saw two men fire.
622. You saw only two shots?—Yes; but there were others.
623. You heard other shots?—I did.
624. You did not see the weapons?—No.
625. Did any of your party see them?—I cannot say.
626. Did you hear them say they saw them? I did not.
627. Did you see any shot fired at the cross on the chapel?—I did not.
628. You saw no man raise his hand that way?—No.
629. Or raise his hand above his head at all?—No; it might be done, for me.
630. You did not see it?—No.

J. Morrogh.
8 March 1861.

631. You saw two men fire two successive shots, and fire them horizontally?—Yes.
632. Mr. *Meade.*] Did you throw stones yourself?—Yes.
633. And you have not been tried?—No.
634. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You say you saw guns and pistols; did you see more than the two guns you saw fired?—I did not see more than the two guns, but I heard others.
635. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] That is at Walsh's Loaning you are speaking of?—Yes.
636. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] How many pistols did you see?—Two.
637. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Is it at the chapel?—

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I am speaking of what he saw altogether. I understood him to say that all that day he saw two guns, with William and Thomas Humphrys; and I understand him to say that during the day he saw two pistols.

637*. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] When he heard other shots which he speaks of, at Forde's Avenue, was it after Murphy was wounded he heard other shots?—Yes.
638. *A Juror.*] Did you know any one in the crowd?—I did not.
639. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Were there boys and girls mixed among the men in that crowd, the Protestants?—There was.
640. They were going promiscuously "through other"?—They were.

ELIZABETH SPELMAN, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Dix.*

641. WHERE do you live?—I live at Aughacommon.
642. Do you recollect the last 12th of July?—Yes.
643. Do you know where Derrymacash chapel is?—Yes.
644. Do you recollect being there on the evening of the 12th of July last?—Yes.
645. Do you recollect seeing anything happen whilst you were there?—Yes, I saw the Orangemen coming up in procession.
646. Did you see any men on horseback?—Yes, sir.
647. How many?—Two.
648. Where were they, in front or in rear?—They were in front.
649. Do you know the names of those men?—Yes.
650. What are their names?—Stevenson Turkington and Edward Murray.
651. Do you see either of them here?—Yes, I see Stevenson Turkington.
652. He was one of the men on horseback?—Yes.
653. Was there any music with that procession?—There was.
654. What sort of music was it?—Fifes and drums.
655. Were they playing both the fifes and the drums?—They were.
656. Did you know any person who was playing them?—Yes, sir.
657. Do you see any one here who played?—Yes, I see Christopher Murphy, who was beating a drum.
658. Did you hear any shots fired?—Yes, sir, I did.
659. Do you know who fired the shots?—Yes, sir; there was William Wright fired the first shot, and William Castles another.

E. Spelman.

660. Do you see William Castles here?—Yes, sir.
661. Is that the elderly man?—Yes.
662. He is from where?—From a place they call the Gravel Hole.
663. What did you see him do?—He fired a pistol whilst I was at the chapel.
664. Were there any stones thrown?—I saw no stones thrown until after the party passed by and fired.
665. After that was there stone-throwing?—There was.
666. At both sides, I believe?—Yes, sir.
667. Did you go home after that?—Yes, sir, I took down the fields after that.
668. You were a little frightened?—Yes, sir, I was.
669. You got home?—I did.
670. When you got home did anything happen?—Yes; when I got home to my mother's house the biggest part of them was at Tait's house, and William Wright fired a pistol through the window.
671. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] How far is your mother's house from the chapel?—It is far down the road.
672. Mr. *Dix.*] It is between Tait's house and the chapel?—Yes.
673. On the left hand side of the road?—Yes.
674. You stated that some person fired a pistol through the window?—Yes.
675. Was there anything else done?—Yes, there were stones thrown in.
676. Do you know who threw the stones?—I saw Samuel Pickering and James Turkington.
677. What did they do?—They threw stones through the window.
678. After that did you hear any shots fired?—Yes, sir, I did.

E. Spelman.

8 March 1861.

679. Whilst you were at the chapel gate did you get a blow of a stone at all?—I did, but I did not know who did it.

680. Did it hurt you much?—It cut me, but it did not do much harm.

681. Could you tell me who played the fife?—Richard Murphy.

682. There are two Richard Murphys in the dock; which of them is the man?—It was the boy with the sandy hair.

683. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Where was it that you saw him playing the fife; was it at the chapel or at Rooney's Corner?—I was not at Rooney's Corner at all; it was at the chapel.

684. Mr. *Dix.*] How many were with you at the chapel when the procession came up?—Three girls forby myself.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

685. Were you ever angry?—Well, I was.

686. Are you angry now?—No.

687. Do you bear any animosity?—No.

688. Does anyone bear you any animosity?—Not that I know of.

689. Except a girl whose sweetheart ran away from her and came to you?—I never did it that kind of way, that I would take a girl's sweetheart.

690. And if any fickle swain left you, you would let him take his way?—I would let him cool himself till he came back again.

691. Well, which do you like, black whiskers or sandy whiskers, best?—I could not tell.

692. It is by the whiskers you know this man?—I knew him before he had whiskers on him.

693. Were you much hurted?—I did not say much hurted.

694. And you were not very angry?—What would make me angry.

695. Had they as pretty a blue ribbon on them as you have on your bonnet?—I never selected any colour.

696. The blue is an orange colour, is it not?—I do not know what colour it is.

697. And the green is a very pretty colour?—It never fades.

698. Aye, all very pretty colours if they are well disposed; and a little bit of pink flower goes very well?—Only to mix them.

699. Of all the people you saw, there was this red-whiskered fellow?—I did not speak of him more than of the rest.

700. Would it make you much happier to send this poor fellow to gaol?—It neither makes me very angry nor very discontented.

701. Tell me; whilst those poor fellows were in gaol, did the neighbours help to cut down the harvest for them?—They did.

702. Yes; it was a sad, unhappy affair, but it is all over now. Did you see shots fired towards the chapel?—I did.

703. How did they hold their hand?—They fired towards the chapel with the pistol, firing straight towards the chapel.

704. Not up that way (*in the air*)?—No, they fired straight.

705. Did you ever read "Waverley"?—No.

706. Then you have a pleasure before you. You will read of the man who fired at Stirling Castle, and, what is more, Stirling Castle is there yet, for you to go and see next summer, when there is an excursion. Were both the shots fired the same way?—Of course they were; they were fired that way.

707. Did you think they were going to wreck the chapel?—I did not, for they couldn't do it a bit of harm.

708. You did not hear anybody say they were going to wreck the chapel?—I may have heard it, but I did not pay any attention to it.

709. But you heard it said, before this day, that they were going to do it?—Yes, I heard it said that the Protestant party were going to do it, but I did not mind it much.

710. Do you know Wolf's Island?—Yes.

711. You were not up there that day?—No.

712. Did Stewart come down to protect the chapel?—I do not know.

713. Did you go up to Mr. Fforde's gate?—No.

714. Did you see any sticks with them there?—I did not see them at all.

715. Was there any occasion, then, to come to protect the chapel?—They might have had occasion if they attempted to do it.

716. You never gave any mind to what you heard about their going to wreck the chapel?—No.

717. Would you not think them very quarrelsome people who came down with sticks, or grapes, or bars, that night, towards the chapel?—I did not see them.

718. Would you consider it a crime for a young man to go a mile out of his road to see you home?—I do not know any young man who would go out of his road to see me home.

719. Was the stone thrown far from you?—It was thrown from the crowd.

720. So you could not tell from which party the stone came?—I knew perfectly well that there was no stone thrown at all by the Catholics at the time.

721. You live down towards Walsh's Loaning?—Yes.

722. And Rooney's Corner is at the other side of the chapel?—Yes.

723. And you came from Walsh's Loaning towards the chapel?—Yes.

724. And in coming towards the chapel you were struck with a stone?—I was there before they came up; I was standing at the chapel gate.

725. Were you facing the gate?—No, my back was towards it.

726. And your side was to Rooney's Corner?—Yes.

727. Had the Protestant party come up at the time you were hit?—Part of them had passed the chapel.

728. Did not the stone come from the direction of Rooney's Corner?—No, it must have come from the opposite side.

729. You had your back to the chapel?—Yes.

730. And the brickfield was facing you?—Yes.

731. Were there any of the Protestant or Roman Catholic party in the brick-field?—I did not take any notice of people being in it.

732. Could they have been in it without your seeing them?—They might have been in it for me.

733. There was a fine leafy hedge there?—I do not know.

734. Were there leaves on the hedge?—I do not know.

735. The

735. The Protestants were moving when you saw them?—They had passed down by the chapel.

736. And they were girls and boys together?—Yes.

737. Were there more girls than boys?—I do not know.

738. Were they in good fighting order?—I do not know. E. Spelman. 8 March 1861.

739. Mr. *Kaye.*] Tell me what time of day it was when the crowd passed down by the chapel?—It was very near six o'clock, I suppose.

740. It was not six o'clock?—It could not be very far off it.

CATHERINE HANLON, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *Crawford.*

741. WHERE do you live?—At Aughacommon. C. Hanlon.

742. Do you remember the 12th of July last?—Yes.

743. Do you remember on the evening of the 12th of July being at Mark Rooney's Corner?—I was not there; I was in the brick field.

744. Is that opposite Derrymacash chapel?—It is.

745. Do you remember when you were there seeing any party of people coming up the road?—Yes, sir; I saw the Orangemen coming down from Mark Rooney's hill.

746. What way were they coming?—They were coming down the road towards the chapel.

747. Was there a large number of them?—There was a good number.

748. Did you hear any music?—Yes, sir.

749. What kind of music was it?—Patrick's Day, I think.

750. "Patrick's Day," was the air?—It was not "Patrick's Day," I mistook it.

751. What was the tune they were playing?—I could not say.

752. Did you ever hear it before?—I did.

753. What were they playing it on?—On a flute.

754. Did you hear anything else but the flute?—No, sir.

755. Had they no other instrument for playing music but the flute?—I did not take notice of any other instrument.

756. Now, when they came past you, did they come near you?—Yes, they were as near me as that gentleman there.

757. Did you know any of the persons in that party?—Yes, sir, I did.

758. Which of them did you know?—I knew Edward Castles.

759. Was he in that party?—Yes, sir.

760. Did you see him do anything?—I saw him coming forward to John Abraham's cart, taking a gun out of it, and firing it towards the chapel.

761. Where was the cart?—It was about the middle of the crowd.

762. Did he do anything with the gun when he took it out?—He shot towards the chapel.

763. Did you hear any exclamation at the time from anybody?—No, sir, I did not.

764. Or hear anybody shout or call out?—No, sir, I did not hear any such thing.

765. Did you see anybody else there that day whom you knew?—Yes, I saw Christy Murphy.

766. Did you hear any shot fired except the one you have told us of?—Yes, they shot in at us.

767. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Whom do you mean by "they"?—I could not tell who they were.

768. Well, now, what did they do?—Shortly after the shot was fired at the chapel, they shot in at us, and took the tops of the trees off.

769. Mr. *Crawford.*] What party were they? The Protestant party.

770. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What did they do?—They shot in amongst us, and cut the branches off the trees. I was blinded.

771. Mr. *Crawford.*] Tell me who fired the first shot you heard that night?—I could not say. We were afraid, and stood in the field.

772. Was there anybody in the cart when you got out?—There was a drunken man.

773. In the cart?—Yes.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

774. You were very close to the shot when you were blinded by it?—I was. They were not far off when the branches were knocked off above my head.

775. When the branches were knocked off above your head?—Yes.

776. And you were blinded?—Yes.

777. But you did not see the shot fired?—I did not.

778. Or who fired it?—No.

779. You were in the brick-field?—Yes.

780. That is opposite the chapel?—Yes.

781. Was Edward Castles facing you when he fired?—I could not say.

782. You saw his face when he fired?—I saw his face when he was taking the gun off his arm.

783. You saw his face when he fired?—I did not.

784. You saw his face?—Many a time I seen his face.

785. And when he fired?—I did; he fired round at the chapel.

786. How many were there of yours in the brick-field?—I did not see any but those working in the brick-field.

787. Did you go on with your work?—No; we were afraid to go on with our work when the balls were coming up so rapid.

788. The balls?—Yes.

789. How many balls came up?—I could not say. A great number.

790. They shot through the gate?—The gate was open; we were standing inside.

791. They came and fired the balls quite close to you?—They did; I thought I was shot.

792. Very dreadful?—Yes.

793. They were within three or six yards of you?—I could not say how many yards.

794. They fired those balls?—Yes.

795. You have escaped; none of you were killed?—Oh, there was enough killed; I was scared to death.

796. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What is that?—I was scared.

797. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] You were very much frightened?—I was; and no wonder I was frightened.

798. You really were frightened to death almost?—Indeed I was; I never got myself since.

C. Hanlon. 8 March 1861.

799. Had they blunderbusses?—I could not say what they had. They shot off pistols.

800. Had they any cannon?—I could not say.

801. You could not say whether they had cannon or not?—No.

802. Had they bayonets?—I could not say; they blinded me, and then I could see no more.

803. How many shots were fired at you after you were blinded that you saw?—I could not see when I was blinded.

804. Did the powder go into your eyes?—It went about me.

805. About all your head, and blackened your face?—Yes.

806. You were very much frightened?—Yes.

807. Your eyes got better; you got the use of them again?—Not for a good while.

808. The powder blew into your face?—Yes.

809. Is it in your face now?—I think not.

810. Was it picked out by the doctor?—No.

811. You are sure it was blown into the face by those shots?—Yes.

812. When they fired one, they fired another at you?—There was plenty fired.

813. After you were blinded, how many were fired?—I was knocked senseless; I could not see.

814. Was it after you were senseless you heard a great number of shots?—No; it was before it.

815. Before you were senseless?—Yes.

816. You were immediately senseless after you were blinded?—No wonder.

817. How many shots were fired before you were blinded?—I could not say; a good many.

818. How many hit you before you were blinded?—I could not say.

819. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You say you saw Edward Castles with a gun?—Yes.

820. Did you see a gun with anybody else?—I did not; I was not able to see.

821. *A Juror.*] Did you stand within reach of the shots; when you were so frightened why did you stand your ground?—I did not know where to go.

822. You stood your ground?—I did.

HUGH M'DOWELL, sworn; Examined by Mr. *M'Blain.*

H. M'Dowell.

823. WHERE were you on the 12th of July last?—I was working in the brick-field forenenst the chapel.

824. What chapel?—Aghadowney.

825. Did you see any party of men come up when you were working in the field?—Yes.

826. Did you know any of the party?—Yes.

827. Had they any drums or fifes with them?—Yes; they had drums.

828. How many drums did you see?—Two.

829. Did you see any persons in front of that party?—Yes; I saw Stevenson Turkington and a boy called Edward Murray.

830. Do you see Stevenson Turkington here?—I do.

831. Where is he?—There (*identifies him*).

832. Was he on foot, or on horseback?—On horseback.

833. Was the party on foot, or on horseback?—On foot.

834. Was there any one else but Turkington on horseback?—There was a boy called Edward Murray. When part of them went past the chapel-gate, they commenced to fire into the field where we were working, and they fired shots into the field; and a shout was then raised, "Turn and wreck the chapel; now is the time."

835. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What did they do when they passed the chapel?—Fired, your Lordship, into the field,

836. Mr. *M'Blain.*] What did you do then?—I went down to the hedge that was at the road, when they shouted to wreck the chapel; I then walked forward to the gate.

837. In the field?—Yes.

838. That opened on the road?—Yes. There is a large tree at the gate there; when I opened the gate I put my shoulder to the tree, to see would they wreck the chapel; and a boy named Edward Castles——

839. What did he do?—He fired a pistol at me.

840. He fired a pistol?—Yes.

841. What were the effects of that pistol shot; tell us what you saw follow from the shot; did the charge strike you?—It did not.

842. What did it strike?—It struck, I think, the branches of the tree.

843. Did the smoke from the pistol come round your face?—Yes.

844. Did anybody else do anything there that you saw?—Yes, sir. A boy called George Archer threw a stone; I saw it coming out of his hand, and it struck me on the right shoulder.

845. Did you see any person named Samuel M'Keown there?—Yes.

846. Do you see him in the dock?—I do not; I saw him in court to-day. I do see him there now in the dock (*identifies him*).

847. What did Samuel M'Keown do to you?—He fired a pistol.

848. What were the effects of that pistol-shot?—It struck the ground beside me.

849. The shot struck the ground beside you?—Yes.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] This, I understand, is a shot fired by M'Keown; the other one was fired by Castles?

Mr. *M'Blain.*] Yes.

850-51. Did you return back to the field then?—Yes.

852. Did you hear any other shots?—I heard shots enter the field after I returned back. I do not know who fired these shots; there was a large hedge between me and the road, and I could not see.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

853. You came to the gate when you heard they were going to wreck the chapel?—Yes.

854. And planted yourself against the tree at the gate?—Yes.

855. And then Castles came up and fired at you?—Yes.

856. Came up and fired at you; was it an ash tree, this?—I think it is called a sally tree.

857. A good high tree?—Yes.

858. A good long stem before you come to the leaves?—Yes. There are other white thorns growing there.

859. I am speaking of this one; there is a good long stem before you come up to the leaves on it?—Yes.

860. The leaves grow out above; all small leaves;

leaves; the sally leaves are small, are they not?—Yes.

861. And the shot that was fired at you hit the leaves?—It hit the branches; I could not say it was that tree was struck.

862. Oh, you could not say it was that tree, but it hit the leaves and branches?—Yes.

863. You are sure it was fired at you?—Yes, I saw him present the pistol at me,

864. Was he as close to you as I am to you now?—He was not.

865. How many were with him when he fired?—I could not say; they were running through one another.

866. How many were between you and him when he fired?—There was only one girl, and she was past.

867. You were at the gate?—Yes.

868. Where was he?—I think he was about the centre of the road.

869. Opposite you?—Yes; he was rather past the gate.

870. Rather past it?—Yes.

871. Not very far past it?—No.

872. About a yard past it?—Well, he might be more.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] A yard past what?
Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Past the gate.

873. He might be a yard or a yard and a half?—I could not say how far.

874. He fired at you?—Yes.

875. And he did not hit the tree you were leaning against at all?—I could not say. The branches and leaves fell upon the ground about my feet, the smoke came into my face, and I had not time to stop to see was it the branches of the tree I was standing at; I had not time to look down.

876. You saw the branches?—Yes.

877. And the branches on the tree were very high up?—They were above my head a good piece.

878. It was the branches of some other tree, was it?—I could not say.

879. Which do you think it was, the branches of that tree or some other?—Well, when I got time, after it was over, to look, there were branches of some other trees lying upon the ground. H. M'Dowell. 8 March 1861.

880. Branches of the trees that were planted in the hedge?—Yes.

881. As far as opposite the schoolhouse?—Yes; they go on past the schoolhouse.

882. He shot the branches from all those trees?—I did not say that.

883. Did he or not?—He could not hit the branches of them all.

884. Not all, but he shot a good many?—Well, I suppose he hit one.

885. But the branches were from them all?—There were leaves growing on the tree he hit; I could not say what tree the leaves were off. There was a white thorn close by the tree I stood at, and it might be off it the leaves came.

886. Was it off it?—I seen leaves off it and off the sally tree both.

887. The trees on the other side of the gate; some of the leaves were shot off?—I could not say how far.

888. The shot that hit all these trees right and left was aimed at you?—I did not say that.

889. Did you not say he fired the shot at you?—Yes.

890. That he took aim at you?—Yes.

891. How long was he taking aim at you?—He was not long.

892. You saw him taking aim?—Yes.

893. How far was he from you?—I did not step the ground.

894. Was he as far as the gentlemen opposite (*the jury*)?—He was about the centre of the road.

895. He would be as far as the gentleman in the corner?—I could not say.

896. The road is not as wide as the court-house?—I did not measure it.

897. But by your eye, a clever fellow like you, would know?—My eye might mistake.

THOMAS HENRY GILLAN, sworn; Examined by the *Solicitor General.*

898. WERE you in Derrymacash on the 12th of July last?—Yes.

899. Did you see any party there?—Yes, I did.

900. Did you see any musical instruments with them?—Yes, sir; I seen music.

901. Did you see a drum there?—Yes.

902. Did you see any man whom you know, carrying a drum?—Yes.

903. Who was that man?—Robert Major.

904. Look and see if Robert Major is there?—Yes (*identifies him*).

905. Is that the man you saw carrying the drum?—Yes.

906. Whereabouts were you standing when you saw him carrying the drum; what part of the road?—I was standing on the road.

907. Near the chapel?—Yes.

908. Did you see Robert Major do anything?—Yes.

909. Tell us what you saw him do?—I saw him firing a pistol.

910. Did he fire at any one?—He did. I don't know whether he fired it at one or not, but it hit one, anyway.

911. Whom did it hit?—Maria Carr.

912. Is she a little girl?—Yes sir, she is. T. H. Gillan.

913. How old do you suppose?—Indeed I don't know what age she might be.

914. A young girl?—She is.

915. Do you know where she is now?—I hear them saying she is in the hospital.

916. After Major fired that shot, did you see Maria Carr receive a wound?—She got it in her arm, that time.

917. Had you heard any shots fired before that?—Yes; I heard shots fired before and after, both.

918. Are you able to say whether you saw any other person fire a shot that day?—I seen no one fire a shot, but that.

919. Did you see any other firearms with any of the people?—No, sir.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Meade.*

920. You live at Derrymacash?—Yes; I live in Derrymacash.

921. Where were you this morning, when you first saw the crowd?—I was at my own house when I saw them come up from Derryadd, in the morning.

T. H. Gillan. 8 March 1861.

922. In the afternoon?—I was at my brother's.

923. Where?—At Mark Rooney's hill; I was not one of the gathering at that hill; I was helping my brother to bring home turf that day; I was with my brother at that time.

924. Were you not with the people at Rooney's hill?—Yes.

925. What were you doing?—I was helping my brother home with turf.

926. How many people were at Rooney's hill?—I could not state the number. There was not many.

927. Was there a dozen?—Indeed, there was not.

928. Were there two?—There was.

929. Were there half a dozen?—Well, I dare say there was.

930. You were at Mark Rooney's corner, when you first saw the Protestant party?—Yes, I was at Mark Rooney's corner when I seen them.

931. What did you do?—I went back to my brother's, when I saw them coming up.

932. And returned to work?—No; I did not return to my work. I went in, till they went past.

933. After they passed, you followed them?—I did.

934. And your brother with you?—No.

935. You were the only person that followed?—Yes; I went from my brother's, by myself.

936. Did any others follow them, but you?—I suppose there was. No one, only myself, out of my brother's.

937. Did anybody from Rooney's hill, follow the Protestant party, except yourself. Were you the only person that followed the Protestant party from Rooney's hill?— I went out of my brother's, after the Protestant party.

938. Alone, you went?—Yes.

939. Where did you overtake the Protestant party by yourself?— I went down to Pat M'Cann's.

940. Where did you overtake them?—I did not overtake them at all; I never went up to them.

941. How near were you to the Protestant party at any time?— Between four and five perches, I suppose.

942. You never got nearer than between four and five perches of the Protestant party, at any time?—Never.

643. And you were then alone?—Yes.

944. Was there any person between you and the Protestant party at the time you were standing alone, looking at them?—There was people passed me, on the road.

945. Didn't you swear, this very moment, you were standing alone on the hill?—I was standing alone, but there was a girl beside me. I was standing alone.

946. Was there any other girl beside you?—There was not.

947. Was there any other man beside you?—No; I did not see any one.

948. Therefore you and the girl were there, and no one between you and the Protestant party, and you were four or five perches off?—There might be some between me and the Protestant party.

949. Were there?—There were people on the road.

950. Were there people between you and the Protestant party?—There was some between me and the Protestant party.

951. How near were they to the Protestant party?—I cannot tell.

952. About how near were they; were they half way between you and the Protestant party?—They might be.

953. What were they doing?---I did not see them doing anything.

954. Name any one of those people?—I cannot name a name.

955. You cannot name the name of any one of them?—None; only the girl that was beside me.

956. You swear that?—Yes.

957. They were all the Roman Catholic party?—Of course there was some.

958. You don't know one?—No.

958*. You live in the neighbourhood?—I don't live altogether there. It is not in Derrymacash.

959. Is it not the road into Derrymacash?—Yes.

960. You pass it three or four days in the week?—There are weeks I would not pass it at all.

961. You go to Derrymacash chapel?—I do.

962. You cannot tell what people were there?—I did not take notice.

963. Do you know Charles M'Cann?—I know him to see him, but I had no acquaintance with him.

964. Did you see him there upon that occasion?—No, sir.

965. You swear that?—No, sir, I did not.

966. Did you see James Morrogh there upon that occasion?—No.

967. Don't you know Charles M'Cann? — I didn't know him that time.

968. Did you know James Morrogh at that time?—I knew him, to see him.

969. You swear you did not see him there upon that occasion?—I do.

970. Could he have been there without your seeing him?—He could have been there without my seeing him.

971. Had you any stones in your hand?—No.

972. Did you throw a stone?—I did throw one.

973. Where?—Some place about my brother's.

974. At Rooney's Corner?—No; he lives beside it.

975. It was about Rooney's Corner you threw the stone?—Yes.

976. Did you know many of the Protestant party that night?—I don't know very many.

977. You do know a good many Protestants?—I would know them if I seen them in another place.

978. You don't like Protestants?—I have no great hatred of them. I have no hatred of them, barrin' they were going to kill, or do something on me.

979. Have you any animosity towards any of those men in the dock?—No, indeed, I never had.

980. Never felt anything of the kind?—No.

981. Even on that occasion you did not feel any?—On that occasion I did not feel any.

982. Robert Major had a drum, I think, you said?—Yes.

983. You saw musical instruments; did you see a drum?—Yes.

984. That is a musical instrument?—I saw a drum.

985. Did you see anything else?—I cannot say that I did take notice. Of course there were fifes. I heard them playing.

986. The

986. The *Solicitor General.*] Did you hear the fifes playing?—Yes.

987. Did you know the tunes they were playing?—No, I did not, I don't know them at all.

988. Mr. *Kaye.*] What were the musical instruments you saw?—I saw three drums. T. H. Gillan. 8 March 1861.

989. How many fifes?—I cannot say how many fifes, but I heard them playing.

JOHN M'CANN, sworn; Examined by Sir *Thomas Staples*, Bart., Q.C.

990. WHERE do you live?—In Ballinacor. J. M'Cann.

991. Do you remember the 12th of July last?—Yes.

992. Were you near your own house?—I was.

993. Did you see any party coming up near your house?—Yes, I did.

994. Tell the jury what you saw and heard?—I saw the party coming up. They were beating a drum. They passed by. Robinson was in front, and he fired a pistol.

995. They were beating a drum?—And playing music. There was one shot fired as they were passing.

996. In what direction were those persons moving when you saw them?—They were coming from Derryadd. They were going from Derryadd.

997. Were they going the road from Derrymacash chapel?—This was an hour and a half after the occurrence took place. They had come round. It is a mile off. It is not in the same direction as the chapel.

998. To the *Court.*] They were going homewards; to their own place, through Ballinacor.

999. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] That is where you live?—Yes.

1000. They were coming from Derrymacash?—Yes; they went round that way.

1001. Sir *Thomas Staples*, Q.C.] About how many persons were in that party?—I could not say.

1002. About how many?—There might be 150 or thereabouts. Somewhere thereabouts.

1003. Do you see any person here, you saw in that place?—

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I think, with great submission, it must be shown to be the same party.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] He may identify the party; for anything I know, they may be identified as being in that place.

The *Witness.*] There are two men there I know (*pointing to the dock*).

1004. Sir *Thomas Staples*, Q.C.] Name them?—Samuel Ruddell and Robert Major.

1005. Did you see Major do anything that evening?—I saw him fire a pistol as he was passing. That is all I saw him do. He was walking on, and first fired it; I did not look particularly at him doing it. He was in front of the party. There was a few girls or women along with him. That is the way I know him so well.

1006. Was that near your house?—It was just opposite, passing by.

1007. At the time he fired the shot, did any person address him?—Yes, some girl turned back and told him to shoot it to the ground.

1008. Shoot what?—The house, I suppose.

1009. Was anything else done then?—No, I seen nothing more.

1010. You mentioned Samuel Ruddell?—Yes; he had a gun on his shoulder when passing by, when the rest of the party came up.

1011. Did he do anything with the gun?—No, he did not.

1012. In what direction did those persons go after that?—They went a piece up the road, and then there is a turn round, which closes them from our place, and I did not see any more of them after that.

1013. Had you known both these persons before?—Oh, yes.

1014. You have no doubt about them?—No; no doubt.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

1015. The girl said, "shoot that to the ground"?—Yes.

1016. And he shot then?—He did not.

1017. Walked on?—Yes.

1018. Was that said before or after he fired?—It was after he fired.

1019. He had not reloaded?—I did not see him.

1020. Were you looking at him very much?—I seen him.

1021. Are you a Roman Catholic yourself?—Yes.

1022. Do you hate Protestants?—Well, I do not hate any person.

1023. Do you bear animosity?—Not the least.

1024. Did you feel any that day?—No, I did not.

1025. You heard some of this trial?—I see some of the papers.

1026. You heard part to day?—What I hear now.

1027. Only while you were on the table?—Yes.

MURTAGH M'ILDUFF, sworn; Examined by Mr. *M'Donnell*, Q.C.

1028. Do you recollect the 12th of July last?—Yes. M. M'Ilduff.

1029. Do you know where Wolf's Island is?—Yes.

1030. Were you working there that evening?—Yes, sir.

1031. Did any occurrence in the course of the evening cause you to come from Wolf's Island where you were at work?—Yes.

1032. Did you hear anything particular?—Yes.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I object; ask him the proper question, did he hear shouting?

1033. Mr. *M'Donnell*, Q.C.] Did you hear any shouting?—

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] The time of the court, the jury and the prisoners is occupied by these interruptions.

1034. Mr. *M'Donnell*, Q.C.] You heard shouting?—I did, I heard shouting and shooting.

1035. Did

M. M'Ilduff. 8 March 1861.

1035. Did you do anything in consequence of it?—No.

1036. Did you hear any of the shouts?—No, I could not hear what they were shouting.

1037. What did you do in consequence?—I went up to them.

1038. Where, what direction?—Up to where they were.

1039. What direction; was that past Tait's?—Yes; I went up past Tait's.

1040. Do you know where Fforde's gate to his avenue is?—Yes.

1041. Did you meet any persons there?—Yes, I did.

1042. Did you hear any music there?—Yes.

1043. What was it you heard?—I don't understand music.

1044. I am not asking the tune. What instrument was it was played?—I did not take notice.

1045. Do you know what a drum is?—Yes.

1046. What did you hear?—I heard a drum and fife.

1047. Did you see any persons there that you knew?—Yes.

1048. Whom did you see?—William Castles, of Ballinary.

1049. Do you see him here?—Yes (*identifies him*).

1050. That is, of Ballinary?—Yes.

1051. Did you see him doing anything?—I did not; only one other, coming down the road with a gun.

1052. Did you see any other?—I did; I saw William Humphrys, of Derryadd, and he had a gun. I saw Edward Murphy.

1053. Had he anything in his hand?—Yes, he had a gun.

1054. Look round, and see; do you see him here?—Yes (*identifies him, after some delay in looking for him amongst the crowd in the dock. The man was told to come forward*).

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I say they have no right to call on any man to come forward. The Witness might be required to look at them all. The one that came forward was pointed out.

1055. Mr. *M'Donnell*, Q.C.] Murphy, you say, had a gun?—Yes.

1056. Did he do anything with the gun?—Yes, he threw it up, and shouted "There is another man down," when I was going up.

1057. Had you heard any shot before that?—Yes, I heard a shot immediately before the gun was thrown up.

1058. Was anything done to yourself; did you see any stones thrown?—Yes; and I was shot, going up.

1059. You passed through this party?—Yes.

1060. You were shot, you say, there?—Yes.

1061. Where were you shot?—In the back and head.

1062. Did you know the person that shot you?—I did not. It was after I passed the Protestant party the stones were thrown.

1063 Where was this?—Between Tait's and Walsh's Loanin.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

1064. Did you fall when you were shot?—No, I did not.

1065. Was it after you were shot, the man shouted, "There is another man down"?—Yes, it was about that time.

1066. That there was another man down besides Murphy and M'Cann that had been shot?—Yes, but I knew nothing about their being shot at that time.

1067. That might have referred to the other occurrence?—I think so.

1068. You were going through the Protestant party at this time?—Yes.

1069. Where were you going through them from?—From home.

1070. Where is that?—Wolf's Island.

1071. You had nothing with you?—Yes, I had a stick.

1072. Do you generally walk with a stick?—No, not very often.

1073. Was there anybody with you?—Yes.

1074. Matthew M'Cann?—No, James M'Cann.

1075. And Denis Stuart?—No, I was before him altogether.

1076. Where you saw the party first was at Fforde's gate?—Yes, it was there I saw them first.

1077. What were you going to do with the stick?—I did not know at the time. It was to defend myself, I suppose.

1078. Against whom?—Against the party that was coming down.

1079. Against the Protestant party?—Yes.

1080. You expected to be attacked?—Yes.

1081. You expected that when you left home?—Well, I did not know, but I thought, by the shooting and the noise, I might be attacked.

1082. So you went to the people who were shooting, to defend yourself?—Yes, I went to see what was taking place.

1083. How many other bold defenders were there with you?—There was just two.

1084. Was it with a stick you intended to defend yourself against the gun?—I did not know what would take place.

1085. Those bloody Orangemen let you pass through, and then shot you in the back?—Yes, they shot me.

1086. There was was only one shot fired at you?—I thought there was only one.

1087. Did you see the guns as you passed?—Yes.

1088. In the men's hands?—Yes.

1089. After you passed the men with the guns in their hands, how far had you gone before you were shot in the back?—I had not passed them all.

1090. From the time you passed the men with the guns in their hands, how soon were you shot in the back?—It was nearly at that time.

1091. You saw men, you said, with guns; you passed men with guns?—Yes.

1092. You were fired at, and shot in the back?—Yes.

1093. How far had you gone past the men with the guns when you were shot in the back?—I passed some of them, and some I had not passed.

1094. How far had you passed the men with the guns?—I had not passed them at all. I don't know who shot me.

1095. Was it a man whom you had uot passed that shot you?—I think he could not shoot me.

1096. I speak of the last man you had passed with a gun; how far had you gone from him when

when you were shot?—Well, I think I had not went far past him at all.

1097. I go to the one you had passed?—I was 10 or 12 perches off. The last man I saw was near Tait's. There might have been some I did not see.

1098. Was it nearer Walsh's Loanin or Tait's?—Nearer Tait's.

1099. How far were you from Walsh's Loanin when you were shot?—I could not tell.

1100. The Protestant party were near Walsh's Loanin when you were shot?—They were more than half way.

1101. They were drawn up in order of battle?—I think not. There were very few on the road at that time.

1102. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Half way between Walsh's Loanin and Tait's?—Yes.

1103. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] There were very few persons between Walsh's Loanin and Tait's?—There were not many.

1104. There were some of the Protestant party between the two places when you were shot?—There were.

1105. Five hundred?—No.

1106. There might have been 500?—I never counted them.

1107. Were you the only Roman Catholic that was there when you were shot?—No.

1108. Who were the others?—There was Henry Kane, rather behind me, and M'Cann.

1109. None of them were shot?—No.

1110. They were determined to murder you?—I could not tell.

1111. What do you think?—They did'nt make a bad aim at me.

1112. There was no man knelt down to fire at you?—No, I saw no one.

1113. Had M'Cann a good stick with him?—I don't know what M'Cann had.

1114. You saw him?—I did.

1115. You cannot tell whether he had anything in his hand or not?—I cannot.

1116. You rather think he had nothing?—I could not say.

1117. What is your opinion?—I will say no opinion on it.

1118. Had the other man, Kane, anything?—He had a stick.

1119. To defend himself?—I cannot tell; I did not ask him,

1120. You never spoke to him?—I did.

1121. Nor to M'Cann?—Yes, I think we were speaking.

1122. You went to defend yourselves through the Protestant party?—We went to see what was going on. It was not to defend myself at all.

1123. Was Denis Stuart not with you at all?—No.

1124. How many did you leave behind at Wolf's Island?—There was no one there when I left it.

1125. Had the Protestants gone up Fforde's avenue?—They had not. They were going to take to the other road.

1126. Going up Fforde's?—Yes.

1127. That was not the shortest way home?—No, I think it was, hardly.

1128. It was not a public road?—No, I think not. They went for fear of being seen.

1129. For fear of being seen they went up that way?—I took it that way.

1130. Afraid of being seen by the Wolf's Island people?—I don't know. Afraid of being seen with what they had in their hands; the guns, I suppose.

1131. You saw them, and a great many more saw them?—Yes.

1132. And they saw you?—Yes.

1133. Then they had been seen?—Yes.

1134. And it was to avoid being seen they went up that avenue?—I did not see them all.

1135. Do you swear there was a gun there you did not see?—I could not swear.

1136. What do you think, as a candid man?—I don't know.

1137. It was to hide their guns they went up Fforde's?—I could not say.

1138. It was not afraid of any one at Wolf's Island?—I think they should not have been afraid.

1139. They are mostly Roman Catholics up there?—There are both kinds.

1140. They are mostly Roman Catholics?—There are very few of either; it is a small townland.

1141. How many Roman Catholics were there when the Protestant party came up?—I seen none at all: only the two boys who were along with me.

1142. Did you see Denis Stuart?—No.

1143. If he swore he was there would he swear a lie?—I don't know whether he would or not; I did not see him.

1144. You saw all who were there?—I seen nobody. I seen no Catholics there, only the two who were with me.

1145. Could any have been there without your seeing them?—I think not that I could swear.

1146. If Denis Stuart swore he was there, he would be swearing what is false, or you would be swearing what is false?—I don't know. I did not see him.

1147. When did you swear your information?—It was in Lurgan.

1148. When?—I gave it in the next day.

1149. How many gave it in the next day?—I don't know.

1150. There were more than two or three?—Well, I think there was; I never counted them.

1151. You did not strike anybody that night at all?—I did not.

1152. It never occurred to you that if you did want to defend yourself, the best way was to stay at home?—No.

1153. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Was it at Fforde's you first saw the fifes and drums?—It was beside it.

1154. Then, as I understand you, you went up towards them, towards Tait's?—Yes.

1155. Where was it you first saw Edward Murphy?—Between Tait's and Walsh's Loanin.

1156. William Castles, where did you first see him?—It was above Mr. Fforde's gate-house.

1157. That is between that and Tait's?—Yes.

TERENCE M'ILDUFF, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Dix*.

T. M'Ilduff. — 8 March 1861.

1158. ARE you brother of the last witness?—Yes.

1159. Do you recollect the evening of the last 12th of July?—I do.

1160. Do you recollect his being wounded on that evening, your brother?—I do.

1161. Do you recollect going to him when he was wounded?—No, I did not go to him.

1162. Do you recollect being at Fforde's gate-house that evening?—Yes.

1163. Did you see any party there?—I did.

1164. What party were they?—The Protestant party coming home.

1165. From where?—From Lurgan.

1166. Did you hear anything said by any of that party there?—I did.

1167. What did you hear said?—I heard William Abraham, of Derryadd, shouting, "To hell with the Pope!" as I went forward.

1168. Who shouted that?—William Abraham, of Derryadd.

1169. Do you see that man here?—Yes (*identifies him*).

1170. He was the person you heard shouting that?—Yes.

1171. Did you see any stones thrown while you were there?—I did.

1172. Were there any stones thrown at yourself?—There was.

1173. Do you know who threw the stones at yourself?—Alexander Murphy of Derryadd, struck me on the back. I don't know whether it is "Alexander" Murphy or not.

1174. Do you see the person here who struck you with the stone?—I do.

1175. You say Alexander Murphy, of Derryadd, struck you with a stone?—Alexander Murphy, the ancient man.

1176. There were stones thrown from that party?—Yes.

1177. Do you see any persons here who were in that crowd?—Yes, I do see another.

1178. Who is he?—William Steenson.

1179. Is he there (*in the dock*)?—Yes.

1180. Did you see any ribbons in the breast of any of the persons there?—I did not take notice of them.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan*.

1181. How many were there?—I could not say how many; a great many passed before we came up. The weight of them went up Fforde's avenue; I saw them going up into Fforde's avenue.

1182. Did you see any of them going towards Tait's?—I did not.

1183. Were they all in motion?—Yes; they appeared to be coming down.

1184. From Tait's?—Yes.

1185. None going towards Tait's?—Not that I seen.

1186. Did you see Murtagh M'Ilduff there at all that evening?—He was there before me.

1187. Did you see him?—Yes; he was there when we were coming home.

1188. When it was all over?—Yes.

1189. Did you see him when the hurry was over?—I did not see him at the time of the hurry.

1190. How many Protestants were there when you came?—I could not tell.

1191. Were there 500?—No.

1192. Or 200?—There might not be a hundred after we went.

1193. When you came up, how many Protestants were there?—I could not say.

1194. Were there a hundred?—There was not, to the best of my opinion. I could not say how many of them there was; the big part of them was forward when we came up.

1195. I am not speaking of what went forward; was there at Fforde's gate a big crowd when you came up?—There was a big crowd, only they were turned up and moving.

1196. Was there a big crowd at all when you came up?—They had not stopped to make a crowd; they were walking along.

1197. Baron *Fitzgerald*.] How many were walking along?—I could not say how many there was, they were coming down regular.

1198. Mr. *M'Mechan*.] Did you hear any other expression but the one you have sworn to?—I did not hear any other.

1199. The greater part of the Protestants were then gone up Fforde's avenue?—Yes.

1200. There were but a few at the gate at the time you heard that expression?—Yes.

1201. Did he say "To hell with the Pope," more than once?—I did not hear anything but the once.

1202. You said nothing?—No.

1203. You did not say "To hell with King William"?—I did not.

1204. Or anyone else?—No.

1205. How many Roman Catholics were there?—There might have been eight or nine.

1206. Did this expression make you angry?—It did not make me a bit angry.

1207. Do you hate Protestants?—I wish Protestants as well, and I am as well acquainted with them as Roman Catholics.

1208. You are on good terms with them?—Yes.

1209. And always have been?—And always have been, till lately some of them would not speak to me.

1210. That is the worst they did to you?—They did me no great injury.

1211. That is a great injury for decent neighbours not to speak?—It is not pleasant.

1212. Was it after you had sworn at Lurgan that Abraham shouted at Fforde's gate, "To hell with the Pope," they ceased to speak to you?—It was after that.

1213. The crowd going up Fforde's avenue was not shouting at all?—They were not.

1214. How far was the crowd up Fforde's avenue from the gate when Abraham shouted this?—I did not see how far the front of them was forward.

1215. The rear of them?—I could not say.

1216. Were they 30 yards?—I think they were.

1217. Thirty perches?—I could not say; there are bushes along, and you could not see how far they were.

1218. Did you go down to hear Abraham say this?—I did not expect to hear him say it when I went down.

1219. It is the last expression you would expect Abraham to use. You were very much surprised when you heard him say that. You were very

very much surprised to hear Abraham use a dirty expression like that?—No; it did not surprise me.

1220. Then you did expect to hear it?—I did not; I was not a bit surprised.

1221. It was unexpected, but not surprising. There were nine Roman Catholics there; how many of them heard that expression but you?—I could not say.

1222. He spoke it in the hearing of them all?—The way we went up we were not all together.

1223. What Roman Catholics did you see there?—Denis Stuart and Matthew M'Cann, Harry Kane.

1224. Are they all here?—Some of the M'Canns are.

1225. Which?—Young Matthew. There are two or three Matthews.

1226. He shouted that out loud?—He did.

1227. As loud as he could shout it?—He might have shouted it harder if he wished.

1228. Did he shout it gently?—He shouted it hard enough to hear.

1229. Was he speaking as loud as you are speaking now?—Louder.

1230. Everyone in the court could have heard him shouting it if he shouted it as loud as he did there?—They might.

1231. Or the parties there also?—I could not say.

1232. It was a good loud shout?—It was a good decent shout.

1233. He said it only once?—That is all I heard; he was just entering the avenue as I went forward.

1234. He didn't shout it in the avenue after going up?—I could not tell what he did after.

1235. You saw him go up the avenue and disappear?—Yes.

1236. Was he drunk?—I could not say; I could not swear a man drunk I saw walking up.

1237. Was he tipsy?—By his conduct he appeared to have got whiskey. He appeared steady enough.

1238. But for a glass of liquor?—I could not say.

1239. Did you see the sign of liquor on him?—I did not see the sign of it on him. T. M'Ilduff. 8 March 1861.

1240. He might have taken the pledge, and not have broken it for anything you could say?—He might for anything I could say.

1241. What did you mean by saying a few minutes ago he was the worse of drink?—I say he might be the worse of it for anything I knew.

1242. Didn't he appear to be the worse; you said so?—No.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] He said he appeared by his conduct to be the worse.

1243. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Did you see William Humphrys there?—I did not.

1244. You are sure of that?—I did not see him.

1245. You were very angry when you saw your brother wounded?—I did not see him wounded till after.

1246. When you did see he got a wound, were you very angry?—I would rather it had not happened.

1247. Had you had no stronger feeling than that. You thought you would make an example of some one, and you swore against William Humphrys, the widow's son?—I didn't swear against him.

1248. Listen to this: "I saw William Humphrys, of Aughamore, coming out of his mother's house, on the road"; did you swear that?—I did not.

1249. Did you see Humphrys there?—I did not.

1250. What weapon had you?—I had none.

1251. Had you a harrow-pin?—No.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] "I had a piece of iron, it was a harrow-pin, when I came up to Fford's gate."

The *Attorney General.*] See whether you are reading the right information.

Witness.] That is another Terence.

MARY MOORE, sworn; Examined by the *Attorney General.*

1252. WHERE do you live?—In Ballinamoney.

1253-4. That is next to Derrymacash?—Yes.

1255. On the way to Derrymacash?—Yes.

1256. Is it on the way that goes from the Portadown road?—Yes.

1257. Do you remember the 12th of July last?—Yes, I do.

1258. Is your house upon the roadside?—No.

1259. Where is it?—The gable of it is to the roadside.

1260. Were you in your house on the 12th of July?—I was.

1261. Do you remember, upon the evening of that day, seeing any people pass by that house?—Yes.

1262. Do you live near Mark Rooney's Corner?—I do. M. Moore.

1263. What number of people passed, do you think?—Well, I just could not say what number.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] It does appear to me that it would be of some consequence if the jury had this map.

The *Attorney General.*] Very good, my Lord. I will call the surveyor, and examine him generally. We have not used the map with his description on it. We have used the small map, which has merely the numbers and names of the townlands.

HAMILTON RANKIN, sworn; Examined by the *Attorney General.*

1264. YOU are a surveyor?—Yes.

1265. You have surveyed this road to Derrymacash?—Yes.

1266. Does the map correctly represent the various places from the road?—Yes.

1267. The distances?—It does.

1268. Do the figures point accurately to the places which are represented by them, according to the index?—Yes. H. Rankin.

1269. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Have you marked the brick-field, opposite the chapel, with a letter?—Yes.

H. Rankin. 8 March 1861.

1270. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] State what that letter is?—"B."

1271. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] That was not on the map when first produced?—No.

1272. You were employed by Mr. Hancock, the agent of Lord Lurgan, to make the map?—By the direction of ——

1273. You did not get them; he was the person to communicate with you?—Yes.

1274. You are not a Government officer?—No; I am under the Commissoners.

1275. The *Attorney General.*] Look to that paper, and see whether that is the index to which the figures on the map point?—Yes.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Let Mr. M'Mechan see it; he was not aware of it before.

The *Witness.*] This woman (Mary Moore) lives in one of the houses, I think, next door to the house of a person named Anthony Murphy.

MARY MOORE'S Examination resumed.

M. Moore.

1276. The *Attorney General.*] You live next Anthony Murphy?—Yes.

1277. Where is Crimmin's house?—Just facing our door.

1278. Did you, on the evening of the 12th of July, observe people coming along that road?—Yes.

1279. Did you see any people on horseback?—Yes, I did.

1280. Did you know those people?—No.

1281. About what time was it you saw them?—Between five and six o'clock.

1282. Did you observe how many people were on horseback?—No, I did not.

1283. Were those people on horseback in front of the crowd of people that were coming along the road?—They were.

1284. When they were passing, did you hear any music?—I did.

1285. At the time you heard that music, were you in your house or outside the house?—I was just standing at my own gate.

1286. Can you tell what tune was played?—At the time they were going past our gate?

1287. The *Attorney General.*] Yes.—They were playing "The Girl I left behind me;" that was what they were playing just past our gate.

1288. When they were leaving you behind?—When they were leaving me behind.

1289. When they passed the door did you follow them?—I did; I followed them amongst the rest.

1290. How far did you go?—Right over Mark Rooney's Hill.

1291. After you went over the hill did you pass Crimmins'?—No; I went up to the chapel.

1292. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You went past Rooney's Corner?—Yes.

1293. The *Attorney General.*] When you went past Rooney's Corner, I may ask you did you see any drums there?—I did.

1294. How many drums had those people with them?—They had three.

1295. Had they any other instruments of music?—I could not say.

1296. Did you hear any fifes?—I heard a fife.

1297. How many fifes had they?—I could not say how many they had.

1298. When you were going with the others, and passed Rooney's Corner, did you hear the tune change at all?—I did.

1299. What was the next tune?—Next to "The Girl I left behind me?"

1300. Exactly?—It was "The Protestant Boys."

1301. You know one tune from another?—I do.

1302. Did you go on far after that; did you go with them any distance after you heard that tune beginning?—I went to the chapel with them.

1303. Did they continue playing that second tune till they came to the chapel?—They did.

1304. Were you at the chapel at the same time with those people or immediately after?—At the same time.

1305. Did you hear any shots at the time you got to the chapel?—I heard three shots.

1306. Can you tell who fired those shots?—No; I cannot.

1307. Can you tell whether those shots came from the crowd, at the head of which were the horsemen?—I could not tell.

1308. Were they fired before you upon the road?—They were fired towards the chapel.

1309. Did you go on no farther?—No, I did not; I did not go farther than the chapel.

1310. Did you return then to your own house?—I did.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

1311. The shots were fired at the chapel, were they?—Yes.

1312. How far were you from the chapel when the shots were fired at it?—I was just under the chapel wall.

1313. Then you went with the crowd yourself? I went with the crowd.

1314. For love of the tunes they were playing?—It was not altogether that.

1315. Did the tune make you very angry?—It did not make me a bit angry.

1316. Did it make you feel any animosity?—Not a bit.

1317. Do you hate Protestants?—I do not hate them; I hate nobody.

1318. You have not a sweetheart of that persuasion?—I have not a sweetheart.

1319. That is your only fault?—I don't know whether it is or not my only fault.

1320. How did the man who fired the shots at the chapel point his gun?—I saw no gun at all, but I just heard the shot.

1321. Saw no gun?—No one.

1322. You heard the shot only?—Yes.

1323. It was fired at the chapel?—As I thought.

1324. Was it fired at the chapel?—I think it was fired at the chapel.

1325. Sure you would not have a man hanged for thinking?—I don't know.

1326. It didn't hit the chapel?—I could not say.

1327. It didn't knock down the cross?—It did not, for the cross is up.

1328. Did they fire at the cross?—I could not say.

1329. You saw no pistol raised up?—No, not a one; I just heard the shots.

1330. Did you see the smoke?—I did see the smoke.

1331. Did

1331. Did you see the smoke of that shot?—I did.

1332. Did you see the smoke going up that way, into the air?—I did.

1333. How high did it get up?—I could not say.

1334. Did it go as high as the cross?—I could not say, but it went high, any way.

1335. Then you could not say, but it did go as high as the cross on the chapel?—I could not say.

1336. Where were you asked to swear against those people?—At Lurgan.

1337. When was that, a month ago?—It is more, I think.

1338. Six weeks?—I could not say now when it was.

1339. It might be six weeks?—I don't know.

1340. They played "The Girl I left behind me." Do you sing yourself; do you know "I mourn the hopes that leave me"?—No.

1341. You ought to learn it. That is one of Moore's Melodies. How far were the horsemen before the men on foot?—I couldn't say how far they were.

1342. Perches?—I could not say, I did not take that particular notice to them.

1343. You could not say whether they were 10 or 20 perches before the rest?—I could not.

1344. They might be 20 perches before the others?—Well, I don't know.

1345. The *Attorney General.*] You made an information in this case?—Yes.

1346. Before a magistrate?—

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I object. I did not ask about informations.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I know you did not, but you asked about her swearing. The Attorney General has a right to ask whether that was the swearing of an information.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] The informations can be no evidence.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] It is time enough to object when they are offered in evidence.

1347. The *Attorney General.*] Were you examined before a magistrate in August, within a month after this transaction?—

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I object.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You have asked her whether she swore at Lurgan. You have asked her as to what time. What the Attorney General now asks is, whether informations were made by her at Lurgan, and from that proceeds to ask, having so refreshed her memory, was it in August.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] That is a leading question. The point in controversy was the month, and he has named the month.

The *Attorney General.*] I will name it again.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I am observing upon it.

The *Attorney General.*] I will take a ruling as to the month.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Very well.

1348. The *Attorney General.*] (To the *Witness.*) Did you make an information before the magistrate in August?—No.

1349. Do you remember did you swear before a magistrate?—I did.

1350. Did you swear before a magistrate within a month after this transaction in July?—

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I object. He asks that question before she answers. He says, about a month.

1351-52. The *Attorney General.*] Did you swear; I don't care what you swore; but did you swear upon this matter before Mr. Miller and Mr. John Hancock, in the town of Lurgan, some time after the transaction?—I did sometime after it.

1353. Can you tell how long after that transaction you swore?—I could not tell.

1354. Was it within two months?—I don't know, I could not tell.

1355. Was it in the summer time?—It was.

1356. Was it before the winter time?—It was. It was in the summer time.

1357. A *Juror.*] What party did those shots come from, that you say you think were aimed at the chapel?—They came from the Protestant party.

The *Attorney General.*] Putting in the map which we have proved, we close. I believe that all the people who are on trial are identified with the exception of three. These are Richard Murphy, son of Saunders, Edward Abraham, and Alexander Murphy.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I suppose they may be discharged now.

The *Attorney General.*] Certainly; or there may be a verdict of acquittal.

Mr. *Meade.*] Is there any identification of Samuel Ruddle?

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Yes, he is mentioned by John M'Cann.

Mr. *Meade.*] Edward Murphy?

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] By Murty M'Ilduff.

The *Clerk of the Crown.*] Will you have the issue sent up?

The *Attorney General.*] They are entitled to have that if they wish; or if the other parties wish to have their evidence, they can have it.

Mr. *Kaye.*] I appear for Richard Murphy. The Witness identified this man here (*pointing to a man in the dock*), and could not say whether it was the son of Saunders.

Mr. *Dix.*] There are two Richard Murphys on trial.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] And there is only one deposed to. Is it the counsel for the prisoners who are objecting to their being acquitted?

8 March 1861.

The *Solicitor General.*] Yes.

Mr. *Dix.*] Richard Murphy, Edward Abraham, and Alexander Murphy are the persons not identified.

Mr. *Crawford.*] There is another Alexander Murphy, not on trial. He is in the indictment.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Is there evidence against the third William Castles?

Mr. *Dix.*] We think so.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] A number of witnesses, whose names are on the back of the bill, have not been examined. We require a little time to look to their informations, to see whether we ought to examine them.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] There can be no communication with any of the jury, gentlemen; you must not communicate with any person about this matter.

The prisoner, Richard Murphy, who had been identified, said he was the son of Saunders Murphy.

The issue paper having been handed to the jury, they by direction of the Court, acquitted Richard Murphy, Alexander Murphy, and Edward Abraham.

[The Court then adjourned.

Mr. *M'Mechan*, after an adjournment for half an hour, asked to have John Heyburn, a witness, whose name was on the back of the indictment, produced.

Baron *Fitzgerald* (addressing the Crown Counsel).] They ask for a witness whose name is on the back of the indictment, John Heyburn.

The *Crown Counsel* directed that he should be produced.

JOHN HEYBURN, sworn; Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

J. Heyburn.

1358. WERE you at or near Walsh's Loanin on the 12th of July, when Thomas Murphy was shot?—Yes.

1359. Did you see the men that shot him?—Yes.

1360. Who were they?—A man with a sleeve-waistcoat; he knelt down and fired.

1361. Do you know his name?—I do not.

1362. Was he shot by one?—He was shot by none but the one; I seen him fall.

1363. Did you see any other man shot?—I did not.

1364. Do you know William Humphrys?—I do.

1365. And Thomas Humphrys?—Yes.

1366. How many shots did you hear altogether?—I heard five.

1367. Did you see five fired?—I seen them on the road fired.

1368. You saw the persons who fired the five?—Yes.

1369. Do you know Sam Tait?—I do.

1370. Did he fire at Murphy?—I could not say whether it was him or not.

1371. Do you swear that?—I do.

1372. How long have you known him?—I know him these four or five years.

1373. How far was he from you?—I could not say the distance he was.

1374. Was he 20 yards?—He might be 20, or he might be more: I don't know.

1375. Were you examined in any of the trials here this week?—I was examined in the grand jury.

1376. Did Bill Humphrys or Tom Humphrys fire?—They did.

1377. Both?—Yes.

The *Attorney General.*] It strikes me this is scarcely a correct course. I have not interposed so far.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] The only way, it seems to me, it can be legitimate is this, that you have brought one of your witnesses to that stage.

The *Attorney General.*] I apprehend there is no evidence about the matter as to which this could apply.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] One of your witnesses brought the parties to this transaction, and gave evidence of something that then passed. They had a right, on cross-examination, to get all that passed. Now, are they not entitled to contradict that witness, if this person was there and does contradict him?

The *Attorney General.*] If they apply themselves to the one transaction.

Baron *Fitzgerald* reads from his note portion of the evidence given by James Morrogh on the direct and on cross-examination.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] You must direct the jury to acquit all the prisoners, for it appears the transaction amounted to a felony. According to the construction of law submitted to your Lordships on former occasions, the responsibility for the misdemeanor is merged in the felony.

Baron *Fitzgerald* declines to give the jury such a direction.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Your Lordship will take a note.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I will.

Mr. *M'Mechan* proceeded to address the jury as follows:—

Gentlemen,—My duty is to address you, nominally, on behalf of this crowd in the dock, but really on behalf of your liberties and mine. It is well known to those here that I seldom profess to speak anything

anything for which I hold myself responsible. It is well known that I am an enemy to exceptional legislation; to Acts of Parliament for Ireland, creating crimes that are not crimes in themselves, and which Acts are not extended to England. I became so at a very early period of my life; I became so when it was made a misdemeanour for men to meet in public for three years in any place in Ireland that the Lord Lieutenant wished to say should not be, and if they remained together 15 minutes they were guilty of misdemeanour; I was so when the Act of the first reformed Parliament passed, putting any county which the Lord Lieutenant proclaimed outside the pale of the law, and enabling martial law to be proclaimed: I was so when the Act of Parliament passed in loose language, making it unlawful for people to know each other by signs or words. These are known to be my opinions. I think those statutes are all wrong. I think they not only degrade us, but interfere with the ordinary administration of justice; and, above all, I am opposed to crimes and indictments charging them in loose language. Gentlemen, the ancient simplicity of the common law, which has been tried for hundreds of years, and which, if deviated from for half a century, has been ultimately restored, has required that a crime should be definite. You cannot charge a man with murder without saying he murdered; you cannot charge a man with robbery without saying that with force and violence he feloniously took from the person of another; you cannot charge a man with that without saying he feloniously took and carried away. But, gentlemen, the manufacture of new enactments is couched in loose language, and they are calculated and tend to degrade the people of Ireland, and make us the subject of arbitrary power in the hands of the deputies of the Sovereigns of England. Gentlemen, these trials and these scenes are a melancholy illustration of that; none of them, I believe would ever have arisen, but for these enactments. Gentlemen, witness after witness was produced; all the sensible, rational and intelligent persons who appeared here have sworn, one after another, that there was no animosity in their minds, caused by the display of one colour more than another, on a particular day, or by people marching together in procession. Gentlemen, processions are natural to men in society. I am not fond of them, myself: I am not fond of society myself: I have passed the greater part of my life in solitude, and intend to continue so, as my studies require it; but every man to his taste. I do say, however, that to be in a procession even now is not a crime; parading, and marching together is not a crime; to join in procession is not a crime. Now, gentlemen, I will call your attention to the terms of this indictment, and the indictment is copied from the Act of Parliament: "They did unlawfully assemble, and meet and parade together, and join in procession, and did wear, bear, and have amongst them certain firearms, to wit, guns and pistols, &c., the display whereof was calculated, and did tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, and were accompanied by certain persons playing music, &c., which music was calculated, and did tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects." Gentlemen, music is not yet a crime; I do not say it may not be made a crime. It may be convenient to make it one. Those who slander our country, on the other side of the water, and impute every sort of vice, folly, fraud, and infamy to the Irish, may be led to call it a crime. Perhaps, at the hour of midnight, when scarcely 40 members can he kept together, with glimpses of the moon stealing cautiously between the benches, some artful Attorney General, expectant judge, who is undergoing the purgatory of Parliamentary life, that he may reach the haven of enjoyment on the bench, may bring in this bill; and when he brings in an imperfect tenant-right bill, we may thank the tone of public feeling; and he may concentrate the prejudices of one class of Her Majesty's subjects against another by showing unusual activity in extending the Processions Act. That has been done. You have a Processions Act, now represented to be an important one, which was thrown in, because it was considered it would be a good tub to the whale. Acts passed, because of statements made of Members of Parliament, and because of organized lying, and which statements were in some degree endorsed by the Executive Government, and we are here now to investigate these things under this Act of Parliament. You now, gentlemen, stand in this position; in my opinion, degrading position; you are put beyond the pale of the law confessedly, because three guns for about a quarter of an hour, with, I am sorry to say, fatal effect, were used on the 12th July in the neighbourhood of Derrymacash. The whole county has been proclaimed. A large body of police has been charged upon the county, and the county cess has been increased. The effect of all that is to make you believe that, if you vindicate the law, and convict five or six and twenty, that peace will follow, and you will get rid of this increased cess. The Lord Lieutenant can keep it on as long as he pleases. I say that is not fair to the people of the county. I say it was not fair to the prisoners; it was not fair to their victims. Gentlemen, if a murderous band of men did go on the 12th July last; did feloniously and murderously take aim against their unoffending or slightly offending fellow subjects; did kneel down upon the ground, and take deliberate and deadly aim to kill them upon the spot; if that were done the majesty of the law ought not to have been allowed to sleep for seven months. A Special Commission should have issued at once; the case should have been gone on with at once; the Solicitor General should have been sent here as other Solicitors General have been sent before, to investigate the transaction, and have the parties put on their trial; and if they considered the state of things required it, then, and not till then, ought the extraordinary powers of the Executive Government be had recourse to, and the county proclaimed. Gentlemen, that was not done; and my learned friend, the Solicitor General, comes here to tell us, the first day he addressed us, that he was here on his trial——

8 March 1861.

The *Solictor General.*] I must request my learned friend not to quote any observations of mine made in another case.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] If you tell me not to do so, I will not do so. The Solicitor General objects to my stating what he said on a former trial.

The *Solicitor General.*] To what you say I said.

8 March 1861.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*—If I am incorrect, I will withdraw it.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] The Solicitor General says it is irregular for you to refer to any previous case.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] We are still on the same case. The same display has been proved, the same cry to Heaven for vengeance is made, and I say that for political purposes this country was proclaimed in a week. Where are we? What region do we live in? What climate have we the misfortune to dwell under? We are not in Algiers; we are not in Africa, or under the Torrid Zone. Show me a country where they have a mode of dealing with the administration of justice so unfair, so wanton, so unjust as that. As Irishmen, I address you, and as just men, I call upon you to discredit everything you have heard but the evidence in this case. For the first time in my life have I heard a prosecution conducted by officials, high or low, where that admonition has not been given on the part of the Crown. Gentlemen, it was not mentioned to you to day; it was not mentioned in my hearing during the week. Gentlemen, I say it is unusual not to make that communication, and I make it now, because it was omitted on the part of the Crown. You are, gentlemen, to judge of this case merely upon what you have heard yourselves with your own ears; upon the evidence submitted to you, and that evidence only. If you must come to the conclusion that any of those men are guilty of the various offences charged, you will discharge your duty, and I think I may say for every man in that box, that he will discharge it with reluctance. Don't suppose that acting on the instructions I received, you are to assume I have any personal feeling in the matter regarding any one. I owe too much to my Roman Catholic fellow countrymen not to be glad to have their sympathies, as I know I have had, in every case concerning myself or concerning them. It is to the people of this county, I owe the humble position I hold in my profession. It is to a deceased attorney of the Roman Catholic religion, who long conducted business here, that I owe that position in this county. I am not the man to speak ill of them, or to feel ill will towards them. I am not the man to speak ill of men in high position, who have their ends, and *manœuvres*, to sink an humble, struggling man like myself. I envy no man his high position, but my position is owing to the sympathy, feeling, and money of Roman Catholics, and I hope never to forfeit their good opinion. Now I come to tell you how unfairly this case has been conducted. We have an indictment at common law for a riot, and an indictment at common law for an unlawful assembly. If those indictments are not sufficient to meet the justice of the case, it is a proof that the Act of Parliament makes that a crime which is no crime, if the Act never had been passed. If they are sufficient to bring those men to justice, they should be tried on them, and them only, and if they are not sufficient, they should not be polluting the sacred bulwarks of the law, the common law indictments, by placing them in juxta-position with the other enactments under which you are called on to try the prisoners. In the opinion of modern lawyers, who were not as skilful as those before them have been, the common law indictments are strait waistcoats on their desires to prosecute with success, and an amendment was made than any offence might be sufficiently charged in an indictment, if it followed or pursued the words of the statute. After that amendment was made, there were loose statutes for Ireland and for Ireland only, framed and forced upon us, and I say but for that enactment, the present indictment would not stand in point of law. The indictment for a common law misdemeanor would not stand upon demurrer for a moment. I will tell you what the proper indictment would be under proper circumstances. It would define the crime. It would tell what procession is; it would tell what music is, it would fix a definite meaning to "parading," to "symbols," and to "emblems," but now they hash them altogether, and jumble them all into one indictment, to bring down the oppressed people, who are caught within the corners of it. The question must be left to you what is a procession; the question must be left to you what is an emblem; the question at all events must be left to you, what is calculated to excite animosity. What is calculated to excite animosity should be defined; it should be shown. It was something of that sort the law intended. The learned Judge should compare the allegations with the facts proposed to be proved. But here you have it left to a policeman to interpret the Act of Parliament. He tells us that he got no instructions as to how he was to act. The only person who was really considered the fit and proper person to tell us what emblems were, and under what circumstances the Act of Parliament was violated, is M'Gilligan, who had such an affection for his priest, that when he believed he was going to be murdered, he never went to tell him. Under those circumstances, I say caution, care, and scruple should be used. I venture to lay down this proposition in a court of criminal law, that a penal enactment shall be construed strictly; that an enactment abridging the privilege of the subject, under the common law, shall be carefully observed, so that no more be taken from the subject than the Legislature intended. I say that something different indeed from M'Gilligan should be produced to tell you what tended to create and excite animosity, and that some one better skilled in that matter than Mr. M'Carron should have been produced. Why is not Mr. Hancock produced, to swear that what was done in Lurgan that day, was calculated or did create animosity? Why is not Lord Lurgan produced; why is not Mr. Miller, the resident magistrate, who got up this whole case; why is he not produced to prove that what passed under his eyes and ears was calculated to provoke animosity. If they came to swear that, I would read to them the Act of Parliament whose provisions they have violated. But they felt and knew, that the Act of Parliament had not been violated, and they did not do the duty which the enactment imposes upon them. Here is the enactment, the second section says, "any justice or justices of the peace, shall proceed, with such assistance as in the judgment of such justice or justices may be necessary, to the place where any such assembly of persons hereby declared to be unlawful shall be held or take place, and such justices, or one of such justices, or some other person of his or their order, shall then and there read, or repeat aloud to the persons so assembled, a command or order to the persons there assembled to disperse, in the words following, or to the effect following: 'Our sovereign lady the Queen, doth command all persons here assembled, peaceably to depart, under pain of fine or imprisonment, &c.'" Gentlemen, if there

was

8 March 1861.

was a party procession in Lurgan, if the town was full of these men, as the witnesses represent, every one of the magistrates within the district is within the compass of a criminal information in the Queen's Bench, and the Attorney General's first duty would have been to prosecute them for that, before he brought these men here to the bar. That would have been the place to try the question. Those would have been the persons against whom to proceed; men of wealth, of station and dignity, instead of these poor creatures who are brought together here into the dock in crowds, and who, under ordinary circumstances, would not be able to employ even one counsel to defend them. Is that a right, mild, temperate, and just administration of the law? Why is not the greater offender here? Why is not Lord Lurgan here? Why has not an indictment been set up against him at these assizes, to take his trial at the bar of the House of Lords, on his knees, for having violated the Act of Parliament, said to have been violated by these men? He violated it, if they violated it. I do not believe he violated it, and therefore, I tell you they did not violate it. Gentlemen, you are told by the Attorney General, as a recommendation for this Act of Parliament, that it is an Act of the Imperial Government. It is well for the Attorney General in Ireland, of the Imperial Government, to make that assertion; I do not say that I wish we should cease to be governed by Acts of the Imperial Government, but I sympathise with those; I revere and honour those who took pains to prevent our ever being subjected to the Imperial Government; and Gentlemen, I regret to think, with them, that Irishmen could be found, and by Irishmen only it could be done, for money to sell this country, and give it up to slavery and England. And we enjoy any liberty we have, only because the purchaser did not choose to make us slaves, but only the sort of slaves we are. They rule us by party. We have 105 representatives whom they manage to divide into two very equal portions in that great assemblage of 658 members, and they govern us according to their liking. It is well that they are a great people. It is well they are an enlightened people; it is well they are a noble people; I wish they were a better seeing people. I wish they would see things more than they do. I well know and believe that the reason is, because they govern us by deputy, and know us not by their own eyes, but by the reports of a small clique of lawyers, with a stranger Lord Lieutenant coming occasionally. Gentlemen, I tell you this, that to that proclamation, proclaming this country, there is not the name of a single Roman Catholic. I honour them for that. I say, that unless the proclamation was justified by necessity, and we all know there was no necessity for it, it would be a violation of the Roman Catholic oath for any Roman Catholic to put his hand to that proclamation. The Roman Catholics were admitted to the constitution, and no man is more gratified than I am, that they are so. They must and do take an oath that they will preserve the Protestant religion and Government established by law. It is a clause in the Bill of Rights, that it is the right of Protestants to have arms, and any man who takes arms from Protestants violates that Bill, and a Roman Catholic, signing any proclamation for doing so, would violate his oath. Gentlemen, they have not done so, and I honour them for it. I could respect a Roman Catholic refusing to take that oath. He might have other views, and be an honest and honourable man. It is no hardship upon them to take it; but I rejoice that whomsoever I have to arraign this day, I have nothing to say against any Roman Catholic of high station or low. They do honour to their station. Judges of that faith now preside upon the bench, illustrious for their talents, and distinguished for their character. They enjoy my sympathy. I am protected by them. They abound in assistant barristers, and Crown prosecutors. They are enjoying all those things. Do any of them feel animosity that they are living under the British constitution? Who protected and preserved the British constitution? William the Third. Lord Plunket has said so. I will read a passage for you from the speech of a man who was the means of introducing Roman Catholics into the British House of Commons, and doing away with the prejudices of the English nation against them. Why was he able to do it? Because he was the representative of a constituency exclusively Protestant, the University of Dublin. That man was sent to the House of Commons by that body, and he showed that the Protestants had confidence with his fellow countrymen, and that the enlightened and educated men whom he represented, the ornaments of the University, were in favour of the Roman Catholics. Two candidates contested the representation with him, Mr. Croker and Mr. North, not because of any difference of opinion, but upon the question whether the Roman Catholics should be emancipated? He was a man of greater intellect and power than his competitors. He was more widely trusted than John Wilson Croker. The English people are generally influenced by a man who represents opinion, and he represented the enlightened Protestant opinion of Ireland; and regardless of the intolerant influence of either Cambridge or Oxford, he declared his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen should be admitted to emancipation. That was the work of Lord Plunket; and what did Lord Plunket say of King William the Third? Gentlemen, speaking of the result of the Battle of the Boyne, and the flight of King James and the Irish people, he says: "They were conquered; conquered into freedom and happiness, a freedom and happiness to which the successful result of their ill-fated struggles would have been destructive. There is no rational Roman Catholic in Ireland who does not feel this to be the fact." Then, Gentlemen, speaking of King William, he says: "Perhaps, my Lord, there is not to be found in the annals of history a character more truly great than that of William the Third. Perhaps no person has ever appeared on the theatre of the world, who has conferred more essential or more lasting benefits on mankind; on these countries, certainly none. When I look at the abstract merits of his character, I contemplate him with admiration and reverence; Lord of a petty principality; destitute of all resources, but those with which nature had endowed him; regarded with jealousy and envy by those whose battles he fought; thwarted in all his counsels; embarrassed in all his movements; deserted in his most critical enterprises, he continued to mould all those discordant materials, to govern all these wavering interests, and merely by the force of his genius, the ascendancy of his integrity, and the immovable firmness and constancy of his nature, to combine them into an indissoluble alliance against the schemes of despotism and universal domination of the most powerful monarch in Europe, seconded by the ablest

8 March 1861.

generals, at the head of the bravest and and best disciplined armies in the world, and wielding, wi thout check or control, the unlimited resources of his empire. He was not a consummate general; military men will point out his errors; in that respect fortune did not favour him, save by throwing the lustre of adversity over all his virtues. He sustained defeat after defeat, but always rose *adversa rerum immersabilis unda*. Looking merely at his shining qualities and achievements, I admire him as I do a Scipio, a Regulus, a Fabius; a model of tranquil courage, undeviating probity, and armed with a resoluteness and constancy in the cause of truth and freedom, which rendered him superior to the accidents that control the fate of ordinary men. But this is not all. I feel that to him, under God, I am at this moment indebted for the enjoyment of the rights which I possess as a subject of these free countries; to him I owe the blessings of civil and religious liberty, and I venerate his memory with a fervour of devotion suited to his illustrious qualities and to his godlike acts. Speaking of King James, Lord Plunket says, "His designs, his determinations against these civil and religious liberties were unalterable. An inflexible bigot and despot, he was too intense in both characters to endure the appearance of a compromise with toleration or with freedom." Gentlemen, we have had various methods talked of to teach the Irish to love one another. National schools have been introduced for the purpose, and in this moderate age, I am sorry to say, from the simultaneous system, the people are not taught to read at all. I wish there was a book of national lessons, and amongst the foremost of them should be that passage which Protestants and Roman Catholics should be taught so as to learn to whom they are equally indebted for the benefits of a free constitution. We have national schools and commissioners of education. I would direct their attention to that mode of civilizing this country. I would direct their attention also to another passage from a speech made by Daniel O'Connell, when those coercive measures were introduced. If, during the 30 years these national schools have been in existence, pains were taken to instruct the people, we would not now be engaged in such a case as this. I read this passage from the "Northern Whig," as the manuscript I lent has not been returned to me. The passage is from Hansard, where the speeches of Members of Parliament are properly given. I know that reporters do not always accurately give speeches, from whatever reason; I have reason to know that. But I will say the man was happy, and the country was happy, that had such a reporter as reported this bottle case to which I have referred, an accomplished lawyer, an admirable shorthand writer and excellent jurist, Baron Greene. Happy the orator that had such a reporter, and happy will be posterity if the results of such labours will be made familiar to the country, as they ought to be. Whatever appears in Hansard may be taken to be deliberately stated. If, in the hurry of debate, anything rash is said, the Speaker has afterwards an opportunity of correcting it. This, therefore, may be taken to convey the deliberate opinions of the speakers. Mr. O'Connell, speaking as to what would be the result of such Acts of Parliament as we are considering, said, "These Orange processions on the 12th July and other days were for many years subject to no kind of jealousy with the Catholics. On the contrary, in 1782, the first volunteer corps which fired a salute before the statue of King William III. in Dublin was the Irish Catholic Brigade, commanded by Marquis Wellesley. So far from any jealousy being entertained with reference to the events commemorated on that occasion, there was not a Catholic whom it did not rejoice to reflect that King William succeeded, and that King James was defeated. There was not a Catholic who did not hold the character of the former in the greatest respect, and regard the character of the latter with the greatest and most sovereign comtempt; therefore, there was no rational ground for these processions being considered as an insult to the Catholics. Then, if he took a view of this question as regarded the Orange party, he would say that it certainly would be the better course to give up these processions; but his thorough conviction was that infinitely greater mischief by this Bill would be done than by any other measure which could possibly be adopted. If these processions were put down on particular days, it must be done at the risk of a breach of the peace. If Government could not prevent these processions, it would be an additional source of irritation to the anti-Orange party; so that, by this Act of Parliament to arrest these processions, instead of preventing bloodshed, bloodshed and slaughter would be promoted. All that could be done by this Bill would be to increase the bad spirit which existed between different parties in Ireland by bringing them into daily and hourly collision. Particular processions might be prevented, but this very law would stimulate to similar processions. The terms of the Bill were absurd; what kind of music is of the nature of banner-carrying? He did not believe in exclusive loyalty, but every party in Ireland was entitled to the full protection of the constitution. This is the division between parties that prevents the growth of general prosperity. The spirit of a great portion of the community could not be put down by any act of legislation. Neither the public mind nor the proud spirit could be conquered by legislation, and every attempt to do so made its strength more irresistible." These are the words of wisdom that warn by experience. O'Connell wished well to his country. He was continually misrepresented by persons who wished to become great by such means. Many a man rose because he was able to bark at the Lion, and able to do service against the Liberator of his country. Gentlemen, I never joined in that cry; I do not join in it now. But I tell you, as you value the liberties of Irishmen, to take care that you find no man guilty here upon this loose Act of Parliament, unless you are sure he is within the terms of it. I admit there are many who must be within the terms of it. The rich, the proud, and the vain do insult sometimes the poor every hour of the day. They treat them with scorn; they treat them with hauteur; they don't afford them their smile, but their frown. They avoid them; that is pursuing an insulting course. What would you think of an indictment against a rich man for sinning thus against the social charities of life? No doubt he will be answerable for it, but is he to be brought to the bar of justice? Is he not to look at the moon, and turn up his nose to the wind as he likes? We cannot civilise him by making him a criminal. As we cannot do that to the rich and noble, why treat the poor man differently? Why treat the rich with respect and consideration, and the poor man with contempt? Little have they to enjoy but these harmless celebrations. They have heard of their fathers doings,

doings, and they like to do the same still. If they do not do so in an insulting way, the Act of Parliament, unless strained, will not punish them. If there was bad feeling between the people, and that it were properly sought to prevent displays calculated to create animosity, the indictment would be clear and precise. Under the common law, if prosecutors properly conducted cases, of treason, for instance, they should set out the several acts upon which they relied. They talk here of emblems and symbols. What is a symbol? We know the meaning of the word emblem. We all know that the anchor is the emblem of hope. We know that white is the emblem of purity; we know that orange is the emblem of freedom; and that the shamrock and green is the emblem of faith. But what is the symbol of party feeling? I know not. It is a substantive metaphor. An emblem is conveyed of a man. Of the Great Redeemer himself, you would say, He is the Sun of Righteousness, shedding a benign influence over the hearts of men. But what is an emblem of party? I cannot understand it at all. Party is an abstract idea. Emblem is an abstract idea. You can understand when qualities of mind are conveyed by substances. Protestants believe, for instance, that the elements of the sacraments are the symbols of the body and blood of our Saviour. The belief of our Roman Catholic brethren is different. They think it is the substance itself. You can understand what symbol means there. Ignorant, presuming men, not knowing what these forms properly mean, introduce them into Acts of Parliament at late hours of night; when, if you ask an English Member what is going on, he will tell you, "Oh, it is an Irish row." A learned, ingenious, and clever nisi prius friend of mine, now on the Conservative side of the House, introduced a motion to have a Bill brought in for England applied to Ireland. He thought that from shame the English Members would not pass it for Ireland more than for England, but the moment they got England omitted they passed it at once for Ireland. A very meagre, imperfect, and unsatisfactory tenant right Bill was introduced. Instead of scrutinizing that with jealousy, we have been for seven months discussing this little affair. I would not be surprised to hear that a Royal Commission was issued, a secretary appointed, and a vast amount of paper and unintelligible talk indulged in, and all to go to the House of Commons as the result of the Derrymacash affair, to show Irish Orangemen ought to be restrained. I trust your verdict to-day will render that unnecessary. It will be necessary for me to-day to show you that the Processions Act has not been violated, and that no riot took place in which any of the men at the bar were involved. If you should be of opinion that there has been a riot, and that persons have been proved to be guilty participators, even against these you will find a verdict with great reluctance. If there was a mere riot, certainly there were other persons engaged in it that should be standing at the bar. Case and cross case. Heyburn should be here, and M'Cann; those who said they threw stones should be all on trial. We have had no boasting to-day. We have not had an Attornay General boasting of the anxiety to do impartial justice. I do not expect the Solicitor General will adopt that course. You have heard the evidence of one side, and you will hear more, which will satisfy you that it was not a riot of Protestants, but of Protestants and Roman Catholics together. I think Roman Catholics understand the various classes of Her Majesty's subjects well enough to know that there are bad Protestants and bad Catholics, and that what a Roman Catholic says is not necessarily true any more than what a Protestant says is true, because he is a Protestant. You will test each case by itself according to its own circumstances. You will not refuse credit to a man who stakes his salvation on the truth of what he says, merely because of his creed. We are all Christians, thank God there are no avowed infidels. If there are, they must keep it to themselves. The man who puts the Gospel to his lips, and asks help to tell the truth from the Author of these Gospels, is to be believed unless there is good reason for not doing so. There must be a prejudice in this case against the witnesses who have sworn, because they are confessedly all on one side. They swear for an object confessedly, whatever their motives may be. I will go through them one by one. I do not think you will find one except M'Carron, who, I say, is a witness for me, who ought to be believed. The offence charged is not simply meeting in procession, or parading together. It is not simply for marching together and playing music. To march and play music is lawful. To go in step—I do not speak about the stringent Act of Parliament preventing drilling, but the marching of military men in procession, marching six or ten deep in column with heavy tread and armour clang, is no crime whatever. They have not made that illegal. It is only the right to visit your houses and search for arms; it is only the right of seizing your females and searching their persons to see if they have arms concealed upon them. That is all that is imposed upon you now. That Act exists at present, and only for a limited time. Do not encourage the Legislature to re-enact it. Take my word that it is a badge of slavery and degradation, and a practical grievance. Do not countenance the conduct of those, who before had stigmatized and punished the county for the offence of a few. Do not let it be believed that there are hordes of armed men prowling about to take the lives of their fellow subjects. That is not the feeling of the people of Derrymacash. They sleep in their homesteads in confidence and safety. They are on good terms with their neighbours, even those with whom they were engaged. Even those who have been seven months in prison have had their harvests reaped by their Roman Catholic neighbours; God bless them for it. I rejoice that there is no feeling of animosity. These parties have learned that marching is against the law, and that they will be protected in assailing them. They are protected in their assailing. The whole power of the Crown, with all its appliances, has been brought to justify and defend them in assailing this procession. If that be a wise system of government, let it be continued; find the prisoners guilty, and keep in the present Government. But if your verdict be, what I believe it ought to be, if it have a tendency to displace a party Government, it will give satisfaction in Cork, it will give satisfaction in Dublin, it will give satisfaction in the southern counties, it will give satisfaction to the clergy, of the Roman Catholic Church, and be the means of removing from the minds of British statesmen the delusion that in providing for a few lawyers they possess any commanding control over the Church of the people. Mr. M'Carron said the Roman Catholics complained of these processions. No doubt of it. The shopkeeper thought it would be better that they were at home, so that he could

8 March 1861.

8 March 1861.

enjoy his dinner quietly in the afternoon. The justice of the peace thinks so, because he does not wish to be disturbed, because he knows little of the poor, because he seldom sees them. They do not provide in this country amusements for the people. Not so in Scotland; amusements are encouraged in the Highlands for the people. There is nothing for the poor Irish but drink—whiskey. That is wrong. But I am delighted to see by the appearance of the witnesses that there is a high degree of civilization amongst them; that they appear sober, cleanly, and comfortable. It is a pity that such men should be made the instruments for designing men behind the scenes. On the other hand, gentlemen, you have in this case parties who are very fitting instruments to bring forward in such a case; but not the men who will commend themselves to the consciences of independent jurors. And when you see the prosecution tainted with those persons, you will not be the more ready to believe the case which it is sought to put before you here. Now, gentlemen, with respect to the evidence of Mr. M'Carron. You will perceive that he did not wish to commit himself to any very injurious statement. You have his plain-spoken testimony that there was no animosity, though there was a little inconvenience, and some discomfort might arise by reason of those crowds of people crowding into Lurgan on particular days. Gentlemen, I think the next witness was M'Gilligan. Now, gentlemen, before I depart from M'Carron, let me again recall to you the result of his evidence. It is, that the proceedings of those people in the town of Lurgan on the 12th of July really had no tendency to a breach of the peace; that, in point of fact, it did not provoke any animosity. Five or six thousand persons came into the town of Lurgan that day; that is his evidence. It does not show that they formed a procession. His evidence did not show that they assembled and paraded; or that they assembled at all; and he could make no distinction at all between a crowd and an assembly. That is another unfairness in the indictment. It should have distinguished a crowd and an assembly. Thus, the only question is, Did they enter into a procession? I submit to you that the meaning of the word procession is, that they must proceed in a procession, as they must move in a parade, which must be what the people are to be taken to understand by a parade. Will the Crown pretend to say that it is fair that those people whose idea of a parade is derived from seeing the parade of the police at the assizes or elsewhere, are to be taken to be guilty of a parade because they do something which is different from what they see the police do, and which in their opinion is not a parade. Again, their idea of a procession is founded on the seeing a military procession, or a procession at a funeral. Are they to be taken as entering into a procession because they move up and down in bodies, not marching, but walking; and not in rank, or in defined order. No, gentlemen, they must be engaged in a procession according to their idea. They must be persons in a condition to march. They must be of the male sex. There is no prohibition of a procession of nuns or persons of that sort. We have heard of those processions and know what they mean. It would be a delusion, a mockery, and a snare, to use the well-known words of Lord Denman, to hold that procession was to have a meaning in the breast of a judge, of a jury, and of a multitude of ignorant persons, and that all those meanings should be different. They must all adopt the meaning the common people would have of it, and all that should be attached to it is that they should move in order forward. The element of crime, the essential base of criminality, is the intent. Is there any intent shown here? The people were all in confusion, going up and down in different public-houses. He has not proved that there was a procession there at all. Gentlemen, in order to entitle them to a verdict at your hands, the Crown must prove the fact of a procession affirmatively. They have here left it to me to prove negatively that there was not a procession. I call upon you not to allow any feeling whatever to induce you to ensnare the subjects of the Queen, or to insult Her Majesty by supposing that she would put her hand to an Act of Parliament that was capable of ensnaring them, as it is sought here to do. I say, gentlemen, they neither assembled in procession nor met in parade together; nor did they bear or have amongst them anything the display whereof was calculated or tended to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. Gentlemen, there is no enactment against the having of emblems or arms; it must be the display of them that is the offence, the display of them in a way that is calculated to provoke animosity. If there were emblems there, they were very little seen. But I would submit to you that the display of them was not there; and, even if they were displayed, it was not in a way to provoke animosity. You must have a procession, a display of arms, banners, flags, emblems, or symbols in order to constitute the offence. This did not take place here. There was no display. According to the Act they must meet and parade together, or join in procession, and bear, wear, or have amongst them fire-arms or other offensive weapons. That would be one offence. But then that applies to the display of them, "or any banner, flag, emblem, or symbol, the display whereof is calculated or tends to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects." Gentlemen, that all applies to the display of those things. The meaning of it would be otherwise if any of us went to a funeral, and that any one of that party had a pistol in his pocket, every man of them might be indicted for a party processsion. Perhaps the Solicitor General will present to you that as the law. Gentlemen, if it be so, if that be the condition in which we live, we hold our liberties at the sufferance of the police. How can I tell if any person living in a disturbed place has his pistols with him to protect him on the way home. If the law be as it is contended, for here, that man being at a funeral, is as much within the compass of the Act of Paliament as if he had joined in an illegal procession. But no, gentlemen, it is not so. He must display those fire-arms, and display them in a manner calculated to provoke animosity amongst different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. It is nothing to say, that if the law be as it is said here, a man, under the circumstances I have mentioned to you, will not be prosecuted. The thing is whether it will not be in the power of any one so to treat one of Her Majesty's subjects. Gentlemen, there is no emblem or symbol proved here. The word "ribbbon" is not mentioned in the Act of Parliament; it is not a flag or a banner; there was no flag or banner. It is not mentioned in the Act, and is therefore not included in it. The display, gentlemen, is the main offence; the provoking of animosity by the display of anything calculated or tending to that end. Gentlemen, I respectfully submit to you that

8 March 1861.

that the display of this bit of ribbon was not calculated to provoke animosity, because of the day, because of the honour paid to King William. Roman Catholics have every reason to rejoice on that day. But, at all events, they are not to be angry with poor people for carrying about bits of ribbons, on that day. Well, then, gentlemen, as further evidence that there was nothing illegal in what these people were doing, I refer to the fact that the magistrates did not interfere. If anything illegal was going on under their eyes, and they did not stop it, they would be highly culpable, and would, indeed, be guilty of an offence, and would be liable to a criminal information at the suit of the Attorney General. Gentlemen, if anything illegal took place in the town of Lurgan that day, the Attorney General should have prosecuted Mr. Hancock, because Mr. Hancock did not suppress the popular tumult. Surely it cannot be imputed to that gentlemen that he did not do his duty. When duty was to be done, he would not have hesitated a moment; he would have read the Riot Act, and called on the people, in his loud, sonorous voice, to disperse, and if they did not they would have been prosecuted for a misdemeanor. I think you will come to the conclusion that there was no occasion for his interference, and that there was no illegality practised in the town of Lurgan that day. Well, gentlemen, you come now to the evidence of M'Gilligan; he tells you that the town was full, and that in the evening he accompanied a party on the road towards Derrymacash. Well, he says, that the expressions of those people were so serious, that he turned away. Gentlemen, if they had feelings of animosity towards any man, they would have given expression to them against the priest. But, they did no such thing, and accordingly you find that M'Gilligan did not go to the priest, who was his director, and tell him that he was to be murdered. Gentlemen, I call upon you to reject his testimony altogether, for it is pure invention. It was not invented for the purposes of this trial, but it was invented for another trial, and that other trial has proved abortive. Do not believe him, telling so gross and rank a falsehood as that; but you will believe this, that he did not care whether you believed him or not. The next witness was James Morrow. Now, gentlemen, I would ask your attention here. I would make an observation that would apply to the case in general, and I say here that there were deluded persons assembled at Rooney's corner that day, excited by some absent persons, for the purpose of getting up a row. Now, I do not think they had any great malice themselves at that time. They were there, and the Crown would have you believe that the Orangemen who went through them and passed them by, and were going away on, actually attacked these people. The case against the Orangemen is, that they were going towards their homes, and that they attacked these people on their way. Gentlemen, you have several of the prisoners identified by the witnesses for the Crown. M'Gilligan identifies Turkington, who, he says, was on horseback, at the head of the procession. Gentlemen, he was two or three perches in advance of the procession. Is that being at the head of it? Will you swallow that? The words of the Act are distinctly joining in procession. Turkington did not join in it; he was ahead of it. Had no one a right to go into the market of Lurgan that day? What man is safe from the penalties of the law if Turkington is involved. To be sure, according to this doctrine, if he galloped through the procession, and went four or five perches before them, then he is a regular processionist; and he is within the compass of the criminal law for joining in the procession and provoking animosity. That part of the indictment holds together as well as any part of it. The whole thing, gentlemen, is a monstrous piece of oppression got up to excuse and screen the Government for having taken the extraordinary step of proclaiming the county for political purposes. The police were not on the road with this alleged procession. They were too wise to come and look after it. If, gentlemen, there was the least reason to believe that the people were joining in illegal procession, and tending to a breach of the peace, there was not a policeman in Lurgan, or a magistrate in the district, that was not criminally responsible. If the magistrates knew they were leaving the town in the way it is alleged here on the part of the Crown that they did leave it, and allowed them to do so without taking measures for the preservation of the peace, they were as bad as accessories to the crimes which ensued, be they manslaughter, felony, misdemeanour, or what else. If an officer of the Government will not prevent crime, he is guilty of treason to the Sovereign Mistress to whom he owes the duty of keeping the peace, and the terms of the magisterial commission are that he shall keep the peace; if he does not he is a malefactor, and deserves punishment. Gentlemen, because no magistrate went into the town that day, I say it shows that there was no tendency to provoke a breach of the peace. No other breach of the peace has occurred in any other part of the county. Well, gentlemen, towards evening the 5,000 or 6,000 persons left the town of Lurgan for their respective homes. The Portadown people and the Derryadd people went along the road to their homes. The Portadown folks turned off on their own road, when they reached it, leaving the Derryadd men to pursue their way homeward. They did so quietly and peaceably. Until Rooney's corner was reached, there was not, leaving out M'Gilligan's evidence, to which no man could attach credit, anything like a breach of the peace meditated. Now, I ask you, I care not who you are, who first broke the peace? Who first broke the peace? Gentlemen, this portion of a procession of Protestants had been in Lurgan. What peculiar animosity had they to the people of Derrymacash? What peculiar animosity they had is not stated to day. It has not been stated that they had any design in going round that way instead of going another way; it has not been stated to day that they went by Derrymacash for a fixed purpose, because the evidence at the other trials disproved the possibility of that. It clearly appears on the evidence that they were going to their homes; that they were going to their homes in the ordinary way; they had gone in the morning with music, and they were returning with music. To play music is no crime, unless the music was music calculated and tending to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects; the Act of Parliament in that respect was not violated. Well, now you have them at Rooney's corner. Can you doubt that at Rooney's corner persons were assembled to molest them: to dismay them? They passed Rooney's corner. Was anybody struck as they passed? None. Did the Protestant crowd throw any stones at the people there? None. Was anything done till they were followed? Nothing. Did the Protestant crowd ask them to follow them? There is no evidence of it; no pretence of it; nothing of the kind.

8 March 1861.

kind. How were they occupied? They had no notion of where they were; they were occupied with their lady-loves. With their sweethearts, making home lovingly along with them; speaking to the girls; talking pleasantly to them. The music playing, "The Girl I left behind me," and they enjoying it. "The Girl I left behind me" is one of the finest tunes in our language; one of the tunes of the Italians, invented, I am informed, by Correlli; owing much, I am told, to the immortal genius of Moore; and, indeed, I think it would be a crime to say that that tune was calculated to excite animosity. Well, they were going home in that loving way. But it is said that "The Protestant Boys" was played too. Suppose it was. Is that a party tune? Did not Moore write words to the Boyne Water?

> "As weeping Erin sat beside the Boyne's fatal river,
> She saw where Discord, in the tide, had hid his fatal quiver."

Is it a party matter to sing that tune, to play that tune, to love that tune, to love those words? I say it is not a party tune; and I ask you, do you believe it excited animosity? Witness after witness came up, none of them spoke of animosity. The truth is, there was no animosity at all; the people felt no animosity at the bits of ribbons, no animosity at the tunes. You saw that beautiful girl who was produced; she is, to be sure, a bit of a vixen, and has a little temper of her own, which she showed when I spoke about ribbons in her bonnet, which the Crown would tell you should be the subject of an indictable offence, as calculated to excite animosity! Could it be said the wearing of ribbons on the bonnets of girls tended to excite animosity? It is not said in the Act of Parliament that it is criminal to put a ribbon in a button-hole, or indictable to wear it in a bonnet? The witness I spoke of proves that at that time there was no procession. He proves they were mixed "through other." It is only when they are in procession that the use of fire-arms is prohibited. The quantity of fire-arms there is of no consequence, unless there was a procession. They did not go together. Then, I submit, it is perfectly plain that there was no procession. The elements of the procession were the two horsemen; but that is only to give to them a colour. It is not even proved that the fifer was at the head of the procession. It is of the very essence of a procession to prove that the fifes and drums were at the head. There was no fifes and drums to follow. There might have been some argument of the thing, if such had been the case, and that the boys and girls were following it. There was no intention to break the peace, or do mischief. The thing is over: it was a sudden occurrence. I believe bad men were at the bottom of it. I do not know who have an interest in increasing the police or the stipendiary magistrates. There are bad men afloat who have an interest in these things; I do believe the people are led frequently into excesses which they did not dream of committing, by taking the bad example set to them. I think they met at that point mentioned, for a purpose, under pretence of looking at the procession. A few evil-disposed persons stimulated them by going forward and throwing stones, and commencing the work; and then there was a procession, not of Protestants, but of persons going on to violate the law. Why did the Roman Catholics overtake them at the chapel? If there be any truth in this case at all, there was an apprehension on the part of the Roman Catholics that their chapel would be attacked. Is there a man amongst you will venture to assert to his brother juror that he believes there was an intention on that occasion to wreck the chapel? What was to prevent it? The arms were all on the side of the Protestants, as the case for the Crown represents. The others were unoffending. They were neither in numbers, condition, or position to resist. There were no people there to help them. There were none nearer than the Wolf's Island people; and you have it from Terence M'Ilduff that only two came from that place. There was no intention to wreck the chapel, because the chapel was not wrecked. There were 150 or 200 Orangemen, and there was nothing, if they liked, to prevent them wrecking the chapel, and shooting "Black Morgan." You have evidence of the height of the chapel wall; so that the level at which the pistol is sworn to have been used, would not send a ball over it at all. Any arms that were used were used horizontally. How could any harm have possibly been done to the chapel? You will see that there was nothing easier than for the Protestant party, if they had the desire, to turn to the chapel by a short cut. They might have destroyed the windows, they might have gone within its sacred precincts. They might have removed all the symbols of veneration that are kept there. They might have kicked the Sacrament across the road to the brick field. There was nothing to interrupt them or prevent them; and because they did not do it, I say confidently that there was no intention on their part to wreck that chapel. I will take their witnesses one by one, and show that they are not reliable. The nonsensical answers they gave me prove that they were suitable persons for artful persons behind the scenes to put forward; for they did not know the effect of what they were swearing. As to the old woman, Catherine Hanlon, she came to swear to the music. She said it was Patrick's Day. That she did not recollect. Then, I think she swore against Castles. I asked her was Castles facing her when she saw his face. She said he was, and that he fired at the chapel with his back to it. There are a great many other absurdities, and a great deal of nonsense of that sort. With a grave face she stated almost anything; that with a grave face I suggested to her showing how fit a subject she was for that species of imposition. Anything I suggested to her with a grave face, she stated. In the same way with the man who told you he was standing in the gateway, leaning against a tree when the shot was fired at him. The powder blackened all his face. If you had experience of powder in the face, as I unfortunately had in my boyhood, you would know that it is very hard to get rid of the effects. First he said the leaves were knocked from the Sally tree, which we know grows upright, and its leaves are high. Then he saw that that would not do, and he said there were several trees the leaves of which were shot off; I am not touched at all, but the trees are, and therefore, I am shot at. He is a fit witness to be put forward in this case. He is not put forward by the Crown or by the police, but by those who concocted this conspiracy; those persons whom we cannot reach, whom the Crown have made no attempt to reach. They are unseen, and their poor victims are brought forward here to swear, and they were brought there that day to provoke a quarrel. That was the whole cause. A very wicked thing it was, and a very small thing

it

8 March 1861.

it would have been, were it not that unfortunately some lives were lost. Hugh M'Dowell and Catherine Hanlon were swearing absurdities. They assented to everything I asked them, so much so that my learned here remonstrated, and said it was a shame to be imposing upon the people as I did. It shows what fit subjects they were for imposition, and they were imposed upon in being induced to swear here at all. Then you had that handsome girl, Elizabeth Spellman; and then you had a witness who proved the circumstances of this melancholy transaction in a way very different from what was proved on former trials——

The *Solicitor General.*] I object to Mr. M'Mechan stating anything about what was proved on former trials.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I cannot be prevented from stating it. I am entitled to prove, if I think fit, what was proved at former trials. He swore positively that Sam Tait did not fire at——

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What witness are you speaking of now?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Of Morrogh. He swore that he saw shots fired; that he was close to those who were fired at; that he was not far from those who fired; that he saw the two Humphrys come out of the crowd and fire. That witness proved an *alibi* for Sam Tait. The Crown had all this within their knowledge; they had all the information before them. The Crown Solicitor's business is to examine all these witnesses, and see what they can depose to. All this was within the knowledge of the Crown; and a witness of their own, whom they present to be believed to day, proved the innocence of a man who was found guilty of manslaughter yesterday. The Crown ask you to believe that man to day. Now, either all their evidence was false, and that to the knowledge of the officers of the Crown, or that man is not to be believed to day; one or other; either all the witnesses swore against Tait was false, or that is not a true man. For the present we must take it that what they swore against Tait was true. The Crown rely upon his truth to day. They call him in to convict persons at the bar, because he swears the truth; you, gentlemen, will swallow that as you may; if you think of him as I do, you will shrink with horror from this attempt to make you the instruments in a party prosecution got up in defence of the Government. Eliza Spellman is the next witness; she lives on the opposite side of the road from Walsh's Loanin. The chapel is between Rooney's corner and Tait's; she lives near Tait's; and she, coming down to see what was going on at the chapel, was coming towards those who were following the Protestants; the Protestants were going towards Tait's; the Roman Catholic party were following them; she was coming meeting both. She does not pretend to say she got a blow of a stone when she met the Protestants; they were past the chapel when she got there, but she got the stone at the chapel; she cannot say who hit her; she was facing those whom were coming from Rooney's corner. I do not say they intended to hit her, but what was intended for the Protestants unfortunately hit her. I am glad to see, gentlemen, that you have taken notes of the evidence. Look at the map, and what does it show to your minds? I ask you, was it fair to keep that map from you during the whole progress of the trial, when a sight of the map, and a knowledge of the geography of the ground, must have convinced you the injury to this girl was sustained from the Roman Catholic party, and not from the Protestants. What reason can be suggested for that act? I will be glad to hear a reason assigned for it by the Solicitor General. Why was it kept back to the last, and not produced to you till his Lordship suggested that it should be produced? The hope was that there would be confusion in the case, and that we would not see how this girl was struck by a stone coming from her own friends. She is a witness for me; she is a witness of whose testimony at attempt was made to deprive me.

The *Solicitor General.*] These observations are most improper. I cannot, representing the Crown, but complain of the course taken now.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Mr. M'Mechan is saying the map was not produced. The map was not produced. There can be no question about that.

The *Solicitor General.*] In the very outset of the case, it was stated the surveyor was here to prove the map. The map was handed to your Lordship by the Attorney General, and it was not proved, by a mere accident.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] The Attorney General, when stating the case, asked me whether I had the map. I told him I had the map which he had, and then there was some conversation about another map proved. Mr. M'Mechan said, "I will not allow that map to be put in, without its being strictly proved." Nothing more was said about it till I suggested it. The value of it I cannot see, but I cannot say that Mr. M'Mechan has not a right to say the Crown did not produce the map till I suggested it.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] The first witness that was sworn, I asked the Attorney General to prove the map. He said he would not do it then, but that he would do it at the right time, and that he would not take my directions. I wonder not that the Solicitor General showed the feeling that he did.

The *Solicitor General.*] I repudiate the charge that has been made as utterly unfounded.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I asked the map to be proved at first, and I was refused. I say you could not understand the evidence of that girl without knowing the locality.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What I think you said was, that you could not admit the map without its being strictly proved.

8 March 1861.

Mr. *Mechan.*] I called on them to prove it in the beginning. I am putting the case as its stands It is new to me that temper is to be indulged in.

The *Solicitor General.*] I am not indulging in any temper. I think no counsel ought to allow personal imputations to be made on him, without standing up to repudiate them when they are unfounded.

Mr. *Kaye.*] I remember that Mr. M'Mechan made some observations about the map, and the Attorney General replied that he would not take his directions.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I called for the map and was refused it.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I do not recollect your calling for the map, and their refusal to produce it.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I am sorry your Lordship does not recollect it. My learned friend corroborates my memory. Suppose it was a mere mistake, entirely unintentional, that it was really their wish, gentlemen of the jury, that you should understand that girl's evidence; that you should understand she was struck, not by the Protestant party, but by the Roman Catholic party; but some way or other the Attorney General forgot to state that it was not so. Is that fair, not to have produced the map in the beginning? Was it fair to pretend that she was struck by the Protestant party, when the circumstances of the case, as soon as the geography of the place is known, demonstrate that she must have been struck by the Roman Catholic party. Are my clients to suffer for that? It stamps this prosecution with a peculiar character, which does not entitle those who conduct it to the reputation of dealing out even-handed terms to those whom a party spirit has led them to prosecute. I say that this is a party prosecution, and I say that that is an element in the mode of conducting prosecutions which is peculiar to them. If any of the Protestant party intended to hit her, she was there for them. They might have seized her; they might have torn her cloak, torn her ribbons and bonnet, scratched her face, and injured her beauty. They did nothing of the kind. Personal considerations are to be introduced into this case, as if I was not to have freedom of discussion in defending my client, and was not to show that the prosecution was not fairly conducted. It may be the practice, in the south, to say, "Sir, you are not to heap personal imputations on me;" that may be Connaught or Leinster practice, but it is not north-east practice. If that was intended, they could have come with another law officer, and we would have seen how the matter would have ended. (*Some commotion in Court.*)

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Silence must be kept in Court.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] As to this Hugh M'Dowell's testimony, I say that he was an instrument and a dupe, and would talk any nonsense which I suggested to him with a grave face. He has not got the benefit of Catholic emancipation; he has got political liberty, but practical starvation, as is the result with many of our fine countrymen; but that is not my fault. Gillan, the next witness, I do not think deposes to anything particular. He does not prove any tune. He says the Orangemen were mixed with girls and boys. He says he threw a stone at Rooney's corner. That was the first stone thrown. Of course it was thrown after the Protestant party. Can you doubt that that was intended to provoke the Protestant party? A great deal more than that will appear. It will appear in evidence that a very large party was assembled at Rooney's corner. No doubt they were only *videttes.* The Duke of Wellington at Brussels was not forward with his army while the Prussians were encountering Napoleon. A great fuss was made about his being at a ball a few nights before the battle of Waterloo. In the same way, on this occasion, in the neighbourhood of Rooney's corner there were persons placed in a similar position. They were like the men who were at the Duchess of Richmond's ball, at Brussels; they were to be had when they were wanted. There were thirty or forty smart fellows ready, and when the party appeared they let them pass, and when they were a few perches down the road they followed them. Gillane threw a stone from the corner. He was not sure whether it hit any one. Our witnesses will prove a different case altogether. They will prove that there was an enclosure, that people were inside the chapel wall lining it like a parapet, and throwing out stones. That people were lying in wait in the brick-field, and flung out brickbats. The Protestants did not avail themselves of the means in their power to insult and damage the sacred edifice, but that the other party availed themselves of their position to be behind the wall, and effect their murderous design of assailing their unoffending fellow-christians. I am sorry Mr. Morgan should have his feelings offended, his high sense of propriety disgusted, at the idea of his people near home being capable of such conduct, notwithstanding all his moral teaching, and his labouring and endeavouring to bring them to a better way of thinking. On that unhappy 12th of July, the teachings of the Prince of Peace were disregarded, and those people thirsted for the blood of their fellow-christians. I am sure those people were warned by that amiable, good man to go about their business, but they did not do so. We will produce a witness to prove he did come forward, and ordered them to go away, and they did not go away. An old woman who was there will prove to you that when she asked him to send them away, he said, "You see I have as little influence with them as you have yourself." Where is Mr. Morgan, to contradict that? If that is not true, let that reverend man come forward to say our witness is swearing false. If not contradicted by him, who knows whether it is true or false, I ask you to believe this is a concocted conspiracy of these unhappy men. At present I will go on with the witnesses. The next witness was John M'Cann. He did not see anything of the occurrence on the road at the chapel, at Tait's, at Fforde's gate, or any where, but a long way beyond that. I think they had done enough without him. If they thought their case was true, I think they would have stopped without going to a transaction that occurred one hour and a half afterwards, when confessedly nothing was done. All he proved was, that he saw a pistol fired in the air. The same observation applies

8 March 1861.

applies to the people at the time he saw them as throughout after they left Lurgan; they were not in procession, they were all crowded together, they were moving about through other. He did not swear that was calculated to create animosity, or that it tended to do so. You must have observed that I never asked one of these witnesses, whether what was done was calculated to produce animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. The Crown had to prove that to your satisfaction. That is their allegation; they asked it of their first witness M'Carron; they asked his opinion. I objected to the question. His Lordship ruled that it might be put. It was not repeated to one of those afterwards produced by the Crown. I, on cross-examination, asked them whether they felt animosity; they said they did not. The Crown had not asked them whether what they saw done was calculated to produce animosity. Under these circumstances I have it demonstrated on the admission of the Crown themselves that it was not so calculated, or they would have availed themselves of the right they established in the case of M'Carron to prove that; they did not attempt to prove it. M'Cann says he heard a girl say to one of the men who had a pistol, "Shoot that to the ground." What do you think he thought that meant? He thought it meant to shoot the house to the ground with a pistol, not to shoot a man, or a woman, or a pig, or a dog, but shoot a house to the ground. A house to be shot to the ground with a pistol! There is not a man amongst us would be more ready to swear that a thing was calculated to excite animosity than that man. They did not ask him the question whether what he saw was calculated to create animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects? He says Samuel Ruddell had a gun on his shoulder when passing by. The next witness was Murtagh M'Ilduff, who certainly proved a felony; he was shot in the back. Surely that was firing with intent to murder. Why was that not so indicted here? Because the Crown don't believe him; they give that proof of it; they don't believe he was shot as he describes. If he identified others who were present when that was done they would all have been parties to it, for if they concealed that they would have been guilty of murder; they would be convicted of a desire to conceal an attempted crime. There is demonstration for you that the Crown did not believe that man, and because they did not believe him, I tell you not to believe him; but it depends not on that; you saw the man, you heard his story. Why did he go there at all? He said in his defence. If he wanted to sleep in a sound skin why not stay at home? They did not go within half a mile of his house, but he must needs come down, poor, harmless, inoffensive man, with a stick to defend himself; to leave his house from a desire for self-preservation to put himself amongst a band of murderous, excited bullies. It is utterly absurd that he did so, and that he saw what he says. He says he came down, saw guns, and firing, and men shot. It is absurd. He came after the men were shot at Tait's; he went openly, it would appear, to the slaughter-place; it would appear as if he were laid out quietly for execution, and after passing some of these men, but not all, he gets a shot in the back. He may in the course of that day have met with some injury, but I don't think you will believe him when he says he was shot. That disposes of him. Then comes his brother. My learned friend, Mr. Dix, thought a help to the other witness's testimony would naturally be got from this second man, owing to a feeling of fraternal affection. There would have been feeling in his mind, no doubt, if Murtagh had been wounded. If Murtagh had been wounded he would have called for Terence, and Terence would have said, "Musha Murty, are you wounded?" Terence said he came to look after his brother, but he turned off and did not go to look after him. That was the redoubtable gentleman who was the only one to say he heard "To hell with the Pope." I have been disgusted year after year in hearing in Protestant counties so many cases brought forward in which that expression was invariably and repeatedly used. It is disgusting and disgraceful. Those who do use it are a disgrace to the Protestant name. They deserve to be brought to condign punishment. If people go about, under pretence of doing honour to King William, in order to insult their fellow-subjects by shouting, "To hell with the Pope," I do believe they are within the compass of this indictment, and I would not ask you to spare them. I think it shows a great improvement in the morals of the people, and of the Orangemen, if Orangemen they are, that that habit has ceased, the absence of it is proved. You have evidence of the conduct of 5,000 Orangemen on the 12th of July, and there is not one witness who swears he heard that expression except Terence M'Ilduff. Gentlemen, a friend of mine has furnished me with a pamphlet of his composition; he is an eminent writer, Dr. Madden, the author of the Lives of the United Irishmen, and he certainly does not compliment the Orangemen. The Hon. Member for Kildare compared the doings of the Orangemen to the massacres of Syria. That Hon. Gentleman was complimented for the moderation of his speech by Mr. Cardwell, the Irish Chief Secretary. The uncle of the Hon. Member for Kildare, who used that mild expression, calls the Orange Confederation a "great organised hypocrisy." I think I may defend them from that charge. They are off-handed, ready-spoken, full-tongued, it may be, and have said many foolish things, but they don't exactly deserve to be called hypocrites. They get themselves, by their candour, into scrapes. Dr. Madden says the society has never altered. The principles of it have never altered from its origin to the present time. He says one of their principles, and their oath is, "I do swear that I will be true to King and Government, and that I will exterminate the Catholics of Ireland as far as lies in my power." This is given in his address to the people of England. He says of the Orangemen, "They generally become cowardly as well as cruel from the fanaticism of fear. The Orangemen have committed diabolical atrocities on their Roman Catholic fellow countrymen in past times, and every day manifest a desire to repeat the former outrages, and even to surpass them." He also says, "They are generally spoken of as brave men of high spirit and remarkable for their intrepidity. This is a great mistake; sanguinary men are seldom brave; they generally become cowardly as well as cruel from the fanaticism of fear." In another place he writes, "The essential character of Orange brutality and inhumanity, when closely looked into, will be found cowardice, stimulating the fanaticism of fear and hate to sudden and unexpected acts of violence and aggression." Again, he says, "In a recent periodical publication the Irish Orangeman is truly described by a Protestant writer of moderate opinions, the same

8 March 1861.

savage in the midst of civilisation in 1860 that he was at the close of the last century." "The Orangeman is the same unchanged sanguinary creature, a despiser of the laws, a lover of turbulence, hating his fellow countrymen with the old traditional hate, and as ready as ever, on the slightest occasion, to seize his gun and shoot down unoffending men, women, and children. It is time to excise this loathsome ulcer in the social body." I really think he think he believes all that. By way of enabling you to understand the matter, he gives the rules of the Orange Society. That is the only source of information I possess respecting them. The rules say they will not admit into the brotherhood "persons whom an intolerant spirit leads to persecute, injure, or upbraid any man on account of his religious principles." And an Orangeman "should abstain from all uncharitable words, actions, or feelings towards his Roman Catholic brethren." And then, gentlemen, another rule says that nobody be admitted a member until he has got a copy of the rules, and the person proposing him must certify that he has read them carefully over, understands them, and believes he can observe them. I don't think any of you will quite agree with Dr. Madden's estimate of their character. I say the conduct of the Orangemen at Lurgan proves that they acted upon their rules. It is not proved that the expression, "To hell with the Pope," was used by anyone except by Abraham, and that is upon the testimony of this Terence M'Ilduff, the brother of the man who went to be murdered. Now, gentlemen, I must say, with respect to Murtagh M'Ilduff, that he is not telling a word of truth at all; that that is a mere invention the evidence he gives himself demonstrates. He says it occurred when the greater part of the Orange party had gone up Fforde's Avenue. There were a few left at the gate, of whom Abraham was one. He says there were nine Roman Catholics there; that Abraham spoke loudly; that all could have heard him: and not one has been produced to corroborate or support the testimony of the immaculate M'Ilduff. Therefore I say, that solitary statement is inconsistent with the conduct of the parties. It is a contradiction. There was a means of supporting that statement, if it were true. This witness says the greater portion of the party were gone up Fforde's Avenue at the time. It was not their way home. It was private property. They were trespassing there. They did so for some reason, and the reason will appear from our evidence, if it does not appear already; because they were themselves attacked there; and, with reason, they apprehended an attack from the inhabitants of Wolf's Island. We have on the back of the bill a witness named Stuart, who was examined yesterday, but was not examined to day. Many other witnesses, who could prove the character of the party at the gate, have not been produced. When you hear our evidence, and will hear the character of the place, you will have little difficulty in concluding that a murderous conspiracy existed amongst the people at Wolf's Hill, and that the real arrangement was that the party at Rooney's Corner were merely to begin the fray, and follow them down. The party going beyond Tait's house, which is 200 yards from Forde's Avenue, found they were waylaid and assailed, and were about being attacked by the party from Wolf's Hill. It will appear to you that very great violence was used. Gentlemen, for this the liberty of arms has been put in the power of the police, but it is impossible that a Government can disarm the disorderly and the wicked. They are numerous in this country. They have been so at all times. The Government themselves insist upon it that there are vast numbers of dangerous characters in Ireland whom it would be dangerous to arm. Accordingly this island is left exposed and naked to an invasion by the Emperor of the French, whenever it is his policy to make a diversion here, and give us the blessing of a French army and civil war. The Ribbon Society will co-operate with him. Bodies of volunteers are not called out as in England. The martial spirit of the country is not called forth. These Ribbonmen are the lineal descendants of the Rapparees. They fought for King James when law and order were restored; and having lost their profitable occupation, they are out of sorts ever since. Up to 1829, the rational Roman Catholics were excluded from the privileges of the Constitution. These fine fellows joined with them in their cries, they were brother patriots together. The wisdom of Parliament separated the tares from the wheat, in the respect that they admitted the loyal Roman Catholics within the pale of the constitution. The others saw no good in that, and accordingly you have the meetings at Derrymacash and at Belfast. They appeared on the hustings at Cork when Pope Hennessy appeared there, and probably you may have them appearing on the banks of the Boyne, where another eminent lawyer will appear there to solicit their sweet voices. A very short time has passed since a Roman Catholic thought fit, in Belfast, to wear orange ribbons and decorations, and go through a Roman Catholic district, and he succeeded to an extraordinary degree in promoting disorder and riot. We have it in the report of the Royal Commissioners. The pretext there was created. The pretext here was an attack upon the chapel. People came down under the pretence that the chapel was being wrecked, to wreck the lives of the Orangemen. That was done in 1841, and in the time of James the Second, it was said the Orangemen were going to massacre the Roman Catholics. It is an old established system of tactics, time out of mind. It was practised in Belfast in 1857. It was practised on this occasion. It was reported all through the country that the chapel was to be wrecked. They came from Wolf's Hill to defend the chapel with sticks. These men who call themselves Roman Catholics, but are not so at all, they come over, that the poor fellows at Rooney's Corner shall have them to join in the attack. That is the class who are offended at these exhibitions in July. The sun offends them. It is the day of the month that excites their animosity. They bear in their hearts a deep feeling of rancour and hatred to all the loyal portions of Her Majesty's subjects. They show themselves abroad. Some of them are joined in a regiment in New York, and they refused to turn out in honour of the Queen's son, when he went there. They fired shots themselves here at the chapel to give an excuse for the work. If you adopt the views I have submitted to you, you will not be satisfied that any breach of the Processions Act at all occurred that day. That nothing was done to excite or provoke animosity between any classes of Her Majesty's subjects; that there was no procession, and that though they might have had arms they were not within the provisions of the Act. They had no flags nor banners, nor did they play offensive tunes; you cannot believe the girl who swore about the tune of the "Protestant Boys." She was late in coming forward.

forward. In civil actions we have what is called the direction of proofs. If it occurs to counsel to ask whether a good witness can be got who can prove a home fact, due effort is made to have it done. Accordingly when the law officers came to be consulted, they said, Can you get no one to prove that a party tune was played? the case cannot be sustained without it. They go down to Derrymacash, and amongst the whole lot there they find only one girl to swear that the "Protestant Boys" was played. Evidence got under these circumstances is exceedingly suspicious. I think that girl is not to be believed; her memory is not very good. I asked her when she had sworn against these people, and she could not say. Was it a month? It might; was not sure. Was it six weeks? It might. When I was done with her, I don't know for what purpose the Attorney General took her up, unless to help me. He proved to demonstration that her memory was very bad. After telling her the month, he wanted her to come to it and get her to say it was within a month. A clever junior suggested to ask, Was it in summer? and she said it was in summer. She is brought forward here to swear as to what she, and she only, heard on that occasion, although the music was public; a party tune offensive to the Roman Catholic body, as it is represented to be. It does not appear she ever told any one about this; if she had, you may be sure she would have been brought forward at the first investigation. Can you believe she heard it? The party was to be served. A technical point was to be gained for the purposes of the prosecution; and then a second inquiry was made in August, the previous one having been made in July. This backing up of cases is not to be believed. That disposes of the cases for the procession. Now we will deal with the case of the riot. I say it was unfair to connect these common-law charges with the procession charge at all. I must say it is always unfair to have the minds of juries perplexed with a variety of charges. It is very convenient for the prosecutors to have two or three strings to their bow, not showing very great moderation and kindness or mercy towards men against whom their other charges could not be proved. In order to sustain the charge of riot, you must be satisfied there was a common design and purpose, and that must be an unlawful purpose, and some act done in furtherance of it. Now, gentlemen, there appears to have been no design or purpose amongst these people, but to get home. It is not proved that any one amongst them was not on his way home. However unlawful or improper their proceedings may have been in the morning, in the town of Lurgan, supposing they had been commanded to disperse and did disperse, they could not have done otherwise than they did; they must have gone home, and they must have gone home together on the road, unless they were to trespass over the country. Dispersing men that meet, means that they are to go to their respective places of abode. That is dispersing in law. If they had been ordered to disperse, they could not have acted otherwise than as they did. It is said, one pistol-shot was fired; M. M'Gilligan did not say anything about the firing. He invented, as I think you will say, the lie about the priest. Then, gentlemen, you will have to see to the particular circumstances of aach case. Every one who was there is not necessarily guilty of a riot. The original purpose was to go home, but there may have been a new purpose formed after. If there be persons charged who, you are satisfied, were guilty of riotous conduct for that purpose, you may convict them. But you will not believe that. It is supported by falsehood. It is a one-sided prosecution. For a mere riot, a common law offence, it is unfair to prosecute one party and not another. And the witnesses, who came forward with a confidence that they will not be prosecuted, have come forward to swear what they like and please. It is open to observation as to give, you will give these witnesses. The same observation applies to the case of an unlawful assembly. You see perjury to an alarming degree has been dealing with this case; you have it proved here that Sam Tait was innocent of the charge brought against him; you see the nucleus of perjury; you see others tempted to come in and support the system of perjury. I would say, therefore, whatever suspicion you may entertain against some of the parties as having taken part in this simple transaction, and throwing stones, you will not believe the witnesses here. Unless you are satisfied the witnesses are telling the truth, you are not to convict on their testimony. Under these circumstances, I think you will discharge your conciences and your duty to your country, to society, to Government, to the Attorney General, and to the Solicitor General, if you acquit these men; and then you may find that you will not have these eminent persons coming to prosecute in these ordinary riot cases, but leave them to the competent and eminent men who usually discharge these duties. Having suspended the Bill of Rights in this great country, and now seeking to defend their Act by this prosecution, the whole case, you will say is tainted and corrupt, and you will scout it and liberate every prisoner.

8 March 1861.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Now, I suppose you intend to call witnesses, Mr. M'Mechan?

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Yes.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Is it the intention of the counsel who represent the other prisoners to address the jury?

Mr. *Meade.*] I think the jury don't appear to be very well prepared to hear further observations now. I would wish to say a few words to them.

Mr. *Kaye.*] If your Lordship pleased, I would follow Mr. Meade in the morning.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You would rather do so?

Mr. *Kaye.*] Yes.

The *Solicitor General.*] As the jury won't leave town, we might meet earlier than 10 o'clock in the morning.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Yes, we will say nine o'clock.

It was arranged that the court should adjourn to half-past nine to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

8 March 1861.

Baron *Fitzgerald* (*to the Jury*).] I must impress you, gentlemen, not to speak to any one about this case.

Sir *Thomas Staples*, Q.C.] With regard to the men who are arraigned, we propose to keep them in custody to-night; we will allow them out on their own recognizances until to-morrow.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Very well; let them be called, and let them enter into their own recognizances.

The Clerk of the Court called the prisoners, nine in number, who had been arraigned, but not put on trial, and they severally answered.

The *Clerk of the Crown.*] You, and each of you, acknowledge yourselves bound to our Sovereign Lady the Queen to appear here to-morrow morning, at half-past nine o'clock, to take your trial.

The prisoners acknowledge themselves bound, and are ordered to be discharged from custody.

Sir *Thomas Staples*, Q.C.] My Lord, I have just learned that it seems some mistake has been made with respect to the men allowed out on their own recognizances; we intended it to apply only to the men on trial.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You spoke of the men who had been arraigned; and as some of the prisoners had been arraigned in the morning, but not put on trial, the Clerk of the Crown understood your observation to apply to these men. It may as well apply to all. I suppose there is no difficulty in the matter.

Sir *Thomas Staples*, Q.C.] What I did was by the authority of the Attorney-General, and I think the rule may apply to all the prisoners in this case.

Baron *Fitzgerald* (*addressing the prisoners on trial.*)] The Crown propose that, instead of keeping you in gaol all night, they will allow you to be discharged on your own recognizances to appear here at half-past nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Several of the prisoners said, "We thank your Lordship."

The prisoners severally acknowledged themselves bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, to appear to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock.

[Adjourned.

MISDEMEANOUR CASE.

Second Day, Saturday, 9 *March* 1861.

9 March 1861.

Baron Fitzgerald took his seat on the bench this morning at half past nine o'clock.

The jurors having answered to their names,

Mr. *Meade* proceeded to address the jury, he said,—May it please your Lordship, gentlemen of the jury: In this case I am counsel for Samuel M'Keown. This case is so associated with that in which you were addressed so fully and so ably by my learned friend, Mr. M'Mechan, last evening, that I shall not trespass at any great length upon your attention. Gentlemen of the jury, if you will kindly allow me to draw your attention to the Act of Parliament, if you calmly give consideration to this Act, you will find that these parties have not brought themselves within its scope or rendered themselves amenable to its provisions. Gentlemen, this Act was styled by Mr. Joy an Algerine Act; I shall not characterise it by any name, but this I will say, that it is certainly an exceptional Act. It does not relate to England. There is nothing *malum in se* in doing that which is prohibited by the Act, and if it were not for that, any procession of the kind would be perfectly legal and perfectly justifiable. Therefore, it becomes the more important for you to consider, and to satisfy your minds, that this Act has been violated by my client. There is another matter which I beg you will discharge your minds from altogether in trying this indictment, and that is the unhappy result in the case of Samuel Tait. The charge against the prisoners at the bar is, that of being guilty of illegal procession and of riot. You will confine yourselves altogether to what is charged in the indictment here, namely, that procession at the "Long Plains," and afterwards at the Derrymacash road. Gentlemen, I am quite satisfied that, in this particular case, you will apply that Act of Parliament with all the care and delicacy which its exceptional provisions demand, and that you will not find that my client comes within its provisions, unless you can do so clearly, satisfactorily, and beyond all manner of doubt. Gentlemen of the jury, I know that it is a mixed jury whom I am addressing. Gentlemen, I am just as well satisfied that it is so, that it is not an exclusively Protestant jury, for I know that a jury composed of jurors of the county of Armagh will do its duty. I say, gentlemen, if

9 March 1861.

if I had any doubt on this subject, it would be removed by what has recently taken place in this very Court, where a client of my own has been found guilty of manslaughter, even in a doubtful case, by a jury composed exclusively of Protestants and of Orangemen. I believe that, according to the best of their judgment and capacity, the gentlemen composing that jury gave their verdict, and that they did so conscientiously. Gentlemen, I am quite satisfied that you will imitate their example, give a verdict according to your judgment and your consciences, and I have no fear of the result. Gentlemen of the jury, the indictment you have to try is for illegal procession, a mere misdemeanour. I must say it is the first time in my experience that I have ever known the Attorney General prosecute in a misdemeanour of this kind. Unfortunately, gentlemen, in this case we have this difficulty to contend with. We have not alone the high officers of the Crown prosecuting in person, the ordinary Crown counsel on this circuit, and extraordinary counsel brought in, but we have also this, that my learned friend the Attorney General, finding the progress of the case—the progress of justice too slow—only two cases having been disposed of previously to this—determines to make a grand *coup* and *battue*, and he has accordingly called in aid the services of my learned friend Dr. M'Blain. But, gentlemen, notwithstanding the presence here of those ordinary, extraordinary, and super-extraordinary counsel on the present occasion, I do not think they will be sufficient to bring the prisoners within the terms of the Act. It has been said, indeed, that in a multitude of counsel there is much wisdom. But, I think it will require more wisdom to establish that this Act was violated on this occasion than all that the Crown counsel can bring here. Gentlemen, it is alleged that procession took place on the 12th of July 1860, the anniversary, according to the old style, of the Battle of the Boyne, a battle establishing the civil and religious liberties of this country. Gentlemen, were it not that for a lengthened period Roman Catholics were deprived of that civil liberty to which they were evidently entitled, they would have aided in celebrating that anniversary as cordially as any man in the land. But, gentlemen, the reason I have stated is the cause of this anniversary not being celebrated equally by Roman Catholics and by Protestants. But, gentlemen, although it was celebrated only by one of these classes, you will make allowance for the feelings of those who indulged in that celebration. To them it was the anniversary of a certain event, which is connected in their minds with many endearing circumstances. It was a great anniversary for them. The blood of their own forefathers assisted in vindicating those principles, in establishing the civil and religious liberties of this country, and in expelling the tyranny of the Stuarts. Were it not that certain of our fellow-subjects were deprived of the advantages flowing from this event, I have no doubt that the celebration would be universal. But, you will easily understand, gentlemen, that those men who got the advantages of it would be naturally inclined to celebrate it; and they did celebrate it. Before this Act of Parliament was passed, they celebrated it in a very martial manner. Each lodge, headed by its own officers, marched with swords and other arms, in military procession. Each lodge formed an independent regiment, the gentry and farmers joining in it. That display, gentlemen, gave offence to a number of Roman Catholics. It would be very natural it should do so under the circumstances. Accordingly, the Legislature proceeded to pass this Act of Parliament, in order to put down what they considered to be offensive displays. That Act of Parliament has succeeded; no martial array is to be found on the 12th of July in Ireland parading any portion of our public thoroughfares. You will now, gentlemen, bearing in mind what I have now told you, come to deal with the Act of Parliament itself, with its provisions, and with the particular mode of celebrating this anniversary which it contemplated. Gentlemen of the jury, that Act of Parliament provides as follows:—"Be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, all assemblies of persons in Ireland, who shall meet and parade together, or join in procession, and either wear or have among them, or any of them, any firearms or other offensive weapons, or any banner, emblem, flag, or symbol, the display of which shall be calculated or intended to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, or accompanied by any person or persons playing music, or singing any song which may be calculated or intended to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, shall be an unlawful assembly, and the persons present at such assembly shall be held to be guilty of misdemeanour." Now, gentlemen, reading that Act by what had been the mode of celebrating this anniversary, let us see what is the meaning of its provisions. That Act of Parliament enacts, that "from and after the passing of this Act, all assemblies of persons in Ireland who shall meet and parade"—exactly as before—"together, or join in procession"—as they did before—"and either wear or have amongst them, or any of them, any firearms or other offensive weapons, or any banner, emblem, flag, or symbol, the display whereof shall be calculated or intended to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects," and so on. Now, gentlemen, that Act of Parliament in terms contemplates the very state of things which existed before it was passed. Now, let me call attention briefly to the state of things which existed on the 12th of July 1860. On that day the Orangemen assembled in Lurgan. For what purpose? For the purpose of going to church. It will be clearly established to you in evidence—indeed, it is admitted by the policeman—that placards were over the town announcing the church service for that day. They assembled to commemorate that anniversary in a way which is perfectly legal, and which the law has sanctioned. Is assembling for going to church an unlawful assembly? Will the Solicitor General be able to show, to your satisfaction, that assembling in church on the 12th of July——

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I do not think there is any evidence of their going to church.

Mr. *Meade.*] We will prove it by evidence that there were placards through the town announcing the church service, and we will establish the fact that they did go to church; and further, my lord, we will prove that the Rev. Mr. Hannay preached on the occasion. Well, gentlemen, after church was over they all proceeded homewards. We have it on the evidence of M'Gilligan, that he came into Lurgan with them, and that he went a part of the road towards home with them in the evening; they all went home in the evening after church. There was no parade or procession going

9 March 1861.

going home; they walked home promiscuously, men, women, and children, sisters and brothers; they went all promiscuously together along the road to their homes. Why, gentlemen, they might as well call potatoes coming out of a sack a procession. They went exactly as they came; the first out went first. It happened that there were two men on horseback, who were very much surprised afterwards to find that they were indicted for that procession; they happened to be at the top or the side of the party, but there was no procession. They walked home from church, men, women, and children, together, and not one of those men was more guilty of procession that M'Gilligan, who accompanied them as far as the "Long Plains," to whose evidence I will presently call your attention. These are the facts of what took place on that occasion; they assembled in church and went home promiscuously, those parties who lived in Derrymacash and that direction. So far for the procession. In order, gentlemen, to convict my client, you must come to the conclusion, according to my learned friend, that it was a meeting, a parading, a procession contemplated by the Act of Parliament. Recollect what took place before the passing of that Act of Parliament, and contrast what took place on that occasion with it, and I say it is utterly impossible for you to come to the conclusion that it was a parading or a procession contemplated by the Act of Parliament. There was no more procession or parading on that occasion than there is every Sunday in a town, coming to or going from church. The next thing the Act of Parliament speaks of is bearing or having amongst them any firearms or other offensive weapons. Now, let me call your attention to the particulars of the evidence. That boy, M'Gilligan, says he saw a pistol in the hands of one man. Up to the time they came to Rooney's Corner there is, according to the evidence, nothing seen but a pistol; up to the time of seeing that pistol you are also called upon by the Crown to find that they had firearms and offensive weapons among them. After they passed Rooney's Corner, and when they came opposite to Derrymacash chapel, certain shots were fired. Fired from what? No weapon had been seen up to this period, except the pistol seen by M'Gilligan; but this is accounted for by the evidence of one of the witnesses for the Crown themselves. It is accounted for in this way; Abraham's cart was going along the road—a farmer's cart, belonging to a man who did not belong to this crowd at all; some of these men rushed to the cart, and a man seized a weapon he found in that cart. If you are satisfied, upon the showing of the Crown themselves, that the gun was seized upon the occasion when they were attacked in the way you have heard, that is not bearing or having amongst them "firearms or other offensive weapons" within the meaning of the statute. They were attacked, for it is admitted by one of these witnesses that he threw a stone at Rooney's Corner. Seizing a chance weapon on the road, when suddenly attacked, is not having arms. They should have had arms in their possession before. The gun, the one seen opposite the chapel, is accounted for in the way I have mentioned. No doubt, when they came to Tait's house, firing took place. There were two guns accounted for; they were not had by the people in their possession at all, because these guns were got out of Tait's house on the very same principle that they snatched the gun out of Abraham's cart—to defend themselves. If you come to the conclusion that these guns were brought out of Tate's house by men suddenly attacked, you cannot find that they had guns or firearms within the meaning of the statute; that is not having guns or weapons within the meaning of the statute. But further, gentlemen, the Act of Parliament says, in addition to that, that you must have banners, flags, emblems, or symbols. I know my learned friend the Solicitor General has great command of countenance, but he will have even greater command of countenance than I give him credit for if he is able seriously to put this to you, that the bit of ribbon seen with Robinson at the Long Plains comes within the meaning of the Act of Parliament. Was it a banner, flag, emblem, or symbol, within the meaning of the Act of Parliament? We all know what the flags, banners, emblems, and symbols were on former occasions. If he is able to show that the mere possession of a bit of ribbon in a man's waistcoat, going along the road, was a banner, flag, emblem, or symbol within the meaning of the Act to your satisfaction, it will greatly surprise me. Now, gentlemen, recollect that that boy's evidence, and the evidence of another man named Morrogh, who says he saw bits of ribbon, of which he spoke with great contempt, in somebody's button-hole; that it the only evidence you have of banners, flags, emblems, or symbols amongst that party. It is impossible to hold that that bit of ribbon comes within the meaning of the Act of Parliament. We all know what a flag or banner is. It is a flag or banner to which all can look. It is not a thing peculiar to an individual. A flag is something belonging to a body, to which they all look as common property and with a common interest. That is the flag or banner contemplated by the Act of Parliament. It is not a man wearing a bit of ribbon in his button hole. The thing is absurd on the face of it, and I scarcely know how to combat it. A flag or emblem within the meaning of the Act of Parliament is a common property, exciting a common interest to which all look, like soldiers to their colours. That is the thing contemplated by the Act of Parliament, and which is put down by it. And that is exactly what did not exist on this occasion. There was nothing but the bit of ribbon deposed to by M'Gilligan, and the few bits of other ribbons deposed to by another witness. That is all the evidence which the Crown give you to enable you to comply with their demand, and find that there were flags, banners, emblems, or symbols withing the meaning of the Act of Parliament. But there must be more. It must be a flag, banner, symbol, or emblem that will excite animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, the public display of which will cause annoyance. It must be a public display, that everyone will see. That is the display within the meaning of the Act. But, the mere fact of a man having a bit of ribbon which no one but his next neighbour will see, that is not a display withing the meaning of the Act. I say there was no such display on this occasion. And further, the Act says, the display whereof shall be calculated or tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. Not one tittle of evidence was given on the part of the Crown here that there was any display of banner or flag calculated to produce animosity. Not a bit of evidence. There was upon another matter, but not upon this. Not an effort to produce a witness to show that there was any emblem or flag displayed that was calculated to produce animosity. Neither could there. I do not believe there is a sensible man in the country, outside

outside the police who could be got to prove that. They got M'Gilligan, who says he does not care whether he is believed or not. You will not act upon the evidence of such a man. It is an insult to the common sense and judgment of the Roman Catholic gentry and intelligent classes to say they are offended by a man wearing a bit of ribbon in his button-hole. The Act further says, "or shall be accompanied by any person or persons playing music, or singing any song calculated or tending to provoke animosity between the different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. Recollect, gentlemen, it must be between different classes. It is a liberal construction of the word music to call what was played on this occasion music—what was played on this occasion by fifes, so far as I have heard them. It is not said what whatever is calculated to provoke dislike or annoyance by exciting the idiosyncracies of some people. In large towns many persons feel offended with the noise of the barrel organs. But, according to this Act of Parliament, it is a particular class that must be offended, and not individuals. What were the party tunes? What evidence have you of them on this occasion? You have not one bit of evidence, except from one witness, to depose to a party tune being played on that occasion. M'Gilligan did not know what tune they were playing; but there is that girl, Anne Moore, she is the only witness produced on the part of the Crown to prove the party tune. She said first, that they were playing "The Girl I left behind me," and afterwards, she thinks they changed it to the "Protestant Boys." She is a very good girl, and I believe, I am quite certain, she did not mean to say anything but what she believed to be true. She seemed very unwilling to be left behind on that occasion. She determined to follow the Protestant boys, and I hope she will successfully follow some one of them. She was more occupied with the Protestant boys themselves than with what they were playing; and she is mistaken as to their having played the "Protestant Boys." She is the only witness for the Crown produced to show that any party tunes were played at all; and yet it is submitted to you, that they were playing party tunes calculated to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. On the question of what music is calculated to do, we have one witness, Neal M'Carron, the policeman. I have frequently seen policemen produced in courts of justice to prove different things within their own particular knowledge, but I never saw them produced before to give scientific opinions. Medical men are produced to give opinions as to the nature of wounds. A policeman could prove a fact, whether he knocked a man down or not with a bludgeon; but to come forward and give a scientific opinion on music is a most extraordinary and unprecedented proceeding on the part of M'Carron. Is Neal M'Carron a metaphysician, philosopher, or man of science? How does he know the nature, disposition, peculiar excitability, or irritability of different classes of Her Majesty's subjects? How is he competent to form an opinion? How can he say how much you or I can bear, or what amount of music will excite us? What knowledge has he of the temperament of the Catholics of Lurgan, or any other place, to say how much music they will stand? He is not a metaphysican or a philosopher. He is a very good policeman; come from Donegal. He seems a very respectable man, but I must protest against his coming here to give evidence as a metaphysician, philosopher, or man of science, of what amount of music the Catholics will be irritated at—to tell the exact amount of endurance on the part of the Roman Catholic population. He seemed to feel the absurdity of the position in which he had been placed by the Crown lawyers, for on cross-examination he said that no rational Roman Catholic would be offended. Gentlemen, the Legislature legislates for rational people. That is what the meaning of the Act of Parliament is. It must be a display calculated to provoke rational men. There may be very excitable men, like my learned friend Mr. M'Donnell. He might be very excited in a matter of this kind. I know there is a great deal of excitable poetical temperament about him, but I do not think that the masses have that peculiarly excitable disposition which my learned friend possesses. The policeman admitted in the end, that no rational man would be offended at what was played. For rational men this Act of Parliament is meant, when those words are used. There may be peculiar idiosyncracies of people. We know that during the late Indian War many men took part with the sepoys, and had more sympathy for them than they had with Her Majesty's soldiers. Suppose a soldier came home with an Indian medal, some of these men might feel offended at it—men like Mr. John Mitchel; but no rational man would be offended at it. Different things produce different sensations in different people; but there are peculiarities of disposition. What you have to find on your oaths here is—was what was done calculated to provoke animosity in the minds of persons of rational intelligence, and not in the minds of persons of peculiar idiosyncracies. Gentlemen, let me now call your attention to the evidence. The first witness here was the policeman, Neal M'Carron; I do not think I need further trouble you about him. Then, there was that boy, M'Gilligan, who gives you the only evidence of fire-arms. He proved seeing a pistol with one of the party. I think you will agree with me, that that boy did not give his evidence in a way satisfactory to you or to anyone in Court. That boy said the distance between Lurgan and the Long Plains was a mile. He could not take upon himself to say whether or not he did not occupy two hours in returning that mile. My object in cross-examining him about that, was to prove a mistake altogether as to a matter stated by him. He swore that upon that occasion a man named Richard Humphrey was there, and he further——

9 March 1861.

Mr. *Crawford.*] He swore to Murphy.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I think you were right, Mr. Meade, in saying that he swore to a person named Humphrey being there. I will look to my notes. (*His Lordship here referred to his notes.*) I do not find the name of Humphrey. I find Richard Murphy, William Castles, Samuel Pickering, and Samuel M'Keown.

Mr. *Meade.*] On cross-examination he stated that Humphrey was there.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I do not find it.

Mr. *Meade.*] I certainly did intend to ask him about Humphrey. I was instructed to examine about

9 March 1861.

about him. I must be wrong, gentlemen, when no one recollects it. My own impression was that I did ask him, was that man there? and further, was that as true as everything else he stated? But, at all events, one thing he stated, which shows him to be a very reckless witness, and that is, that he did not care whether you believed him or not. The man who, on his oath, in the witness-box, can make such a statement to a jury is not entitled to belief on his oath. He further swore, that he could not tell, to within two hours, the time he came back to Lurgan. My object in asking that question was to show, by fixing the time, that a man--the man I thought I asked about--was not in the procession at all. As regards James Morrow, a very good-looking fellow, a jolly-looking man, who says he followed the Orangemen for fun,--he followed them for a row, it seems. He admitted that he threw stones at them; he saw some bits of ribbons, which he looked upon with the greatest contempt, and he felt no animosity, certainly. He followed the Orangemen for fun, and threw stones at them. Had not the matter terminated as it has done, we would never have heard of this. My learned friends, like new brooms, sweep clean. They are fresh in office, and these prosecutions are not going on with as much rapidity or facility as, perhaps, they wished; and accordingly they put all these men in the dock, to try and establish this case against them, a case of which we would never have heard were it not for those unfortunate occurrences of the shooting of the men on this occasion. The next witness I will call your attention to is Elizabeth Spelman. She says she heard two shots fired by Wright and William Castles at the chapel. That is quite consistent with the case I made, that these shots were fired out of a gun and a pistol. Whether they came out of a pistol or a gun she does not say. Catherine Hanlon says she saw a gun taken out of Abraham's cart, he being a man, as I told you before, who was not in the procession at all, but whose cart, in the fight or scrimmage, was suddenly attacked, and the gun taken out in order to defend themselves. Then we come to Hugh M'Dowell, who was working in the brick-field. James M'Cann saw a man named Maja firing a pistol, and Ruddell had a gun. Assuming that to be true, the pistol is the pistol seen by M'Gilligan at the Long Plains, and the gun is the gun taken from the cart, and that is not having arms within the meaning of the statute. As regards Murty M'Ilduff, he was shot himself at Mr. Fforde's gate, after the guns were taken out of Tate's house. We, in our case, will be able to prove to you, that most of these witnesses are mistaken on most important transactions. What I want to establish in your minds is this, that even upon the showing of the Crown, supposing all those witnesses prove the case, they have not proved anything coming within the meaning of the Act of Parliament. Supposing their evidence is true, the pistol is the only weapon shown to be in the possession of this party, and that is proved by a witness upon whose evidence you cannot rely. That is the only weapon stated to be with those persons at all. The gun is not within the meaning of the Act of Parliament. It was taken out of Abraham's cart; you have it on their own evidence; and these two arms account for the two shots fired at the chapel. The guns taken out of Tate's house, under the circumatances you have heard, is not having arms within the meaning of the Act of Parliament. Are you prepared on your oaths to say this was a meeting, parading, and procession within the meaning of the Act? You have heard the evidence; you will hear more of it; but even on the Crown's own showing, can you find that these men met, paraded, or had a procession within the meaning of the Act, having regard to the state of things which existed before the Act, having regard to the terms of the Act, and having regard to this alleged procession on the 12th of July? I say, it is a miserable libel upon what took place formerly to say that there was a procession. Nothing took place resembling a parading or procession. A great many of them came to church, and then mixed together in the town to enjoy themselves. That is a thing occurs in all religions. A great many people like to combine church and holiday together. Now, supposing you are fully satisfied, which I am confident you will not be, that this was a parading, a procession, such as is contemplated by the Act, you must further find that in addition they had guns and fire-arms amongst them. Can you find that, when there is nothing proved to be amongst them but that one pistol sworn to by M'Gilligan? Is that having arms, offensive weapons? Further, are you prepared also to find that they had banners, flags, emblems, or symbols, within the meaning of the Act of Parliament? We all know what emblems mean. Had they such banners and flags amongst them as formerly existed in these processions? Had they a banner, flag, or emblem amongst them, to which they all looked, such as processionists would have, and which was common property? I say it is absurd to contend that the bit of ribbon seen in the waistcoat of Robinson is having banners, flags, or emblems, within the meaning of the Act of Parliament. I can excuse the Attorney General for stating that they had banners, flags, or emblems, for he spoke from his instructions. But I cannot believe that my learned friend the Solicitor General will now contend that they had banners, flags, or emblems. I say it is a burlesque upon the Act of Parliament to say that having a bit of ribbon in a man's button-hole is an offence within the meaning of this Act of Parliament. You must go farther. Was having that bit of ribbon in a man's button-hole calculated to promote animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects? I say it is an insult to any class of Her Majesty's subjects to say that a whole class would take offence at any man wearing in his button-hole any ribbon of any colour. It is an absurdity upon the Act of Parliament. Will you find that that piece of ribbon was a banner, flag, or emblem, calculated to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects; and further, that it was displayed, and was calculated thereby to produce animosity? You have no evidence whatever that any party tune was played on that occasion, except the evidence of that girl. She says they first played "The Girl I left behind me," and then changed it to the "Protestant Boys." I say you cannot, consistently with reason, find for the Crown on that. You are to find upon your oath that what is charged against in the indictment was committed by the prisoners at the bar. You are to find upon your oaths that they paraded, went in procession, that they had flags, symbols, banners, or emblems; that these things were calculated to produce animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects; that they had fire-arms, that they had music—not bad music which would offend the ear, but music of that description which would offend a party or a class. It is an insult to the Roman Catholics of this part of the country to say

9 March 1861.

say that, as a class, they would take offence at such things. I am confident that each and all of you will feel particularly well satisfied, having regard to your oath and your duty, if you can acquit the prisoners, to do so. I say the Act of 1850 has produced its effect. There was a later Act of Parliament passed which is more stringent in its terms, but is not applicable to the traversers at the bar. That Act of Parliament has produced the effect contemplated, for it has put an end to those semi-military displays, and that parading and marching which was calculated to give offence to Her Majesty's subjects, and did give offence. It is perfectly intelligible how that did give offence under the peculiar, exceptionable circumstances of this country. That Act of Parliament succeeded. You would never have heard of this alleged procession on the last 12th of July, were it not for the unfortunate occurrence at Derrymacash, and that occurrence you are to exclude from your consideration. I say I am confirmed in that opinion by this: that those Derrymacash men are the only ones of those alleged processionists who are indicted here; 5,000 men were seen in Lurgan that day by magistrates, police, and gentry. Not one of them is tried, and why? Because the Crown, and the Crown advisers, are satisfied that there was no substantial violation of that law, of the Act of Parliament, by any of them; that it was not an unlawful assembly; that there was no display or exhibition of emblems coming within the meaning of the Act of Parliament. But they have tried these Derrymacash men, because there was a subsequent unfortunate result which took place at Derrymacash. With that unfortunate occurrence, gentlemen, I say we have nothing to do. The men at the bar are tried as processionists, and as processionists exclusively. I have confidence in you, and each of you. I think matters of religion should never be introduced in cases of this kind; but I say I am rather pleased it is a mixed jury, and I think your verdict will give the lie to the imputations or reports that the jurors of any religion in this country are influenced by religion or politics when on their oaths as jurors. That is proved at this very assize, where an exclusively Protestant and Orange jury convicted a Protestant. Under all the circumstances, I feel no doubt you will feel great pleasure in acquitting the prisoners, and giving them the benefit of any reasonable doubt you may entertain. It is not necessary, I think, to go to that extent. Those men at the bar are greatly entitled to your sympathies for many reasons. No doubt they feel they have been badly treated. They do not understand it. They cannot change their sentiments or convictions the way men in higher ranks of life can do. It is men in their very rank of life who are most consistent in their instincts and sentiments, and in whom you will find, whether they be Catholics or Protestants, that loyalty to faith and country; this feeling you will find more strongly upheld and shown by men of their rank in life than by men in any other rank. They remember the time when they and their fathers formed the English garrison here. At that time it was necessary to have a garrison, because the Roman Catholics were improperly treated. They were deprived of the civil and religious liberty they now possess and ought to have enjoyed long before. For that very reason those men and their forefathers were the garrison for the English Government, and for that reason they cannot understand why the men who petted and fostered them should suddenly turn upon them. Under those circumstances you must have sympathy for them on this occasion. Whether they are Protestants or Catholics, you will find among their class of life more true regard for faith, more consistency, more utter disregard and sacrifice of self than you will find in men in higher positions. As you walk higher in life, personal aggrandizement is the only thing that persons in higher rank spread their sails to secure. They do that which they believe will bring them to patronage and to place. These men are none of that kind. They possess the true essence of a chivalrous spirit that will sacrifice property and life rather than turn traitors to their religion and country. These reasons will make you sympathise with them, with the men at the bar, and give you additional satisfaction in giving them the benefit of any doubt which you might entertain with respect to the case. For my own part, I think you can have no doubt about them. The Act of Parliament is too clear to admit of any. There is another part of this case as to which I need not say much, namely, the riot. First, I do not think there was such an intent as is necessary to constitute a riot within the meaning of the law. There is further reason. I know my learned friend the Attorney General—I know his high, honourable disposition, and his regard for the duty of his high office—I am convinced that unless he is of opinion that there was a riot within the meaning of the Act of Parliament, he would not press for a conviction. Why do I say so? Because it would be a highly improper thing to do. Because if there were a riot, both sides were engaged in it. If there was a riot, that riot was evidently commenced by the Roman Catholic party at Rooney's Corner. It was not merely commenced by them, but followed up by them. The Protestant party went on towards the chapel, followed by the others. Wherever they went, the Roman Catholics were after them. And if there was a riot at all, the Roman Catholic party were as guilty as the Protestants, and therefore it is only as a kind of addendum that the riot is put in. Unless you convict the prisoners of an unlawful assembly, unlawful procession, the Attorney General would not feel it his duty to press for a conviction on the riot charge, that being a thing as to which both parties were equally guilty. You will hear from his Lordship what a riot is. On this part of the question, therefore, I leave the case in his and your hands, and I shall not trouble you further.

Mr. *Kaye.*] Gentlemen of the jury, I appear for Richard Murphy, one of the prisoners at the bar; and after the able speeches you have heard from my learned colleagues in this case, it would not be becoming in me to occupy your time or that of the Court at any length. I shall, therefore, address but a very few observations to you. Gentlemen of the jury, it is your duty to approach this extraordinary case with calmness, and free from prejudice. It is your duty, and I am sure you will do so, to cast aside everything you have heard of this case or of this occurrence outside the jury-box. Gentlemen, trial by jury, from the benefits which it has conferred on the community, has been accepted as one of the great bulwarks of this free state. Gentlemen, I am sure that each one of you individually will so discharge your duty as between the traversers and the Crown, as in

9 March 1861.

no way to depreciate from the confidence which the people of this country have held in that institution. Gentlemen, if I thought that a husk of prejudice remained in that box from anything you may have heard outside this court-house or elsewhere, I would consider it humiliating of me to address you. But I think the gentlemen whom I have the honour to address, many of whom I have known for a long period of time, will act according to the Gospel injunction, to do unto others as they would be done by. Gentlemen of the jury, I endorse every word which my learned friend, Mr. Meade, has said respecting the construction of this Act of Parliament. He has done it far more ably than I could attempt; and I think it will be demonstrated to you that the prisoners at the bar do not come within the limits of that Act. Gentlemen of the jury, this is a case in which the evidence upon every part of it, upon the construction of the Act of Parliament itself, is for you and you only. It is your duty in this case to consider whether, upon the whole circumstances of the case, the prisoners at the bar formed such an assembly as was calculated to provoke animosity amongst the different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. Gentlemen, in considering that part of the case, it will be your bounden duty to bring to bear upon it your experience as men of the world, your experience of every-day life, and to draw your inference to the best of your judgment fairly and impartially, and I am confident you will do that for the benefit of the prisoners at the bar. Gentlemen, have any of you seen temperance processions? It is impossible that it will be argued by Her Majesty's law officers here that processions in themselves constitute such an assembly as would create or provoke animosity among the different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. I deny here that there was any procession. But, even supposing there was a procession, in itself it is not sufficient for a conviction, and you, as men of the world, will be called upon to decide upon processions. Have you ever seen temperance processions? I have, and I am sure so have you—the marching of hundreds and thousands with banners and with music; and has it ever been attempted to say that they were calculated to promote animosity amongst the different subjects of Her Majesty? Gentlemen of the jury, a learned author, when writing in reference to his travels in this country, one whom I am sure everyone of you has taken the greatest delight in reading, throws more light on this subject than anything I could say if I was speaking to you for a year. You have all heard of George Augustus Sala, the celebrated literary writer of the present day. I shall not refer to those great and good men who have long passed away; I shall give you one idea from that distinguished writer. He happened to be in our metropolis when there were temperance processions marching through the streets, and he heard it said that they were calculated to provoke animosity between the different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. He derisively said that those parties have unfurled the banner of triumph over the moderate drinkers, and that therefore they are calculated to promote animosity amongst particular classes of Her Majesty's subjects; they say, "We are better men than you; we show you our flag; that, that says so; and unless you come beneath the shadow of this flag, we wonder where you expect to go;" meaning, of course, where they expect to go hereafter; and he puts forward that proposition to hurl it from him in contempt as unworthy the consideration of any rational man. If then, gentlemen of the jury, such a procession as that with banners and music is not calculated, as I am confident you will agree with me it is not, to promote animosity, how can it be said that such a crowd as this in Lurgan, on the 12th of July, where there were no banners, where there were no party tunes played, how can you convict under such circumstances? If you find the prisoners at the bar, because they were members of that crowd, did form part of a procession which was calculated to promote animosity, you will indeed give a deep state to that movement at present going on, and likely to promote the best interests of our country. We who reside the greater portion of our time in the metropolis cannot understand it. Her Majesty's Attorney General attempts to bring within the limits of the Act of Parliament such an assembly as this. Within the last two months I witnessed processions in Dublin, which, if processions at all were calculated to promote animosity, it might be said that they were; I witnessed the return of hundreds of our fellow-countrymen from a foreign shore serving under a foreign power. I saw them marching through the streets of Dublin with their sunburnt looks and emaciated countenances; they were headed by drums and fifes, and all sorts of music; they played "Patrick's Day," and other days. They marched, I verily believe, before the door of Her Majesty's Attorney General, and yet it never struck him that such a procession was calculated to promote animosity amongst the different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. Gentlemen, it was not so calculated; I enjoyed the sight; so did others; we were amused at it. I went with them to see how the scenes would pass off. They were accompanied by the metropolitan police. Nothing occurred; everything went off peaceably; and if a procession like that was not calculated to come within the limits of the Act of Parliament, it is impossible you bring the men in the dock within that Act. Why are they in the dock? Because certain fatal occurrences which you and I, and every man in the community must deplore, took place that day. Men have been put upon their trial for that. You are not to try the prisoners at the bar for it; and if those occurrences had not taken place, then there would have been no such traversers at the bar to-day. Gentlemen of the jury, if there were felonious assaults, if there was a murder that day—there was the death of one of Her Majesty's subjects—it was the duty of Her Majesty's Attorney General to vindicate the law, and bring the parties to justice. But because that occurred, and from what motives, and under what circumstances, I am not prepared to say, only that in no way can the prisoners at the bar be connected with it. Gentlemen of the jury, it is impossible that as rational men, reasoning men, bringing to bear upon this transaction the experience of every-day life, that you can say the men at the bar are guilty of a misdemeanor because they went into Lurgan on the 12th of July to attend their place of worship. Gentlemen of the jury, the duty which I have to perform is a pleasing one. I appeared yesterday for another traverser, of the name of Murphy. He was fortunate enough, as he was entitled, to have a direction for acquittal given by his Lordship. If I am not mistaken, when you hear the evidence which I shall submit to you, it will be your pleasing duty also to return a verdict of acquittal for the prisoner I now appear for. Gentlemen, it will be proved to you to demonstration that the witnesses who deposed to his being in the crowd at

9 March 1861.

at all are mistaken. It will be proved that M'Cann, M'Gilligan, and M'Kenna, all of whom identify the prisoner, must be mistaken. Some say he appeared with a drum, others with a fife; Sarah M'Kenna does not say that he had any musical instrument at all. It will be proved to demonstration that he could not have been, that it was utterly impossible he was there when they say he was. If it be proved that such a mistake as that occurred upon a vital question, it is impossible but it must throw a doubt on every part of the case. Gentlemen, you stand as a shield between the prisoners at the bar and the Crown. It is your duty, and it is a sacred one, to mete out justice as between them and the Crown—to mete out justice tempered with mercy. If there appear to be contradictions in the evidence, as there have been contradictions, which will occur before this case closes; if these create a rational doubt in your minds, it will be your solemn duty to give the prisoners the benefit of that doubt; and I believe that every man I have the honour to address will do so heartily and cheerfully; that you will return a verdict in accordance with the facts, and a verdict which the dictates of your own consciences will demand.

The following evidence was then given for the defence:—

ARTHUR MALCOMSON, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *Kaye*..

A. Malcomson.

1378. WHERE do you live?—In the townland of Ballynamoney.

1379. Do you remember the 12th of July last?—Yes.

1380. Were you in the town of Lurgan on the 12th of July?—No, sir.

1381. Did you see a crowd of persons moving in the direction from Lurgan on the 12th of July?—Yes.

1382. Will you say at what time of the day you saw them?—Between five and six o'clock.

1383. In what direction were they going?—Towards Mark Rooney's Corner.

1384. Was it at Mark Rooney's Corner you saw them?—No, from my own place.

1385. Is your own place a short distance from Mark Rooney's Corner?—It is.

1386. Will you say how the crowd were moving?—They were moving along the road together.

1387. Were there any women with them?—There were.

1388. Were they marching in any order, or going in a crowd?—They were going in a crowd, together.

1389. Were they playing any music, that you heard?—Yes, I heard music.

1390. Did you see a man named James Morrow there that day?—I did.

1391. Whereabouts did you see him?—At Mark Rooney's Corner.

1392. Were there any persons along with him?—Yes.

1393. Was he of a different party?—No; there were persons along with him.

1394. Did you see a man named John Heyburn?—Yes.

1395. How many persons can you say were with Morrow?—About 25.

1396. Were they of the Roman Catholic party?—Yes.

1397. Will you say what you first saw them do at Rooney's Corner?—They at Rooney's Corner lifted stones and threw them at the other party that was going down the road.

1398. Did you see them moving down the road after them?—Yes; they moved down the road towards the bridge.

1399. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I understand you to say that Morrow and those who were with him followed the other party down the road?—Yes.

1400. Mr. *Kaye.*] Did you hear any shots?—None at that time.

1401. Will you say what you saw that party do?—I saw them throw stones at the party that was coming down the road at that time, and follow them on down.

1402. Was that when they immediately passed Rooney's Corner?—No, a few perches past Rooney's Corner; they followed them down the road.

1403. Before they came to the chapel?—Yes.

1404. Did you see any of the Roman Catholic party go into any field?—Yes; they went into Mark Rooney's field, opposite the chapel.

1405. Where was it you saw Heyburn?—In that field.

1406. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Am I to understand that you did not see Heyburn at Mark Rooney's Corner?—I did not.

1407. Mr. *Kaye.*] Did you see him do anything?—I saw him firing at the party coming down the road.

1408. At what party did you see him fire?—At the Protestant party.

1409. Can you say what it was he fired at the party?—I thought it was a blunderbuss.

1410. Did you observe anything occur immediately after he fired?—No, sir; not at that time.

1411. Did you hear him afterwards say anything?—I heard him say "Come on" to the other party who were in the field.

1412. The Roman Catholic party?—Yes.

1413. Say exactly what you heard him say?—To the Roman Catholic party?

1414. Yes?—I heard him say "Come on."

1415. Did you address any observations to him?—No, none more than the rest.

1416. Well, did you say anything to the rest?—I wanted him to come back, and I said ——

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I did not hear what he said last.

1417. Mr. *Kaye.*] Repeat what you said last?—I saw Heyburn in the field firing on the party coming down the road; and afterwards he followed the party down the road with a blunderbuss.

1418. Did you say anything on that occasion; and if you did, what?—I said to the party not to follow them down the road; to let them go home.

1419. *Attorney General.*] Which party did you say that to?—The Roman Catholic party.

1420. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Not to follow them down the road, but to go home?—Yes; to let them go home.

1421. Mr. *Kaye.*] What did the Roman Catholic party do after that?—They followed on with stones.

1422. Did you see Charles M'Cann there?—Yes.

1423. Did you say anything to him?—Yes.

1424. Just say what you said to him?—I was standing on the footpath, and he was coming down the

A. Malcomson. 9 March 1861.

the road; I went across to him and told him for to go back, and not to follow the men for to murder them.

1425. You say you saw the Roman Catholic party go into the field?—Yes.

1426. Was that the brickfield?—Yes; there were bricks in the field.

1427. Did you see them do anything in that field?—Yes.

1428. What did you see them do?—They threw stones out of the field, and soft bricks

1429. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] And what else?—Bricks.

1430. Mr. *Kaye.*] Were they burnt bricks?—No.

1431. Did you see anything further done by the Roman Catholic party?—They threw stones on down further till the shooting commenced.

1432. Did they follow the Protestant party on?—They did.

1433. What did you do then?—I stood on the footpath.

1434. How far did you go?—I went a few perches further; I stood on the footpath and I said I would go no further with them; I did not go further than where M'Cann spoke to me and told me to interfere no further.

1435. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Where was that?—Within a few perch of Patt M'Cann's.

1436. Mr. *Kaye.*] Where did you stop?—A few perch from Patt M'Cann's.

1437. Is that near Tate's?—It is a short distance from Tate's.

1438. Where did you go afterwards?—I stood there a few minutes and returned home.

Cross-examined by the *Attorney General.*

1439. You live near Rooney's Corner, I think you said before?—Yes.

1440. And you have lived there a long time, you said also?—Yes.

1441. How long?—Twenty-eight years.

1442. I think I asked you before, whether this Derrymacash was not a Roman Catholic district, and you said it was?—Yes.

1443. Tell me how many years before this particular occasion was it since you saw an Orange procession going through Derrymacash?—About 14 years.

1444. About that time?—Yes; I think about 14 years.

1445. About that time, you told me?—Yes; I could not say to a year.

1446. And from that time down to the 12th of July last you had not seen an Orange procession going through that district?—No, not that I remember.

1447. And now, Mr. Malcomson, what hour of the day was it when you saw the people coming up?—I think it was between five and six o'clock in the evening.

1448. Did you see them come off the Portadown road, or had they been on the Derrymacash road when you saw them?—The Lurgan road I call it; they were coming up by our place when I saw them first.

1449. Had you an opportunity of seeing them upon the Lurgan road?—Yes.

1450. Did you see them when they turned round the corner?—Mark Rooney's Corner?

1451. Yes?—Yes.

1452. Before you come to that corner you have the Long Plains?—Yes.

1453. Were you there?—No.

1454. You did not see them at the Long Plains?—No.

1455. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You saw them go round Rooney's Corner; past Rooney's Corner?—Yes.

1456. *Attorney General.*] About how many people were there in that Orange or Protestant procession?—Between boys, and men, and girls, I think about 200; I could not exactly say.

1457. There might have been 200, more or less?—Yes.

1458. Did you see a couple of horsemen riding at the head of the procession?—I saw two men on the road.

1459. Riding before the multitude of 200?—Yes.

1460. Have the kindness to tell me who these two men were?—A man they call Stevenson Turkington and Edward Murray.

1461. Do you see Turkington here?—Yes.

1462. At the time you saw that number of 200 moving along, and Turkington riding before them, did you hear any music?—Yes.

1463. What sort of music was there?—Well, I could not say.

1464. I don't want about the time; I know you are timeless?—I saw a fife.

1465. How many fifes?—I only saw one.

1466. You heard two?—I only saw one fife.

1467. Did you hear two?—I could not say.

1468. Did you hear three?—I could not say; I heard music a-playing; I saw one fife.

1469. Did you know the man who was playing the fife?—No.

1470. Did you see Christy Murphy there?—I did not.

1471. Was Christy Murphy playing a fife?—Not that I seen.

1472. Do you see him here?—I do.

1473. Did you happen to see Richard Murphy there?—I did not

1474. Did you hear any drums playing?—Yes.

1475. Did you see any drums?—I did.

1476. How many were there?—I saw two.

1477. Did you hear any more than the two?—I did not.

1478. Do you know who was playing the drums?—I do not know.

1479. Do not know them?—I do not.

1480. Quite sure of that?—I am; I was not paying any attention to it.

1481. You were paying general attention; were looking on, listening?—Very little; I heard drums before; I was not paying any attention.

1482. Was not your attention called particularly to that party when you went to make peace?—Well, of course it was.

1483. And you do not mean to say you did not hear the drums?—I do not.

1484. May I ask you, when this body of 200 passed Rooney's Corner, how many were there of the other party?—Standing at the corner, 25, more or less.

1485. Were there boys and girls among them?—There was.

1486. Can you tell me how many boys and girls there may have been among them; 25; that was the whole body?—Yes.

1487. Were they all boys and girls?—They were all boys and girls; I could not exactly say.

1488. Were there any little boys?—No, not small; they were come to the age of men.

1489. Had they all come to the age of men?—I could

A. Malcomson. 9 March 1861.

I could not just say; some of them had, and some had not.

1490. How many girls were there?—I could not just exactly say.

1491. Did the party of 200, more or less, pass by this party of 25?—They did.

1492. And is your evidence to the jury that the party of 25 boys and girls pursued and assaulted the body of 200?—It is.

1493. Do you not think they were very brave people?—I do not know.

1494. Had they any drums or fifes?—They had none.

1495. Had they any firearms?—Not that I saw at that time.

1496. And having neither drums, nor fifes, nor firearms, they pursued the 200?—They did, with help, after a little.

1497. But when they began to pursue, did not the party of 25 begin to pursue the party of 200?—I told you so.

1498. You followed with the 25?—Yes.

1499. You saw no leaders on horseback with them?—No.

1500. When did the others come up; where were the others?—They were standing at the other side of the road, a bit farther down.

1501. Did you hear any shots that day at all?—I did.

1502. Where?—Below the chapel.

1503. Were you near the chapel yourself?—I was.

1504. And when you were there did you hear the shots?—Yes.

1505. Were the shots in the direction of the chapel?—They were below the chapel.

1506. Was anybody hit by Heyburn's gun, that you speak of?—Not that I am aware of.

1507. Did you hear that that blunderbuss killed anybody, wounded anybody, or that anybody complained of it?—I did not.

1508. You heard the shots?—Yes.

1508.* Did you see stone throwing?—Yes, between the parties.

1509. At what place?—I saw a good deal of it beyond the chapel.

1510. How far did you go with them?—I went forenenst a man's house named Patt M'Cann's.

1511. Then you came back?—A short time after.

1512. Mr. *Kaye.*] What distance was Turkington riding before this crowd?—Well, I suppose he was something about 10 or 12 yards.

1513. How was he dressed?—He was dressed in clothes like a man.

1514. You saw no emblems about him?—I saw no colours or emblems of any description, or flags, nor sashes on no man that day.

1515. Did you see Turkington riding off from the party at all?—I did not take notice to him riding off.

1516. That was market day in Lurgan?—It was.

1517. Was it Turkington's way home?—It was.

ALEXANDER MONAGHAN, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *Meade.*

A. Monaghan.

1518. WHERE do you live?—At Ardmore.

1519. How far is that from Derrymacash chapel?—About two and a half miles.

1520. Were you at Lurgan on the 12th of July last?—Yes, sir, I was.

1521. What time did you leave Lurgan in the evening?—I do not know what time.

1522. What time do you think?—I do not know.

1523. You left it in the evening?—Yes.

1524. Did you leave it in company with anyone?—I did.

1525. Did you see what is called the Protestant party that evening?—I did.

1526. Were you in company with or behind the Protestant party that evening?—I came among them to the Long Plains, and after that I was behind them.

1527. How far behind were you?—Just at the tail behind.

1528. How were they walking?—They were walking together.

1529. Were they walking arm-in-arm?—They were all in a-breasting, men and boys together through other.

1530. Did you see among them any banner, flag, or anything of that kind?—I neither saw banner, nor flag, nor colour, nor wearing of any kind.

1531. Did you hear any party tunes?—I do not know tunes.

1532. When you came to Rooney's Corner, did you see anything?—I did.

1533. Just tell his Lordship and the jury what you saw when you were coming up to that corner?—I saw a parcel of boys and girls just standing across the road.

1534. Where were those boys and girls you saw?—They were standing just across the road; there were three cross roads, and they left the road often going to the chapel.

1535. Were they standing across the road to the left?—They were.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Gentlemen, if you just look to the map you will understand this. You see No. 1 just at Lurgan. Then you see a pink road turned to the right, and then a blue road going to Portadown. The road to the right is the road to Derrymacash. The place between these two is the Long Plains. Then you go on to Derrymacash. Along the road to Derrymacash is No. 3, which you have heard of as Cremins' houses. Well, then, you see the road turns to the right. At No. 4 is Rooney's house, and that turn is Rooney's Corner, and what this witness says is that the party which he saw were across the road to the left. No. 5 is the chapel itself. Then you see a lane numbered 7. That is Walsh's Loaning, and No. 6 is Patk. M'Cann's house. If you go on still further, No. 8 is Tate's house, on the right hand side. The green thing which you see beyond it is Mr. Iforde's avenue, and No. 9 is Mr. Iforde's gate.

1536. Mr. *Meade.*] When this party were collected on the road, what did the Protestant party do?—They went on towards Derrymacash chapel.

1537. Did you see the Roman Catholic party do anything?—I was a little in the tail behind, and Rooney's house took the view from me, and I saw nothing until I got round the corner.

1538. When you got round the corner what did you see the Roman Catholic party do?—The first

A. Monaghan. 9 March 1861.

first I saw was them running after them and throwing stones.

1539. Did you hear any shots fired at that time?—Not one, sir.

1540. Did you hear anything said by the Roman Catholic party at that time?—Not till I got round to the chapel; the combat was getting heavy.

1541. When they got to the chapel, did you hear anything said?—I did.

1542. What did you hear?—I heard James Morrow and John Spelman curse them to knock the souls out of them, because the Wolf's Island boys would meet them at the bridge.

1543. Morrow and Spelman were of the Roman Catholic party?—Yes, sir.

1544. Were you struck yourself on that occasion?—I was.

1545. What with?—With stones.

1546. Did you see any other person struck with stones?—I did.

1547. Who?—Joseph Robinson.

1548. Anybody else?—I did not know then, but I saw plenty of boys and girls knocked down.

1549. Of the Protestant party?—Yes, sir.

1550. You have mentioned Morrow and Spelman amongst the Roman Catholic party; who else of that party did you see?—I saw Patrick Hannon, Patrick M'Cann, John Mathews, and a boy of the name of Caffrey, whose Christian name I do not know.

1551. When you came to the brickfield, did you see any stones thrown?—Yes; I saw a great many stones thrown.

1552. Did you see anything else with the people in the brickfield?—I did; I saw grapes and sticks.

1553. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Where did you see this?—In Rooney's brickfield, my lord.

1554. Mr. *Meade.*] Did any brick-bats come from that field?—I saw no bats, but I saw stones.

1555. Did you see any use made of those sticks or grapes?—Not till after, when I saw a man with a grape, and another with a spade on the road, and they were striking with them.

1556. Who did they strike?—I do not know.

1557. Do you know any of the people there who had a pitchfork or a grape?—I do not.

1558. Mention the name of any person you saw struck with a grape or a pitch-fork?—I do not know.

1559. But you did see Protestants struck with them?—Yes; I had to go away out of it as fast as I could.

1560. When you were there, did you hear Morrow and Spelman say anything?—I heard them say three times for to lie into them, for the Wolf's Island boys would meet them at the bridge.

1561. Did you see a man named William Walsh there?—I did.

1562. Did you see him do anything?—I saw him strike one of the prisoners here with a spade.

1563. Which of them?—Thomas Humphrey.

1564. Did you see Patrick M'Cann?—Yes.

1565. Was he of the Roman Catholic party?—He was.

1566. Did he do anything?—Yes; he struck some one with a spade.

1567. Do you know a man named John Heyburn?—Yes; I have seen him a good many times.

1568. Was he there?—He was in Mark Rooney's field, when I saw him.

1569. Had he anything with him?—He had a short gun.

1570. Did he do anything with the gun?—He shot the gun.

1571. Who did he shoot it at?—He shot at the Protestant party.

1572. Did you see any other shot fired at the Protestant party?—I heard shots on the road fired, but I could not tell who fired them.

1573. Did you see Malcomson?—Yes.

1574. What did you see him do?—I saw him endeavouring to make peace.

1575. What did he do?—I saw him put his arm round Richard Walsh, and beg him like a good boy to go home and behave himself.

1576. Is Richard Walsh a Roman Catholic?—He is.

1577. Was Charles M'Cann there?—He was.

1578. When Walsh was caught by Malcomson, did anything occur?—Yes; Charles M'Cann said he would knock his brains out if he did not stop interfering.

1579. Had M'Cann anything in his hand?—Yes, he had a stone.

1580. Did the Protestant party go on to Walsh's Loaning?—Yes.

1581. Were they followed there by the Roman Catholic party?—They were.

1582. Did you see anything take place at Walsh's Loaning?—No, they got on quietly there.

1583. Did you see any of the Roman Catholic party at Walsh's Loaning that you did not mention before?—I could not tell; they were coming down the road after them.

1584. There were about 25 at Rooney's Corner, originally?—There were, and more.

1585. Was that number more or less when they got to Walsh's Loaning?—There was seven times that number.

1586. When you came to the bridge, did you see Terence M'Ilduff doing anything?—I did.

1587. What did you see him do?—I saw him strike John M'Keown with a stick, and knock him down.

1588. Is Terence M'Ilduff one of the Roman Catholic party?—He is.

1589. And M'Keown is a Protestant?—Yes.

1590. Did you see Murtagh M'Ilduff?—Yes.

1591. Did you see him do anything?—Yes, I saw him strike a man named James Humphrey, with something like the shape of an iron hames, across the head.

1592. James Humphrey was of the Protestant party?—Yes.

1593. Did you see Felix Harmon there?—I did.

1594. Did you see him do anything?—I did; I saw him striking with a stick.

1595. And he was of the Roman Catholic party also?—He was.

1596. Did you see Denis Stewart?—I did.

1597. What was he doing?—He was striking with a stick the Protestant party.

1598. Did you see Mathew M'Cann there?—Yes.

1599. Was he doing anything?—Yes.

1600. What was it?—He was striking with a stick.

Cross-examined by the *Solicitor General:*

1601. Well, now, did you come with the party from Lurgan that day?—Yes.

1602. Did

A. Monaghan. 9 March 1861.

1602. Did you see the two leaders on horseback?—I saw two men on horseback.

1603. Were they in front of the procession?—They were riding in front.

1604. Did you know either of them?—Yes, they called one Murray, and the other Stevenson Turkington.

1605. Would you know Turkington again?—I would.

1606. Do you see him here?—I do see him.

1607. Did you see any drums or fifes?—I did.

1608. Did you see a man named Christy Murphy there?—Yes, I saw him leaving Lurgan.

1609. Did you see him in the procession?—I saw him with the men leaving Lurgan.

1610. Did you see him playing the fife, that day?—I did not.

1611. On your oath?—I did not from the head of the Long Plains.

1612. I did not ask you that; did you see him playing the fife that day?—I saw him playing the fife in Lurgan town.

1613. Do you know a man named Bilty Addy?—I do.

1614. Did you see him that day?—I did.

1615. What was he doing?—Sometimes he was beating the drum.

1616. Do you see him here?—Yes.

1617. What is the name of that man; Bilty Addy?—Some people call him Castles.

1618. How many people were there at Rooney's corner when you came up to the Roman Catholic party?—I think there were 40.

1619. Did you tell us here before about it; that it was between 30 and 40?—I suppose I did; that was about it.

1620. Did you see Turkington and Murray after you passed Rooney's corner?—I did not.

1621. Where did they go to?—They galloped away as fast as they could.

1622. Why did you not see them?—

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You cannot ask him that; he says he did not see them again.

JAMES STEENSON, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Kaye.*

J. Steenson.

1623. WHERE do you live?—At Ardmore.

1624. Were you in Lurgan on the 12th of July last?—Yes, sir.

1625. What time of the day did you go into Lurgan?—I do not remember.

1626. Did you go in with a number of others?—Yes, I did.

1627. What time did you leave in the evening?—I do not know.

1628. Did you leave with the crowd?—Yes.

1629. With the Protestant party?—Yes.

1630. Did you see a man named Robinson with them?—Yes, I did; he and I came out of the town together.

1631. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What is his Christian name?—Joseph.

1632. Mr. *Kaye.*] How far did you go with him?—I went as far as Jemmy Malcomson's.

1633. Were you in the Long Plains?—Yes, sir.

1634. Was that the direction you took?—Yes, I came down the Long Plains.

1635. Did you see Robinson there?—Yes, I was in his company from Lurgan to James Malcomson's.

1636. Were you with him during the time he was in the Long Plains?—Yes, sir, I was.

1637. Did you hear or see him do anything?—No.

1638. Where did you to go after you parted with him?—I came on with the Orange, with the Protestant party, right to Mark Rooney's.

1639. Did you see any of the Roman Catholic party there?—I saw a large gathering of Roman Catholics at Mark Rooney's.

1640. Did they do anything after the Protestant party passed the corner?—Yes, they threw stones, and beat them down the way.

1641. Did you see any weapons with them?—Yes, I saw men with spades, and different other sorts of weapons.

1642. Did you see James Morrow there?—Yes.

1643. How was he conducting himself?—He, when the Orange party passed by, took up a stone and ordered the others to follow him, for now was the time to lay into them, for the Island boys were meeting them.

1644. Which party do the Island boys belong to?—They belong to the Roman Catholic party.

1645. Did you see Morrow do anything?—I saw him throwing stones.

1646. At that time had any shots been fired?—There were no shots fired until the stones were thrown.

1647. Did you see anybody there of the name of Spelman?—I did; I saw John Spelman.

1648. Did you see him do anything?—I saw him throwing stones.

1649. Did you hear any shots fired then?—I heard no shot fired until I heard it fired at the school-house from the field where their own party were; I heard a shot then.

1650. Out of what field?—Out of the brick field.

1651. What field is that?—Mark Rooney's.

1652. Which party were in the brick field?—The Roman Catholic party.

1653. Can you mention the names of any person you saw in that party?—Yes, I can mention James Spelman, John Morrow, and Catherine Hannon.

1654. Did you see Patrick Hannon?—I did.

1655. Did you see him do anything?—Yes, I saw him throwing stones.

1656. Did you see Murtagh M'Ilduff?—I saw him pass me by on the road above Tate's house.

1657. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Where do you mean; below or above the chapel?—It is a good bit below the chapel.

1658. It is between Tate's house and the chapel?—Yes.

1659. Mr. *Kaye.*] Did you see him do anything?—I saw a man come down the road peaceably; Murty was on one side, and he was on the other; Murty ran across the road, and with a stick struck him across the face and cut him.

1660. Do you know to which party the man so struck with a stick belonged?—I know he belonged to the Protestant party.

1661. Did you go on to Mr. Fforde's entrance?—I did.

1662. Were there any persons there?—There were.

1663. Which party were they?—There was a large gathering of the Roman Catholic party, some

J. Steenson. 9 March 1861.

some of whom I knew, and some I did not know.

1664. Were there any from Wolf's Island?—There were.

1665. Were they armed in any way?—They were, they had sticks and other kinds of weapons.

1666. Did they do anything when you came up?—I saw them striking men with the sticks, knocking them down, and beating them very heavy; I had to get out of the way.

1667. Can you mention the names of any of the Roman Catholic party who did this?—I saw Terry M'Ilduff and Denny Stewart.

1668. Had they anything in their hands?—They had.

1669. What were they doing?—They were beating the Protestant party.

1670. What had they in their hands?—I could not just mention the kind of weapon they had in the throng.

1671. But they had some kind of weapon?—They had.

1672. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What were they doing?—They were beating the Protestant party.

Cross-examined by Sir *Thomas Staples.*

1673. You were in Lurgan this day?—Yes.

1674. About what time did you leave it?—I could not just mention the time, for I did not apprehend what time it was when I left.

1675. Along with the party going by the Long Plains?—Yes.

1676. How many were with you?—I could not just mention the number, but there were a good look.

1677. Were there 100?—There may have been, and more.

1678. Who was riding in front?—I saw a man named Armstrong.

1679. Were there any more?—Yes.

1680. Stevenson Lurkington was there, was he not?—He was.

1681. Where was he?—He was in the front, and sometimes up the side.

1682. Where was Armstrong?—I saw Armstrong sometimes alongside him.

1683. You went along with those people, first to Malcomson's?—Yee, I went first from the Long Plains to Malcomson's.

1684. You had the drums and fifes playing?—Yes.

1685. And you were marching to the music?—We were all along the road together, boys and girls.

1686. This 200?—No, one party struck off at the Long Plains.

1687. But until that, you were 200?—Yes.

1688. And the music was playing as you went on?—Yes, they were amusing themselves as they went along.

1689. Did you see any fire-arms at all?—The first shot I heard was at Mark Rooney's, which came out of the Roman Catholic party.

1690. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Where do you say?—This side of Mark Rooney's.

1691. Is it the Lurgan side or the chapel side?—The chapel side.

1692. Sir *Thomas Staples.*] Do you know the widow Spelman's house?—I do.

1693. Was it not near the house you heard the shot?—The first shot was above it a good piece.

1694. Did you see the person who fired it?—I did not, I heard the shot.

1695. Is the field you are speaking of the brick field?—Yes.

1696. Was any person injured by that shot, or any damage done?—I did not hear of it.

1697. What happened after that?—When we came on there was one party on the brick field side and the other on the roadside, beating us down the way.

1698. What party did they belong to?—The Roman Catholic party.

1699. How did they beat you?—They were beating us with stones and different other weapons.

1700. And was there no resistance made?—I did see stones thrown back; we were assisting ourselves.

1701. How long did that continue?—It continued to Mr. Fforde's entrance, where we had to get out of the way to save our lives.

1702. You see Turkington here?—Yes.

1703. Do you see any person here who was with you that day?—I see different ones there; I see Stevenson Turkington, I see Christy Murphy, and Edward Murphy, and Samuel Pickering.

1704. What were they doing?—I saw them doing nothing.

1705. Had they anything in their hands?—I saw nothing with them.

1706. Did you see Samuel Pickering while the fight was going on?—No, I never saw him during the fight.

1707. Who beat the drums that day?—One man does not beat the drums constantly; when one man gets tired another takes it up.

1708. Who did you see beating the drum that day?—I could not just mention who played the drum.

1709. Or who played the fife?—There were different fifers.

1710. Who?—Well, Christy Wilson at some time of the day.

1711. Do you swear there is no person here who played the fife that day?—Yes, Christy Murphy.

1712. No person else?—I see no person else here who played the fife or beat the drum that day.

1713. Did you go to church that morning in Lurgan?—No, sir, I did not.

1714. Do you know William Castles, that is called Bilty Addy?—I do.

1715. Did you see him do anything on the road that day?—I did not.

1716. Mr. *Kaye.*] Was there church in Lurgan that day?—I could not tell whether there were prayers that day or not, but the church was in Lurgan.

1717. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Had Robinson had any ribbon in his breast?—He had not a ribbon that day.

1718. Now, the school-house you spoke of is that near the chapel?—It is.

1719. It is on the same side with the chapel?—Yes.

1720. Is it nearer to Tate's house or to Rooney's corner than the chapel?—It is nearer to Tate's house.

1721. That is, it is on Tate's side of the chapel?—It is, but nearer the chapel.

WILLIAM HAMILL, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Meade*.

W. Hamill. 9 March 1861.

1722. WHERE do you live?—At Ardmore.

1723. Were you in Lurgan on the 12th of July last?—Yes.

1724. What time did you leave Lurgan that evening?—Between five and six o'clock.

1725. Did you see the Protestant party that night?—I did.

1726. Where did you first see them?—I overtook them in the townland of Ballynamoney, coming up to Jas. Malcomson's.

1727. Is that before you come to Rooney's corner?—Yes.

1728. What did you do yourself when you overtook them?—I went on through the party.

1729. Did you see any collection of people at Rooney's corner?—Yes.

1730. About how many were there?—I could not say how many; there were a great many at both sides of the road.

1731. Did you see any weapons with them?—I did.

1732. What were they?—Sticks, stones, and little bars of iron concealed behind their backs.

1733. Did you see Turkington on this occasion?—I did.

1734. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Were you before the Protestant party or behind them at this time?—I was before them.

1735. Mr. *Meade.*] Did you see Turkington do anything?—I saw him galloping down the road after the row commenced.

1736. Did you see him doing anything at Rooney's corner?—No, I did not.

1737. Did you see the Protestant party pass Rooney's corner?—No; I was down past the corner when they came forward.

1738. Did you see Turkington again that evening?—Yes, I saw him again.

1739. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You went down from Rooney's corner towards the chapel, and now you are asked did you see Turkington do anything; did you see him do anything?—Yes; I saw him and Murray galloping down the road below Rooney's field.

1740. Mr. *Meade.*] Did you hear anything said on that occasion?—Yes; Turkington shouted for everyone to run, for there would not be a Protestant on the road but would be murdered.

1741. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Had you got further than Tate's house at this time?—No, I had not got so far.

1742. Mr. *Meade.*] Had you passed the chapel?—Yes.

1743. Were you much passed the chapel?—I could not say.

1744. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You were between the chapel and Tate's house?—Yes.

1745. Do you know Walsh's loaning?—I do.

1746. Had you got that far?—No.

1747. Mr. *Meade.*] What did you do yourself after that?—I heard a woman call me by my name, and I looked round and I saw it was Miss Robinson; I saw her coming as fast as she could down the footpath, and she told me to take her hand.

1748. Were you a member of the Protestant party that day at all?—I was not.

1749. Had you been in church in Lurgan that day?—No, I had not.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Donnell.*

1750. You were examined before?—Yes.

1751. Are you to be tried yourself?—Yes, so it seems.

1752. Upon this very same indictment?—I do not know.

1753. For an unlawful procession and riot?—For the same.

1754. You say you live in Ballynamoney?—No, in Ardmore.

1755. How far is Ardmore from Rooney's corner?—I could not say how far it is.

1756. Could you not give us some idea of the distance?—No; Rooney's corner is the leading way home from Lurgan.

1757. How far is your house from Rooney's corner; is it beyond Rooney's, and towards Portadown;—No, more towards the Moyntaghs.

1758. You accompanied this party from Lurgan?—I did not leave Lurgan with them.

1759. How far did you walk with them?—I did not walk with them to Rooney's corner; I was before them before they got to Samuel Hewitt's.

1760. Did you hear any music?—Yes.

1761. Fifes and drums?—Yes.

1762. Did you hear any fifes and drums between Rooney's corner and Tate's?—Yes, I did.

1763. On your oath, had not some of the party Orange lilies or ribbons on them?—On my oath I did not see any.

1764. Do you know the tunes they were playing?—No.

1765. Did you know any of the persons who were walking that day?—Yes.

1766. Do you see any of them here?—I see a great many of them here.

1767. Point out some of them?—There are some there I do not know.

1768. Point out those you do know?—There is Christy Murphy and William Castles.

1769. Is that Bilty Addy?—Yes.

1770. Any one else?—Yes, William Castles of Ballinarry; Edward Murphy, and William Abraham.

1771. Do you see Turkington there?—James Turkington?

1772. No, Stevenson Turkington?—Yes.

1773. He was riding on horseback?—Yes.

1774. Did you see any more?—No, I do not see any more.

1775. You are sure?—No, I do not see any more, just now.

THOMAS WARING, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Kaye*.

T. Waring. 9 March 1861.

1776. WHERE do you live?—At Derryadd.

1777. Do you remember the 12th of July last?—Yes.

1778. Did you go into Lurgan with the Protestant party that day?—I did.

1779. What time did you leave Lurgan in the evening?—About half-past four o'clock.

1780. Did you leave with the Protestant party?—Yes.

1781. Did you arrive at Rooney's corner with them?—I did.

1782. When you got there, did you see any persons there?—I did see some.

1783. Did you know to what party they belonged?—Yes, sir, I did; they belonged to the Roman party.

1784. Can you mention the names of any persons you saw there?—I can only mention the name of one.

1785. Who is that?—James Morrow; he is one of the men whom I saw when I came up first.

1786. Did you see anything with those persons there?—No, sir.

1787. Did you pass on with the Protestant party?—Yes, sir.

1788. Did anything happen after you passed on?—Yes, after we passed by Mark Rooney's corner they began to throw stones at us.

1789. Did you hear any shot fired?—Yes, sir, I did hear a shot fired.

1790. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Whereabouts did you first hear the shot fired?—The first shot I heard was when we were in or about the chapel gate.

1791. Mr. *Kaye.*] From which party did the shot come?—I do not know, indeed, for I kept on in the front after we passed Rooney's corner.

1792. Did you go as far as Mr. Fforde's avenue?—Yes, sir, I did.

1793. Did you see any persons there?—I came down in the front; I came on down and kept in the front then.

1794. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You asked him whether he saw persons there, at Mr. Fforde's avenue. Did you see persons there?—Yes, I saw people coming up, but no person standing there; they were walking on, there was none standing.

1795. Mr. *Kaye.*] Did you hear any music played that day?—Yes, sir.

1796. What tunes did you hear played?—The two tunes that I heard played when passing Rooney's corner were "Tamnyamorore," and "The Girl I left behind me."

1797. Did you hear "The Protestant Boys" played there?—No, sir, I did not.

1798. Would you know the difference between the two tunes?—Yes.

1799. You know the tune yourself?—Yes, I have heard it often.

1800. Can you say was it played along the road that day?—I did not hear it along the road that day, and I was with them.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dix.*

1801. Did you come into Lurgan that morning with the Orange party, through Derrymacash?—No, sir, I did not.

1802. You went the other road?—Yes.

1803. It was only when you were coming back, that you took the Derrymacash road?—Yes.

1804. You saw a few people at Rooney's corner, and nothing with them?—Yes.

1805. They were playing music?—Yes.

1806. Are you a judge of music?—Well, a little.

1807. Do you know "The Girl I left behind me"?—I have heard it.

1808. And "Tamnyamorore"?—Yes.

1809. But they might have been playing "The Protestant Boys" during the day?—Well, I was with the party that day, and I heard the music, and I did not hear "The Protestant Boys" played that day, from the time we left Lurgan.

1810. Did you see Samuel M'Keown amongst the Protestant party?—I did.

1811. And Edward Murphy?—Yes.

1812. Name the others you saw there?—Robert Major, James Turkington, and William Castles.

1813. That is Bilty Addy?—Yes.

1814. Did you see Christy Murphy?—Yes.

1815. Did you see or hear him playing the fife?—He was the man who played the fife.

1816. Was Richard Murphy there?—No.

1817. Did you see William Abraham there?—Yes, I did.

1818. Did you see Stevenson Turkington?—I did.

1819. Was he walking or on horseback?—He was on horseback.

1820. Did you see Samuel Ruddell?—I do not know him.

1821. Did you see William Castles of Ballinary?—I do not mind seeing him.

1822. He might have been there without your seeing him?—He might.

1823. Did you see Samuel Pickering?—Yes, sir, I saw him running away.

1824. Did you see him in the procession leaving Lurgan?—I did.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] My Lord, until he asks was this a procession, he has not a right to describe it so.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] But, surely, witness after witness for the Crown, has sworn to its being a procession.

1825. Mr. *Dix.*] Did you see Samuel Pickering?—Yes, sir, I saw him in the party.

1826. Did you see Edward Castles?—I do not mind seeing Edward Castles in the party.

1827. Did you see William Castles of the Gravel Hole, there?—I do not mind seeing him there.

1828. Did you see William Steenson?—No, I did not see him there.

1829. Mr. *Kaye.*] Do you know Richard Murphy?—Yes, sir, I do, right well.

1830. Were there girls as well as men in the party that left Lurgan?—Yes, sir, there were, and a great many in it.

1831. How were you moving along?—We were walking one among the other, and moving here and there, the girls amongst the boys.

1832. You were not keeping the step?—No, sir, we were not.

1833. A Juror,

T. Waring.
9 March 1861.

1833. A Juror, Mr. *Vallely.*] Is it Richard Murphy, the son of Saunders, you speak of?—Yes, sir.

1834. Mr. *Kaye.*] Am I to understand by your evidence, that Richard Murphy was not there?—

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] He says so, distinctly.

SARAH ARCHER, sworn; Examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

S. Archer.

1835. WHERE do you live?—I live at Derrytagh.

1836. Were you going home by Rooney's corner, on the evening of the 12th of July last?—Yes, sir.

1837. Were there people going home with you?—Yes.

1838. Do you know a boy called Edward Castles?—Yes.

1839. Was he one of those going home with you?—Yes.

1840. Did you see him fire a shot at the chapel?—No, sir.

1841. Were you with him at the chapel?—I was.

1842. Were you near him?—I was alongside of him.

1843. How many were with you?—There was another girl with me.

1844. Who else was in your company?—Edward Castles.

1845. Were no others on the road at that time?—Yes, there were boys standing on the road.

1846. Now, where were those boys you speak of?—They were beyond the chapel a wee bit.

1847. Do you know Tate's house?—I do.

1848. Was it in the direction of Tate's house or Rooney's?—They were towards the chapel; they were towards Tate's.

1849. Did you know those boys?—No, sir.

1850. Never had seen them before?—I might have seen them, but I did not know that I had seen them before.

1851. Did any of them speak to you?—Yes, one boy asked Edward Castles where were his colours.

1852. What did Edward Castles say?—He said, "You just see all the colours I had on all day."

1853. Had he any colours on at that time?—No.

1854. Now, what did the boy do, or did he do anything?—He struck him with a stone on the head and cut him.

1855. To identify him, I suppose; where did this happen?—At the end of the chapel.

1856. Did you go on after that home?—Yes.

1857. Where did you go to then?—We went on the road towards home.

1858. Did you meet any others on the road?—Yes; there were boys standing on the road a bit further on as we went.

1859. Did you know those boys?—No, sir.

1860. Was anything done or said by them?—Yes; they gripped him by the shoulders and wanted him in.

1861. Gripped whom?—Edward Castles.

1862. Well, did he go in?—No, sir, he would not go, and then they stoned him down towards Tate's.

1863. Now, where did they want him to go into?—They told me it was into Phelimy M'Cann's.

1864. Did they tell him what they wanted him to do in Phelimy M'Cann's?—No, sir.

1865. Is it a public-house?—No, sir.

1866. And then he was stoned when he refused to go in there?—Yes.

1867. Did you see anybody in a field?—Yes, sir, I saw a man with a gun in his hand coming up a field.

1868. Was there any one with that man?—There was a boy ran away across the field from the man.

1869. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] What field was that?—It was a field between the chapel and Phelimy M'Cann's.

1870. It was opposite the chapel?—Yes.

1871. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Did he come out of the field?—Yes.

1872. Was this the time Edward Castles was being stoned?—Yes, sir.

1873. Do you know Tate's house?—Yes.

1874. What was the name of the girl with you?—Sarah O'Neill.

1875. Did you all three go together into Tate's house?—Yes.

1876. Who did you see in Tate's house?—I do not remember.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Crawford.*

1877. Was Castles your sweetheart?—That is not what I came here to tell.

1878. Was Castles your sweetheart, or the other girl's sweetheart?—(*No answer.*) I will not press you on the point; did you hear any shots before the time you say Castles was struck with a stone?—No.

1879. Nor after it?—No.

1880. Did you not hear any shots at Tate's?—No.

1881. Not one?—I heard none at all.

1882. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Was there any disturbance at Tate's when you were there?—No.

1883. How long were you with Castles?—I left Derryadd with him in the morning, and I was not a quarter of an hour out of his company from the morning.

WILLIAM JOHN TAYLOR, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Kaye.*

W. J Taylor.

1884. WHERE do you live?—I live at Silverwood.

1885. Do you remember the 12th of July last?—Yes.

1886. Do you remember the Protestant party passing from Lurgan down towards Derrymacash Chapel?—Yes, sir.

1887. Did you see any disturbance going on at the chapel?—Yes, sir.

1888. Between whom was that disturbance?—Between the Roman party and the Protestants.

1889. Did you remain there until the Protestant party moved on?—Yes, I moved on along with them.

W. J. Taylor. 9 March 1861.

1890. How far did you go with them?—To Mr. Fforde's avenue.

1891. When they reached Mr. Fforde's avenue, what did you do?—I stood on the new road, opposite the avenue.

1892. Where did you go afterwards?—I turned home after the last of the Protestant party had walked through Mr. Fforde's gate.

1893. What road did you take?—The new road.

1894. Did you go by Rooney's corner?—No, I took the back road home for quietness.

1895. Where is your house situate?—Near Mr. Crew's, at Silverwood.

1896. You took the new road opposite Mr. Fforde's gate?—Yes.

1897. Do you know Sarah Archer?—Yes, sir.

1898. Did you meet her on your way home?—Yes.

1899. Where did you meet her?—When I came out the back road at the end of Ruddell's store, I met her.

1900. How far is that from Lurgan?—It is about a mile and a quarter.

1901. Who was with her?—Edward Castles and Sarah Neill.

1902. Do you know where Sarah Neill is?—She was in Lurgan poorhouse, but I do not know.

1903. When did you see her last?—I did not see her in the poorhouse, but I heard she was there.

1904. When did you see her last?—The last place I saw her was in my sister's house.

1905. How long ago is it?—I could not say, but it is since the 12th of July.

1906. What road were Castles and the girls taking?—They were going homewards.

Cross-examined by Mr. *M'Blain.*

1907. Were you in the procession that day?—I do not know what procession you mean.

1908. What brought you into Lurgan?—I went in on business, and came out with them.

1909. Did you go in with the party that day?—I went in by the Moyntaghs' road.

1910. Is that the same road you came back by?—It was.

1911. What o'clock was it when you came to the chapel?—I do not know.

1912. Was it six o'clock?—I do not know what time it was.

1913. What part did you take in the disturbance at the chapel?—I took my own part.

1914. Were you one of the drummers?—No.

1915. What did you do?—I did nothing; I walked on.

1916. What was the beginning of the disturbance?—Throwing stones.

1917. Did you throw stones?—I threw some stones, but it was after the stones were thrown at us.

1918. Are you to be tried here?—I do not know.

1919. Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Where is Silverwood?—It is on the road to Derrymacash.

1920. And you went in by that road in the morning?—Yes.

1921. And you came out that way in the evening?—Yes.

1922. You went up the Derrymacash road to Mr. Fforde's gate, and turned off by the new road?—Yes.

1923. Where did you come out upon the high road?—At Ruddell's store.

1924. That is nearer to Lurgan than Derrymacash?—Yes.

1925. Is it not nearer to Derrymacash than to Lurgan?—It is nearer to Derrymacash than to Lurgan, but it is in the centre.

1926. Whether is it nearer to Lurgan or to Rooney's corner?—It is nearer to Rooney's corner.

1927. Mr. *Kaye.*] Is it between Rooney's corner and Lurgan?—It is.

1928. Is it nearer to Rooney's than to Lurgan?—It is nearer to Rooney's.

1929. What side of the road, as you come from Lurgan, is Riddell's store on?—It is on the right-hand side.

1930. *A Juror.*] What brought you past your own turn to go on to Derrymacash?—I had come down the road with a friend, and I was putting him on a piece.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I hope it was no harm.

Richard John Evans, sworn; Examined by Mr. Meade.

R. J. Evans. 9 March 1861.

1931. You reside in Lurgan, I believe?—Yes.

1932. Do you remember the 12th of July, last year?—I do.

1933. Were you in Lurgan that day?—I was.

1934. Were you in Lurgan church that day?—I was.

1935. Do you recollect who preached?—Yes, the Rev. Robert Hannay.

1936. Was the church very full?—No, it was not very full; it was well filled, but not extraordinarily.

1937. Did you see any placards outside the church?—I did.

1938. Announcing that the sermon would be preached?—Yes.

1939. To whom?—It did not mention.

1940. There were a good number of Orangemen in church?—Well, if I might judge by the little bits of ribbon in their coats there were.

1941. Did you see them coming into church?—I did.

1942. Did you see them coming out?—I did.

Cross-Examined by the *Attorney General.*

1943. How many people does the church hold?—It is calculated to hold beyond 1,000 persons.

1944. It would not be easy to put in 4,000?—No.

1945. A good many of these people had the ribbons?—Yes, a good many.

1946. How many?—It would be very hard to form an opinion.

1947. Where did you sit?—On the new gallery.

1948. Generally, were the people decorated in the way you have described?—A great many.

1949. In the button holes those ribbons were shown?—Yes, and a good many had handkerchiefs.

1950. Of a peculiar colour?—Yes, orange handkerchiefs they were.

1951. Where did the people go when they left the church?—Up the town.

1952. What way did they walk, in the road or on the footpath?—The church is in the centre of the

the street, in an angle, and they must walk in the centre of the road.

1953. What way did they leave the church?—They went out through three several doors.

1954. Do you know Derryadd?—I do not.

1955. Do you know Portadown?—Yes.

1956. Is there a church there? There is.

1957. Is there one at the "Long Plains"?—No.

1958. Which is the nearest church to the Long Plains?—Lurgan.

1959. At what hour was the service?—Twelve o'clock.

1960. Did you observe that the streets were very full after service?—Yes, very full.

1961. Did you see the people in the evening after they left the town?—No, but I was about the town the entire day after they left church.

1962. Did you hear any shots?—I did not.

1963. At any period of the day?—No.

1964. Did you hear a drum?—I did.

1965. How many?—I could not tell, I took no note of it.

1966. Did you at all calculate how many there were?—I did not.

1967. Were there 20?—I could not tell.

1968. Fifteen?—I did not see 15; I am sure I did not.

1969. Well, how many did you see?—I may have seen half a score.

1970. How many fifes were there?—I could not tell, there is generally a fife with a drum.

1971. Did you see any of the fifers?—No, the crowd was so large it was impossible for me to see them.

1972. The town was choke full?—Yes, it is very often so of a market day.

1973. There was a combination of influences to bring them this day?—Yes.

1974. Had many of these people decorations?—Yes, a good many.

1975. Where were the fifes and drums playing?—In the street. R. J. Evans. 9 March 1861.

1976. Were they marching up and down?—I would not say marching.

1977. Well, moving up and down?—Yes, they were moving.

1978. How many hours were they performing that operation?—Three or four hours.

1979. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Did you see any disturbance there that day?—No.

1980. Did you hear of anything except the Derrymacash business?—Nothing, but of one man being arrested.

1981. Had the people stones?—No.

1982. Were they shouting "To Hell with the Pope"?—No.

The *Attorney General.*] I must object to this, my Lord, it does not arise out of my cross-examination.

1983. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Did you hear any offensive party expressions used by the Protestants in the town that day?—No.

1984. Were the people not moving backwards and forwards?—They were.

1985. And everybody going where they liked?—Yes.

1986. And the public-houses making well of it?—I believe so.

Baron Fitzgerald.] That is matter for cross-examination.

1987. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Was business going on through the day?—It was.

1988. Were the shutters put up in the town, or the shops closed?—No.

1989. May I ask him this question? Was there more confusion or disturbance in the town that day, than on any ordinary well attended market day?—No.

MARIA SMYTH, sworn; Examined by Mr. *Kaye.*

1990. WHERE do you live?—In Lurgan.

1991. Do you carry on any business there?—I do.

1992. What business?—I have a public-house.

1993. Do you remember the 12th of July last?—Yes.

1994. Do you know a person of the name of Richard Murphy?—I do.

1995. Do you see him in the dock?—I do.

1996. Do you remember seeing him on the 12th of July last?—Yes.

1997. Where did you see him?—In my own house.

1998. What time of the day did he come to your house?—Between two and three o'clock.

1999. Can you say how long he remained in your house?—He remained all night.

2000. What was he doing during the time he remained there?—He was helping me.

2001. Attending customers?—Yes.

2002. What part of the establishment was he in?—He was along with myself.

2003. Were you in your shop?—Yes.

2004. Were you behind the counter?—Yes.

2005. Was he?—Yes.

2006. Where are the spirits kept that you were serving to your customers?—In the shop.

2007. Are they kept behind the counter?—Yes.

2008. Were you and he within reach of the casks?—Yes. M. Smyth. 9 March 1861.

2009. Can you say if he remained in your house during the whole evening?—Yes, I can.

2010. Did he take his tea there?—Yes.

2011. Did he remain all night?—Yes.

2012. Mr. *M'Mechan.*] On behalf of my clients, I wish to ask the witness a question or two, my Lord. Was the town fuller on that day than on any other well-attended market day?—Yes, I think it was.

2013. Was it better attended than any other fair day?—Yes, it was.

2014. Was the window on your left hand as you served out the drink?—Yes.

2015. You minded the liquor and the money?—Yes.

2016. And did not attend to what was going on in the street?—No.

Cross-examined by the *Solicitor General.*

2017. You sold a good deal?—Yes.

2018. How many helpers had you in the shop?—Three waiters; a girl and two men.

2019. And was Richard Murphy in addition to those three?—No, he was with myself.

2020. That makes four helpers and yourself?—Yes.

 2021. Are

M. Smyth. 9 March 1861.

2021. Are there two counters in the shop; one at either side, or is there only one?—There was one and a corner one.

2022. Now, which one was Murphy at?—He was convenient to myself.

2023. And where were you?—I was convenient to the window.

2024. Did Murphy ever help you before?—I think he did.

2025. When did he help you before that day? I could not tell the day.

2026. Did he for 12 months before?—I could not say how long; but if he was in any time he would put to his hand if it was in a hurry.

2027. Was he helping to sell the spirits, or to drink them?—He does not drink; he was helping to sell them.

2028. What did you pay him for that?—Nothing.

2029. Did he stay all the evening without stopping until you shut up the shop?—Yes.

2030. Did he never stir out of the shop during that time?—No.

2031. Is your evidence that he never stirred out of the shop from the time he came?—He did not go out till after 8 o'clock from behind the counter.

2032. Did he go out after 8 o'clock?—He did.

2033. How long was he out?—He was not more than from 10 to 15 minutes before he was in again.

2034. And you were not to pay him anythin for his services?—No.

2035. Is he a married man?—No, sir.

2036. Where does he live?—At Derryadd.

2037. Were the other people who were helping you, to be paid?—Yes, the two men and the girl.

2038. Then, Murphy was helping you for love?—Yes.

2039. Has he a house of his own in Derryadd?—Himself, and his brothers and sisters have a house there.

2040. Did he ever help you since the 12th of July; upon your oath?—I think not.

2041. Did he ever help you before?—Yes.

2042. How often; upon your oath?—I could not say.

2043. How often, or when?—I could not tell.

2044. Might it have been a year before the 12th of last July, or might it have been seven years?—It was not seven years.

2045. How many years before the 12th of last July was it he helped you in that shop?—I could not say.

2046. You will not go nearer to it than that it was not seven years?—No.

2047. Are you any relation of Murphy's?—I am.

2048. What?—I am a cousin of his.

ANNE M'CAPPEN, sworn; Examined by Mr. *M'Mechan.*

A. M'Cappen.

2049. Do you known Mrs. Smith?—Yes.

2050. Do you live with her in Lurgan?—Yes.

2051. Were you in her place of business in Lurgan on the 1st of July last?—Yes.

2052. That was a thronged day, I believe?—Yes.

2053. Had you as thronged a day since?—We are often very thronged.

2054. Were you helping that day to serve out the liquor?—Yes, sir.

2055. Who else besides you were helping to serve out the liquor?—Joe Hobbs and Holt Carson.

2056. Any person else?—Not that I know.

2057. Was there any one behind the counter?—Yes.

2058. Who was it?—The mistress, sir.

2059. Do you know a man of the name of Richard Murphy who lives at Derrymacash?—Yes.

2060. There he is, you see?—Yes.

2061. You know his red whiskers?—Yes, sir.

2062. Was he there?—Yes.

2063. Was he helping the mistress?—He was; he was drawing the liquor, and we were carrying it to the customers.

2064. Were there customers in the house that day?—There were a great many customers.

2065. Where were they in the house?—They were all through the house, wherever they could get places.

2066. How many rooms are there in the house?—There are three upstairs.

2067. Were those customers in all these rooms?—Yes, a great many of them.

2068. Did you yourself carry up liquor to any of those customers?—Yes.

2069. Did you see any of those other men do so?—The business was so thronged that I did not take particular notice.

2070. Was there any liquor served out at the counter, and drank on the spot?—Yes.

2071. How long did this press of business continue?—I think they were all out of the town before six o'clock.

2072. You saw Richard Murphy. How long was he there?—He was there all night from the time he came.

2073. Did he sleep in the house?—He did, and I fetched the candle down when he went to his bed.

2074. What time was that?—Ten o'clock.

2075. Was he in the house all the time from his coming until he went to bed?—He was.

2076. Could he have been out?—He might have been out in the yard for a few minutes, but of course he could not help it.

2077. Did you take supper with him?—Yes.

2978. What had you for supper?—Tea.

2079. Are those men, the waiters, whom you named, here?—Yes.

2080. Were the five of you in the house together?—Yes, sir.

Cross-examined by Sir *Thomas Staples*, Q.C.

2081. You had a great deal to do that day?—We had.

2082. Were you ever so busy before?—We were very thronged that day.

2083. Was it market day?—I cannot say that it was.

2084. Did you ever see Richard Murphy helping your mistress before?—He never was so much required as on that day.

2085. Did you ever see him helping your mistress except on that day?—No, sir.

2086. You live in the house?—Yes, sir.

2087. And you are paid?—Yes.

2088. What other people were paid besides you?—I do not know, for I do not make any inquiries.

2089. What

A. M'Cappen

9 March 1861.

2089. What other men besides Richard Murphy were there?—Joe Hobbs and Holt Carson.

2090. Do they live in the house?—No, sir; but they live convenient.

2091. Were they brought in on that day specially?—Hobbs attends the house every market-day.

2092. And Carson, does he come there?—He just come in, and when he found that it was so thronged, he just fell to and helped.

2093. Was Carson to be paid?—I do not know.

2094. Was the other man?—I do not know.

2095. You are a paid servant, though?—I am.

2096. Had Murphy been to church that day?—I do not know.

2097. Were you at church?—I was not.

2098. Had he a bit of ribbon in his buttonhole?—I did not see any.

2099. You went up to attend the people upstairs?—Yes.

2100. Did you not stay very often a good while upstairs?—No, sir; we had no time to stop.

2101. Did you not go up the town that day?—I did.

2102. During that time, of course, you could not say what Murphy was doing?—He was always behind the counter.

2103. You could not tell what he was doing in your absence?—I could not.

2104. He slept that night in the house?—Yes.

2105. Did he ever sleep in it before?—I do not know.

2106. What time did he go to bed?—Nearly about 10 o'clock.

2107. Mr. *M'Mechan*.] How long have you lived with Mrs. Smyth?—I have been only a year and a half, according to my own recollection.

2108. Have you been paid your wages?—Yes.

2109. What day of the week was this?

Sir *Thomas Staples*.] That does not arise out of my cross-examination.

Mr. *M'Mechan*.] I think it does.

2110. Baron *Fitzgerald*.] Do you know what day of the week it was?—No.

2111. What day of the week is market day in Lurgan?—Thursday.

HOLT CARSON, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *Kaye*.

H. Carson.

2112. Do you remember the 12th of July last?—Yes.

2113. Where were you that day?—At Mrs. Smyth's.

2114. In Lurgan?—Yes.

2115. What were you doing there?—I was waiting.

2116. Who was behind the counter?—Mrs. Smyth and Richard Murphy.

2117. Look round, and see if you can see him here?—Yes, there he is.

2118. How long was he there?—From half-past three o'clock until 10.

Cross-Examined by Mr. *M'Donnell*, Q.C.

2119. This was a great day in Lurgan?—Well, it was.

2120. There were a great many of the boys there?—There were.

2121. And did your mistress and Murphy continue behind the counter the whole time?—I never missed him for a moment; every time I went to the counter I saw him there.

2122. Where did you see him last?—The last time I saw him was in the parlour, where he was with the rest of the house.

2123. Did you ever see him there before?—I did not.

2124. Nor since?—No.

2125. Mr. *Kaye*.] Did you sleep in the house that night?—No, I did not.

2126. Did you ever attend there before?—Never.

2127. What time did you go away that evening?—About a quarter-past 10 o'clock.

JOSEPH HOBBS sworn; and Examined by Mr. *M'Mechan*.

J. Hobbs.

2128. Do you live in Mrs. Smyth's, in Lurgan?—I attend in it occasionally.

2129. As what?—As waiter.

2130. On what occasions do you attend?—On a hurry and throng.

2131. On what days?—Market days.

2132. Were you thereon the 12th of July last?—I was.

2133. What day of the week was it?—It was Thursday.

2134. Was it market day?—It was.

2135. Who did you see behind the counter with Mrs. Smyth?—Richard Murphy.

2136. What was he doing?—He was measuring drink, and helping Mrs. Smyth.

2137. What did you do?—I attended the house, and carried it from him.

2138. You carried the drink from him?—Yes; I went and carried the drink according as it was meted from one part of the house to another.

2139. Up to what hour did you see Richard Murphy there?—I saw him till after 10 o'clock that night.

2140. Did you miss him out of the house from the time he began to attend the counter until that hour?—I did not, except for about 15 minutes between eight and nine o'clock.

2141. What time did he come?—I saw him there at three o'clock.

2142. Where did you sleep that night?—At my own house.

2143. What time did you go away?—About 11 o'clock.

2144. Did you get any refreshment that day?—Richard Murphy and I took our tea together.

Cross-examined by Mr. *Dix*.

2145. You attend every market-day?—Yes.

2146. Are you paid?—I am.

2147. Was there a great throng?—Yes.

2148. What time was the throng over; when the boys left the town, I suppose?—It was not over with us until 10 o'clock.

2149. Was there as great a throng from 6 to 10 o'clock as there was from 3 to 6 o'clock?—There was not.

2150. You have been sometime attending at

J. Hobbs. 9 March 1861.

Mrs. Smyth's; did you ever see Richard Murphy attend there but this once?—I did, sir, many a time.

2151. Helping Mrs. Smyth?—Yes, constantly.

2152. On a fair day?—Yes; if he came in and there was a hurry, he came and helped her.

2153. Did you ever see him helping her?—I did.

2154. If Mrs. Smyth said that he never helped her before, would she be telling the truth?—I do not think she would be telling the truth.

2155. Did you ever see him attending there since?—I did not.

2156. Not once?—No.

2157. To your knowledge, did he ever attend there once for a year and a half before the 12th of July last?—I could not say.

2158. Did you ever see him in the house?—I did, many times.

2159. Do you know Anne M'Cappen?—I do.

2160. You cannot say whether you saw him attend there until the 12th of July last for a year and a half?—No.

SARAH M'CABE, sworn; and Examined by *M'Mechan*.

S. M'Cabe.

2161. WHERE do you live?—I live at Ballinacor.

2162. Do you remember the 12th of July last?—Yes.

2163. Where were you that day?—In Lurgan.

2164. Were you at Rooney's Corner in the afternoon?—Yes.

2165. Did you see anybody at the corner?—Yes.

2166. Did you know them?—No, sir, I did not know them.

2167. What time were you there?—Coming close to 6 o'clock.

2168. Were you on your way home at the time?—Yes, sir.

2169. Were you in company with other friends of yours returning from Lurgan?—Yes.

2170. Do you know Robert Major?—I do.

2171. Did you see him do anything?—No, sir, except beating the drum sometimes.

2172. Did you see any gun with him?—No, sir.

2173. How near were you to him on your way out from Lurgan?—I may have been a few yards.

2174. Were you alongside of him?—I was sometimes.

2175. Where did you go from Rooney's Corner?—Up the avenue, straight on.

2176. Did you pass the chapel?—Yes.

2177. Did you go up Mr. Fforde's avenue?—Yes.

2178. You did not go by Wolf's Hill?—No.

2179. Was Wolf's Hill the public highway to your home?—Well, sir, I have not travelled it often, but I was told it was.

2180. You did not go by it on this occasion?—No, we could not get that way.

2181. Why?—We could not get that way in consequence of the party coming down the other road.

2182. Did any of the other party coming down the other road do anything?—Yes; a man came out and made a kick at the drum which Robert Major had, and damned his soul, and asked what impudence we had to come down that place and past the chapel.

2183. How many were there of that party?—I could not say.

2184. Were there many or few?—They were few.

2185. Did you see any more men that you knew?—I saw a young man of our side; I knew none of the party coming the other road.

2186. What was the name of the young man of your side?—James Boyle.

2187. Do you know William Wright?—I do.

2188. Did you see any fife?—Yes, sir, I saw a fife in his hand.

2189. Was he doing anything with it?—Sometimes he played it, and sometimes held it in his hand.

2190. You were in Lurgan, you say?—Yes.

2191. Was anyone in particular with you?—They were our own neighbours.

2192. Was William Wright near you when you were going past Rooney's Corner to the chapel?—Yes, he was.

2193. Did he fire any shot?—No, he did not.

2194. Was anything done to you as you were going to the chapel?—I was hit myself with two stones.

2195. From what party did they come?—From the opposite party.

2196. Where had they followed you from?—Just as I turned the corner I got one, and as I passed the chapel I got another.

2197. Were there many or few at Rooney's Corner?—There was a crowd, and I could not see how many.

2198. Did they attack you as you were going past the corner and through them?—I had got by before them.

2199. Did you observe that they followed you?—Yes, they followed the party.

2200. Did you see any stones or shots fired by your party until the stones were thrown by the party at Rooney's Corner?—No, sir, I did not.

2201. Now, when this kick was made at the drum, did you see any girl there that you knew?—I saw one called Maria Abraham.

2202. What did she do?—She walked forward.

2203. Did she say anything?—Yes.

2204. Who did you speak to?—Denny Stewart, I think, but I do not remember.

2205. Did he do anything?—He had a weapon, and he threw it.

2206. Did he stike anyone?—He did not strike anyone, but he struck at either the drum or the drummer.

2207. Do you remember passing Tate's house?—Yes.

2208. Did you go on with the drums from Tate's house to Mr. Fforde's avenue?—Yes, we stopped nowhere.

2209. Did the drummers and fifers go on with you?—Yes.

2210. None of them stopped at Tate's house?—None.

Attorney General.] I have nothing to ask this witness, my Lord.

Mary Ann M'Keown, sworn; and Examined by Mr. *M'Mechin.*

M. A. M'Keown.

9 March 1861.

2211. Were you coming home by Rooney's Corner on the evening of the 12th of July last?—Yes.

2212. Have you a brother named Samuel?—Yes.

2213. Was he with you?—He was.

2214. Were you with him passing the chapel?—I was.

2215. Did you hear any shots fired?—Yes.

2216. Were they fired by any of the people that were with you?—I could not say.

2217. Were you near your brother?—I was walking on close by him.

2218. Had he anything in his hand?—Nothing.

2219. Did he fire a shot at the chapel?—Not one.

2220. Did you hear shouts from people behind you?—Yes.

2221. What did they shout?—They shouted for to lay on them, for the island boys would meet them at the bridge.

2222. What way did you go?—We went up Mr. Fforde's avenue.

2223. What was the reason you went that way?—Because of the party that was gathered there.

2224. Did you see anything in the hands of the party?—Yes.

2225. What did you see in their hands?—Some had sticks, and others stones; and some had iron that appeared to me to look like the barrel of a gun.

Attorney General.] You may go.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] We close now, my Lord.

The *Solicitor General.*] May it please your Lordships. Gentlemen of the jury. At the close of this very protracted trial it becomes my duty to offer a few observations on behalf of the Crown. If I do not mistake very much, gentlemen, when I remove some of the extraneous and irrelevant matter which has been introduced into the case, you will find your duty a very plain and a very simple one, under the guidance of his Lordship. Gentlemen of the jury, the only case in which you are concerned here is whether the prisoners at the bar, or any, and which of them was engaged in a party procession or a riot on the 12th of July last. That is the only question legitimately before you. A great many other questions have been addressed to you, not for the purpose of assisting you to decide the simple issue which is before you, but for the purpose of distracting your attention and confusing the case if possible. I do not now propose to deal with those topics, but there are some of them to which I must make a passing allusion. My learned friend, Mr. M'Mechan, in his speech last evening, introduced a great many matters upon which it is not my intention to trouble you. But, with respect to one matter which he introduced, I think it right to state the views of the Crown. You will recollect that he examined two witnesses with respect to what took place as to the firing at Tate's house; we have nothing to do here with the firing at Tate's, and no argument of mine could be legitimately employed upon it. Mr. M'Mechan commented on this evidence; he ventured to tell you what would have been the effect if it had been given in the case of Tate, who has been convicted of manslaughter, and he states that that evidence is to prove an alibi for Tate. It would not be proper for me to offer any observation to you upon that topic, and I would not be justified in keeping your attention upon it for one moment. But this much I am bound to say—and I make this statement with the full concurrence of my learned colleague, the Attorney General—that our object in this case is merely the ascertainment of justice, and not the improper conviction of any man. And I have no hesitation in pledging myself on behalf of the Government of this country that if this or any other evidence can be brought forward and supported—if any case can be made on behalf of Samuel Tate—he is entitled to have it submitted, and it shall be submitted to the consideration of the Government; and further, I pledge myself that it shall receive the fairest and fullest consideration, and that the prisoner shall receive every benefit he is entitled to from it, whatever it may be. I ask you, gentlemen, therefore, to discard that topic altogether from your minds; it belongs to another time and place. Gentlemen, Mr. M'Mechan has told you that this is a party prosecution, instituted to sustain a tottering Government. As to that, gentlemen, all I can say is, that if it be a prosecution instituted for such a purpose, if the Government expect support from it and is tottering, it will very soon fall. Gentlemen, there is not the smallest ground or colour for saying that these prosecutions were instituted either to justify the proclaiming of the county of Armagh or to prop up a tottering Government, and you may, therefore, safely disregard all Mr. M'Mechan chooses to say on this subject. Gentlemen of the jury, my learned friend also spoke of one-sided prosecutions, and inquired why the Crown did not prosecute the Roman Catholic party, whom he declared to be equally responsible for this affair. The answer to that inquiry is plain. It was the duty of those who accused them to tender information against the Roman Catholics for throwing stones and being guilty of a riot. If they had done so, gentlemen, it would have been the duty of the magistrates to have received those informations and to have sent them forward for trial, and it would be the duty of the Crown to prosecute in such a case at the assizes. But no such informations have been sworn or tendered, and therefore the charge falls to the ground. Gentlemen, with reference to other observations made by Mr. M'Mechan, I have only to say that we are here to administer the law as it stands, and not to consider what it ought to be. It forms no part of our duty here to consider what Mr. M'Mechan has thrown up to you, namely, whether the Party Processions Act of 1850, is a good or a bad Act, a right and proper Act, or an Algerine, or one that does or does not repeal the Bill of Rights, or anything of that kind. What in the world have we to do with that? If Mr. M'Mechan ever forms one unit of the collective wisdom of the council of the nation, he can address his arguments on these points to the House, and, no doubt, they will be listended to with the deference to which they were entitled, and would receive all the weight which they deserve and which belongs to the arguments against such Acts and the application of them to Ireland.

9 March 1861.

In this case, gentlemen, they are quite beside the question involved, and I call upon you to pay no regard whatever to them. The question you are to ask yourselves is, whether upon the evidence here those prisoners at the bar, or any of them, has joined in a party procession, and whether or not they have been guilty of a riot. Gentlemen, for one or two hours, three hours, I believe, Mr. M'Mechan harrangued you on these matters. He might as well have been reading the ballad of Chevy Chase. He said things, gentlemen, which might be amusing a little the first time they are heard, but by repetition they become extremely tiresome. However, you listened to them with exemplary patience, and when he came to refer to certain subjects, you looked occasionally to your notes to see if anything pertaining to them had been proven on the trial; but, gentlemen, there was nothing until my learned friend came to speak to the facts of the case. When the case that he made was that none of the witnesses for the prosecution were to be believed; that they had conspired to make an improper case against the prisoners at the bar; and that in furtherance of that conspiracy they had perjured themselves. That, gentlemen, is the remarkable charge. The other counsel for the prisoners, my learned friend Mr. Meade, who addressed you so ably this morning, took a different view of the matter, and he commented on the evidence in another spirit. Gentlemen, I put it to you, if you had any doubt about the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution, would it not be entirely removed by the witnesses for the defence, who confirm everything that has been stated by the witnesses for the prosecution, and who show you what sort of procession this was? There was, gentlemen, a party procession that day; and the only question, therefore, which remains for you is, did the prisoners at the bar, or any of them, take part in it or in the riot. Mr. M'Mechan said that if you were obliged to find any persons guilty, you would do it with reluctance. Gentlemen, if you, under the direction of his lordship, find that this case is such a very clear one, as I think it is, I have no fear that you will discharge your duty without reluctance or hesitation, and you will say if any of the prisoners is guilty of what we charge them with. I will not notice the charge made personally against those conducting this prosecution, for I do not think them worthy of serious notice; and I shall, therefore, now address myself to the facts of the case. Before, however, I refer to the evidence, I desire to repeat, that no such argument ought to have been addressed to a jury, as that the law of the country under which we live should not be carried out—that this Party Processions Act is a piece of exceptional legislation, and therefore one which we, living under the law, ought not to have carried out. Gentlemen, it is the duty of us all to support the constitution, and inculcate respect for the law as we find it. We are here to inculcate respect towards the law. It is perfectly legitimate to strive to repeal the law, perfectly legitimate; but I say that any counsel mistakes his duty, and greatly travels beyond the sphere of that duty, when, in a court of justice, defending persons for having violated a particular Act of Parliament, he makes an address to the jury, nine-tenths of which is an Argument that the Act is an unwise one, and never should have been passed. Gentlemen, you have heard the provisions of that Act of Parliament; it prohibits the meeting, parading, or joining in a procession of any number of persons, and the having of any fire-arms or other offensive weapons, or any banner, flag, emblem, or symbol, the display whereof was calculated or tended to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects. Now, gentlemen, have the facts been made out to your satisfaction? It is almost unnecessary to travel through the evidence before you on the one side and the other. As to the facts of the case, there really is no conflict between the evidence for the Crown and for the defence. The evidence is this: that the Orange parties proceeded into Lurgan on the morning of the 12th of July, and there assembled; that the party from Derryadd did not go into Lurgan by the Derrymacash road that morning. This was a prudent and a proper course, and if they had only adhered to it when returning home, none of the deplorable consequences which had ensued would have occurred. However, gentlemen, they are seen in Lurgan with drums and fifes, and with Orange ribbons in their button-holes; even in church a great number of people exhibited these things. And then, gentlemen, you have it in evidence that, in the evening, a large party, numbering some 150 or 200 Orangemen, with music, ribbons, and sashes, proceeded together, by the Long Plains, to Derrymacash. It was an unfortunate circumstance that they did not go home in the evening the same way which they had come; however, homewards they went. They marched altogether. It is said by Mr. M'Mechan, that it is not a procession unless they keep the step, and march in rows of two or four. That is the argument of my learned friend—that, to constitute a procession they must march in military order. Gentlemen, that is not the law. If they walk, accompanied by those things which the Legislature says they ought not to take with them, they are offending against the law. The meaning of the Act is, that if the party walk together, having a common purpose, they violate the law. In this case, gentlemen, you have only to consider whether the evidence has proved that, on this 12th of July, the prisoners marched together with a common purpose, and with the party emblems which it is here sworn they wore. Gentlemen, we charge it to have been a procession headed, as you have already heard, by men on horseback. It is said that those men were not leading them, were not joining in the procession, because, at a particular part of that procession, they were some distance in front; but, gentlemen, is the law to be evaded in this way? for that is the whole argument of the other side. They say, that if the drums and fifes do not go before them, if they do not go in military order, and if they do not march in step, they are not offending against the law. Gentlemen, we are to judge whether they are offending against the spirit of the law. It is a question for you whether there was such a procession as the law contemplated. Mr. Meade called your attention to what had occurred formerly, and said that before this Act was passed they used to march in a military manner, and that as they did not do so now, the Act was not violated; in other words, that the law may be violated by altering the formal part of the procession by preserving the substantial. And if, instead of banners flying on sticks, they have ribbons in their button-holes, no emblem or symbol is worn. Gentlemen, I have often heard of driving a coach and six through an Act Parliament; but Mr. M'Mechan is endeavouring to drive a great many coaches and six through the Act of Parliament, and if you endorse what he says, you will drive a great many also through it. It is said that

that this was not calculated to provoke animosity. I asked Mr. M'Carron were these displays calculated to create animosity. Mr. M'Mechan objected and said, "It is an inference for the jury." But still his Lordship allowed the question to be put, and he then said that it was calculated to create animosity. He was pressed, why, and he said that the Roman Catholics in Lurgan often complained of it. He says, as a matter of fact, that it was calculated to create animosity. But, gentlemen, you are relieved from all speculation on this subject by the unfortunate circumstance which happened. Gentlemen, it has been asked by counsel for the prisoners, what animosity were these proceedings calculated to excite; and it has been contended here that there was no evidence produced of any natural ill-feeling between Protestants and Catholics in the district. God forbid there should be. No, gentlemen, there is habitually no bad feeling; they live together in perfect peace and harmony; and so greatly does this feeling predominate, that the Catholic fellow-neighbours of the prisoners came down whilst they were in prison and cut their harvest for them. There is no natural animosity between Protestants and Roman Catholics in this country. But, gentlemen, was there not animosity excited between them on this occasion. Did not, according to the arguments used at the other side, the Roman Catholics set upon the Protestants and attack them, because they had animosity against them, because they were doing the very thing which was calculated to arouse this animosity by marching on this 12th of July past the chapel of Derrymacash, with music, ribbons, and sashes. Was not this marching in this way the cause of the stone-throwing and of the conflict, and of its deplorable results. What really appears here is this: that at all other times of the year the people are living together in perfect harmony; who are peaceable, good, and friendly neighbours; who never have engaged in conflicts with each other; are by these party displays taking place on those days which are supposed to be associated with certain party triumphs, which recalled recollections of the days when the Orange party had a certain supremacy over the Roman Catholics, excited to animosity, and thus man is put against man. Gentlemen, why, in Heaven's name then, are those demonstrations persevered in? What purpose do they serve? Why are they indulged in when they create animosity, and put man against man? Do they do any good to the parties that indulge in them? Does not every sensible man know that they do no good? What is the use of bringing them forward if they create angry feelings in the minds of others? It is said that they recall the events of history. Gentlemen, let those events remain in history, and let not anger, irritation, or animosity, be created amongst men by their celebration. Does not every good and charitable man avoid doing anything that can annoy or distress his neighbour? Is it not the duty of every Christian to abstain from doing anything which may be injurious to his neighbour? That, gentlemen, is the view the Legislature took of the subject, and that is what induced them to pass this Act putting an end to these party processions. Gentlemen, the Legislature had doubtless good and wise reasons for passing that Act of Parliament; but if the reasoning addressed to you by counsel for the prisoners prevails with you, that Act becomes a dead letter. You have nothing to do but to alter some trifling matters of detail and party processions may be indulged in, as if there was no legislation to the contrary. Gentlemen, Mr. M'Mechan tells you that what occurred must be proved to be calculated to create animosity in rational men before you can convict the prisoners. But, gentlemen, the object of this law is to prevent acts of violence being done by any class of Her Majesty's subjects in consequence of these processions being paraded before their eyes. That is what is to be prevented, and that is what we ask you now to deal with. Gentlemen, Mr. M'Carron tells you that the streets of Lurgan were on this day filled with these parties, by whom orange and blue ribbons were worn. There was Church service, but from all we can see, the public houses seem to have derived more advantage from their attendance than the Church. There was a procession in the streets of Lurgan, and M'Carron identifies Christopher Murphy and Richard Murphy as having been in the procession that day. Thomas M'Gilligan, the next witness, is found fault with because he did not go to the priest and tell him he was going to be murdered. He tells you he went into Lurgan that day; he saw there three drums and then two fifes. He was on the footpath, and the procession was in the middle of the road, and he identifies Samuel Pickering, Stevenson, Turkington, Samuel M'Keown, Bilty Addy, and some others. This one witness deposes to certain expressions being made use of on the road, and has identified nearly every one of the prisoners. Elizabeth Spelman describes the men on horseback, the drums, the fifes, and the two shots. The Act of Parliament says, that if they have amongst them any firearms or other offensive weapons the display whereof is calculated to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, they shall be guilty of misdemeanour. Now, had they any firearms? You remember, gentlemen, the witness describing the gun being taken out of Abraham's cart. Catherine Hanlon and other witnesses depose to the firing of pistols, and it is not necessary, as some of the counsel argue, that there should be a public display of the firearms or other offensive weapons. The words are, "or have amongst them." It is not necessary to display them. If they have them in their possession they offend against the law. Can any man doubt that they had them in their possession? Irrespective of any banners, flags, or symbols of any kind, if they marched in that procession they offend against the law. Well, Catherine Hanlon saw the gun taken out of Abraham's cart, and a shot was fired from it amongst her and others by which she was nearly blinded. Is it not the common case of all the parties that they were there? Do not all depose to marching in a procession? There is nothing between the witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence but this—that the witnesses for the defence endeavour to show that the Roman Catholic party were the aggressors, and the others that the Protestant parties were. Putting that out of view altogether for a moment, there can be no doubt that every one of those persons were in a riot and unlawful assembly that day. Well, gentlemen, the witness M'Donnell identifies Stevenson, Turkington, Samuel M'Keown, and George Castles. The next witness proved the firing of pistols. The witnesses for the defence prove that Major was there with a gun. We have the three drums proved, and the throwing of the stones. If the case stood with the witnesses for the prosecution, could there be any doubt on the law? It is quite clear that it was what is commonly called a party procession, what this

9 March 1861.

9 March 1861.

this Act is meant especially to put down. Well, now, gentlemen, I am very glad the prisoners have had the advantage of being defended by three eminent counsel, each of whom has had an opportunity of putting his views before you. Gentlemen, this morning, Mr. Meade said everything that could be said by a lawyer or a gentleman in urging the case for his clients. But what is that case? That they met in Lurgan to go to church. Gentlemen, it is not shown that one of the men who stand there went to church. He says they were no more guilty of procession than M'Gilligan who accompanied them a piece of the road out, but who walked along the pathway whilst they were in the middle of the road, and were not joined with him at all. Gentlemen, one remarkable circumstance occurs in this case. You have no less than three distinct witnesses produced for the defence who swear to Heyburn having a blunderbuss and Morrow a gun. Now, Morrow and Heyburn have been produced, and have been cross-examined by counsel for the prisoners, and yet they have been allowed to go down from that table without one question being asked of them as to whether they had a blunderbuss or a gun in their hands that day. Gentlemen, witnesses have been produced for the defence. I need not go through their evidence. They prove that the result of the procession was to produce animosity between the Protestants and Roman Catholic subjects of Her Majesty. They were attacked, they say, and they certainly would not have attacked them unless they were walking in a procession which would create animosity. All the witnesses for the defence are obliged to admit the congregation of these men together, and the fact that this procession did, as a matter of fact, create animosity. In their opinion a procession of this kind was calculated to produce animosity. Well, then, gentlemen, the only other part of this case with which I need trouble you is the alibi on behalf of Richard Murphy. You have a Mrs. Smyth produced, who tells you rather a singular story about this man. She says that Richard Murphy was in her place, helping her on this particular day, and that he continued there doing so from two o'clock till late at night. He was helping her in the supply of drink to her customers. If you believe that, gentlemen, of course you will give the prisoner the benefit of it. You are better judges as to whether these parties are telling the truth with respect to this matter than I am. And it is for you to say upon the whole of the evidence before you whether an alibi has been made out for the prisoner. If you have any doubt on the subject give him the benefit of it. But with respect to the persons who clearly took part in this procession, who were beating drums and playing fifes, and did other acts that have been proved—as to them, I submit it is your bounden duty to find them guilty. It is, I also submit, equally clear that they are guilty of the riot at common law, and you can have no doubt on the evidence that that riot was a serious one. Gentlemen of the jury, I have imported no religious considerations into this case. I have not noticed many things that were urged on the other side. Your own good sense will, I believe, furnish a sufficient answer to those topics. Your practical minds will discard all extraneous matter, and I leave the case now to you, with this observation, having perfect confidence that whatever verdict you return will be satisfactory, that we submit to you a clear case both in law and in fact, there being no conflict whatever except on the one point respecting Richard Murphy.

CHARGE.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Gentlemen of the jury, I cannot believe that the religious belief of any one of you would for a single moment interfere with the discharge of that solemn responsibility which you have taken upon yourselves, to give a true verdict, according to the evidence, so help you God. Gentlemen of the jury, if any matter of feeling whatever could be introduced into this case, I am satisfied that there is not one of you who must not hesitate long before he brought in a verdict of guilty against the body of persons who now fill the dock, so different from the usual occupants of that guilty, that disgraceful place. But, gentlemen, there is no matter of feeling in the case. Were they, instead of being as they are, representatives of the yeomanry of your country, of whose appearance any country might be proud, were they, instead of that, the most degraded outcasts of society, it would be your duty to find no verdict against them, unless the Crown made out to your satisfaction, and to your satisfaction beyond of reasonable doubt, that they were guilty of the crime laid to their charge. They stand indicted under a particular statute, to which I will, in a moment, call your attention. They stand indicted also, for the common law offence of the riot. Now, with respect to the statute, let me say this: I do as deeply regret as any man can regret, that a law of this nature should have been thought necessary, of the Legislature for this or for any other country. Whether it be a wise or a necessary law, or whether it be not, that, gentlemen, is a matter with which neither I nor you have anything whatever to do. I have learned this, and I trust every one of you have earnt it, and I hope and trust that the people of this, your flourishing country, will learn it, that the very condition of the liberties we enjoy is this, that each of us is to submit his wisdom to the wisdom of Parliament, which is the safeguard of our liberties; that no honest man can either openly violate the law, whether he thinks it wise or not, or resort to the more mean and despicable course of endeavouring to evade it. The Act states, that from and after the passing of the Act, all assemblies of persons in Ireland, which shall meet and parade together, or join in procession, and who shall bear, wear, or have amongst them, or any of them, any firearms or other offensive weapons, or any banner, emblem, flag, or symbol, the display whereof may be calculated or tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, or who shall be accompanied by any person or person playing music or singing any song, which may be calculated, or tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, shall be an unlawful assembly, and every person present thereat shall be guilty of a misdemeanour, and on conviction, shall be punished accordingly. Upon that, gentlemen, the defendants at the bar are indicted. And now, gentlemen, what constitutes the offence is constituting a part of an assembly which shall meet and parade together, or join in procession. The first step, therefore, and it is but a

step

9 March 1861.

step towards finding the defendants guilty of the offence with which they are charged is this; you must be satisfied that they, or some of them, formed part of an assembly, which did either meet and parade together, or join in procession; that, gentlemen, is the first step. You must be satisfied that they formed part of an assembly which did meet and parade together or join in procession. That, however, is in itself, no offence. Then, gentlemen, comes the next step; if being so assembled, they have amongst them any firearms or other offensive weapons, the offence against the statute is complete. If they meet and parade together, or join in procession, and have amongst them firearms, the offence under the statute is complete. Gentlemen, though they have not firearms amongst them, yet if they have amongst them any banner, emblem, flag, or symbol, the display whereof shall be calculated or tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, the offence is also proved; and though they had neither, yet if they were accompanied by any person or persons playing music or singing any song which might be calculated or tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, the offence also would be complete. In this case it is charged that all were done; that they had firearms, that they had emblems and symbols of this kind, and that they were accompanied by music of that character. They are all charged. If you are satisfied of any one of them, the prisoners, or such of them as you are of that opinion respectively are guilty of the offence charged in the indictment. But of that guilt you must be satisfied beyond all reasonable doubt. Now, gentlemen, in the other count of the indictment, they are charged with a riotous assembly. A riot, gentlemen, is an assembly of three persons at the least, meeting for a common purpose, be that purpose legal or illegal, but only where it is legal, if they are seeking to effect that common purpose by illegal means. Now, gentlemen, the case of the Crown is this: that each and every one of the prisoners at the bar formed a part of an assembly or body of men, who, from the afternoon—I think the evidence goes to between two or three o'clock as the commencement, so far as the particular body charged by the Crown, that they were together, accompanied by music, and continued so together in proceeding from Lurgan to beyond Derrymacash, at all events, to Mr. Fforde's avenue; that they did so keep together; that they kept themselves distinct from others; so that upon the evidence they are distinct from the others; that they exhibited themselves to others as being accompanied by music appropriated and particular to them, so that the witnesses you heard to-day could speak of them as a party that passed through a place to which they did not belong, and so keeping together during the entire course of that day, they had, as the Crown charges, firearms, emblems, and symbols of the character of which you have heard. If you believe that evidence, I am bound to tell you that it seems to me to be a meeting and parading together in procession, or both of them. Gentlemen, that was at one time an offence, so far as the statute is concerned, of an exceedingly simple kind. Having regard to that, it did at one moment occur to me that it would only be necessary for me to state to you substantially the evidence which has been produced before you, particularly if it affected each and every one of the prisoners at the bar, without entering into the long detail which you have heard. But, gentlemen, I have thought it more advisable upon the entire of the evidence with only such compression as in taking down, I made—I have thought it more advisable, having regard to this particular case, in which it is charged that a procession of this kind was attended with those grievous consequences which it was the object of the Act of Parliament to prevent. I have thought it would be more satisfactory to the men upon their trial, that that evidence should be laid before you. And, therefore, gentlemen, though at the risk of taking up your time, I will repeat it. Now, gentlemen, the first witness called on the part of the Crown is Neal M'Carron. He states that he recollects a party of men coming into Lurgan from the direction of Portadown. The map is before you, gentlemen, and you will see that the road from Lurgan towards Portadown turns off at a particular point to the right. He says that they walked through the town, some arm-in-arm, some four together, some six, and some twos. He says they played their fifes and drums through the town; that is, they kept together, as I understand, as a party accompanied by their fifes and drums. Now, gentlemen, the offence in the present case is charged to have been committed at a place called Derrymacash, and directly, therefore, for what those parties did in Lurgan, they are not responsible in this indictment. The object of the Crown, so far as I understand it, is entirely different. At all events, the only legitimate effect which that evidence appears to have with reference to the matter, is for the purpose of showing that the party to which these men belonged at Derrymacash, was a party keeping itself together, and making this exhibition of itself through the day from two or three o'clock, when this man says he saw them come into the town up to the time of the transaction at Derrymacash. That is done, or proposed to be done, by way of identifying different persons said to be in the party. (*His Lordship continued to read the evidence of head constable M'Carron*). Gentlemen, the next witness examined is Thomas M'Gilligan. He says he was in Lurgan on the 12th of July last. He says he lives at Ballynamoney, which is a place near to Lurgan on the Derrymacash road. (*His Lordship read the evidence of the witness M'Gilligan from his notes*). It is right, gentlemen, to mention, that one of the persons mentioned here, Joseph Robinson, is not one of the prisoners at the bar, but he is one of the party of which these prisoners constituted a part.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] It is not identified that it was the same Joseph Robinson.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I did not say it was. What I say is this, that the evidence of Thomas M'Gilligan shows that amongst the men he met that day, was a person of the name of Joseph Robinson, who had orange and purple ribbons. That is, that there was amongst that party a man with orange and purple ribbons. What I am to call the attention of the jury to is that a witness is produced for the prisoners who frankly recognised and identified several of the persons in the dock as forming part of the procession, and did so in your presence, without a moment's hesitation. That witness tells you that he accompanied Joseph Robinson; that he was with him at the Long Plains and beyond it; and he distinctly deposes to you that Joseph Robinson had no purple and orange ribbons. (*His Lordship continued to read Thomas M'Gilligan's evidence from his notes.*) Stevenson Turkington, who, he says, he saw on horseback, is one of the prisoners charged,

9 March 1861.

charged, and whatever was the character of that party, he was one of them. This witness identifies the man at the bar, with the sandy whiskers, as Richard Murphy, beating a drum. I should call your attention, also to the fact that M'Carron says he saw him also beating a drum. He seems to be under some misapprehension respecting him. He says he is not the son of Saunders Murphy. That may be of some importance, particularly when you remember that for that particular man a case of alibi was attempted to be made here. There is that peculiarity over and above the evidence which he has offered you to satisfy you he neither was nor could be there; there is that peculiarity in the evidence of Neal M'Carron that he does not know him to be the son of Saunders Murphy. (*His Lordship here read the cross-examination of M'Gilligan.*) No doubt, gentlemen, if you judge from the evidence, I mean supposing you believe it, that the intent with which these parties went to Derrymacash was anything of the character indicated by that expression, it would have a most material bearing upon the second count of the indictment, that for riot. With respect to the particular case upon the statute it is wholly immaterial. The statute states nothing as to the object. It is having amongst them firearms; it is having amongst them the emblems, the symbols, calculated to create animosity, or tending to produce it. So far, gentlemen, you see there is evidence offered on the part of the Crown to you to identify the party which M'Carron saw in Lurgan by the presence of those fifers and drummers, Christopher Murphy and Richard Murphy, with the party which he saw going out the Portadown road, and of which party the other prisoners are charged to have formed a part. The next witness is James Morrogh. He identifies Christopher Murphy as playing a fife. Gentlemen, that again is offered to you as evidence of the party with whom Christopher Murphy was, being the same that was at the Long Plains and at Derrymacash. (*His Lordship here read Morrogh's evidence from his notes.*) He says he followed them towards the chapel at Derrymacash. Gentlemen, I think I sufficiently explained to you the map, to show you that the road after proceeding for some way, turns at the corner to the right; that corner being what you have heard spoken of as Rooney's Corner; the chapel being beyond it. This witness is cross-examined; gentlemen, what the bearing of that cross-examination, or how the facts which it discloses, or purports to disclose are to be dealt with, in reference to something else that is not before you at all, I have nothing to say. If you believe what he says, these persons had firearms amongst them, these persons had ribbons amongst them. Then, gentlemen, if you believe the evidence of the Crown, and if you think the conclusion which they call upon you to form, is a reasonable one, you have a party holding together from Lurgan to the scene, into Derrymacash, and at the chapel. The next witness I have to call your attention to is Mary Moore. (*His Lordship here read the evidence of Mary Moore.*) As to the identification of the party, she says nothing, but you have to consider whether, upon the evidence that is not the same party that came from Lurgan to Derrymacash, and if you believe her evidence, the tune of the "Protestant Boys" was played. That, gentlemen, is the only piece of evidence that I recollect on the part of the Crown as to what the character of any of the tunes played was. A witness was produced on the part of the Crown, who deposed also to the passing at Rooney's Corner, and who says that the tune played was "The girl I left behind me," which is the same tune that Mary Moore says she heard, but that the tune afterwards played is different to what Mary Moore deposes to; a tune called Annanamore. The next witness is Elizabeth Spelman, who takes up the case at the chapel, and her evidence is next in circumstance after the evidence of Mary Moore. She says: (*His Lordship here read the evidence of Elizabeth Spelman, from his notes.*) She says, gentlemen, that she saw Christy Murphy beating a drum. Hitherto the evidence against him was that he was playing the fife. She says she saw William Castles, of the Gravel Hole, firing a pistol; that is the first stage at which this man is introduced. She also deposes to seeing Richard Murphy. She makes him playing the fife. Antecedently the evidence shows him beating the drum. She makes Christy Murphy playing the drum and Richard Murphy playing the fife. (*His Lordship here read the cross-examination of Elizabeth Spelman.*) That, gentleman, is her evidence. She brings to the chapel the party which some of the witnesses identified as the party on the road from Lurgan, and being on the road to the chapel. That party is now brought to the chapel. The next witness is Catherine Hanlon. She brings the transaction to the brickfield, which the evidence shows you to be nearly opposite the chapel. By some of the witnesses it is called Mark Rooney's Field. (*His Lordship here read the evidence of Catherine Hanlon.*) She identified Edward Castles; I think that is a name not mentioned antecedently to her evidence. Now, with reference to Edward Castles. She, as I said, is the first witness who deposes to him; and you have to consider that evidence with reference to the evidence offered on behalf of the prisoner, Edward Castles, which would tend to show it was impossible he could be at that place and at that time. (*His Lordship continued reading the evidence of Catherine Hanlon.*) The next witness is Hugh M'Donnell. (*Evidence of Hugh M'Donnell read.*) He, gentlemen, you see, is another link in the chain by which the Crown endeavours to establish that these men at the time of leaving Lurgan, throughout, and coming into Derrymacash, were together, having drums and fifes appertaining to them, and having two horsemen at their head. (*His Lordship continued the reading of Hugh M'Donnell's evidence.*) That gentleman, again, brings Edward Castles in the neighbourhood of the brickfield; if you believe the evidence of M'Donnell and of Catherine Hanlon, or unless you think they have mistaken the identity, it will be for you, when the time comes, to weigh the evidence together. He says Samuel M'Keown also fired a pistol. He says the charge of the pistol hit the ground. With respect to Samuel M'Keown, he is one of the men whom M'Gilligan identifies as being on the Long Plains, on the marching out from Lurgan. The witness M'Donnell says the shot fired near to him hit the leaves of the trees. (*His Lordship continued to read M'Donnell's evidence.*) That, gentlemen, is his evidence. Then comes the evidence of Thomas Henry Gillan. He identified Robert Major, one of the men whom Thomas M'Gilligan deposes to as having seen him on the Long Plains. (*Evidence of Thomas Henry Gillan read.*) That is relied upon, as showing that one of the first stones thrown was thrown by the Roman Catholic party, and that they commenced the stone-throwing. But its bearing upon the case upon the statute I am not able to see. The question upon the statute is not who commenced the conflict, but the question is whether there was

9 March 1861.

was a procession with fire-arms; a procession in which were men having fire-arms and party emblems calculated to excite animosity and ——

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] The view with which it was offered was, that that was evidence of perjury on the part of the Crown witnesses, and conspiracy to commit perjury.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I am not aware that any witness for the Crown denied that stones were thrown by the Roman Catholic party. If the jury think, looking at the whole transaction, that there was a conspiracy on the part of the Crown witnesses to misrepresent the nature of the conflict that occurred, no doubt, gentlemen, that is a matter for your consideration.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] That is the whole view of the case—that the Crown witnesses entered into a conspiracy to commit perjury.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] The next witness is Murty M'Ilduff, who deposes to transactions still further on—at Mr. Fforde's gate. He identified William Castles of Ballinarry, who is different from William Castles of Gravel Hole, or William Castles of Derrymacash. So far as I can see, this is the first witness on the part of the Crown who introduces this William Castles of Ballinarry. He speaks of Edward Murphy having a gun, and this is the first time that Edward Murphy is mentioned by any witness for the Crown as being of the party. (*Evidence of Murty M'Ilduff read.*) The next witness is Terence M'Ilduff. (*Evidence of Terence M'Ilduff read.*) The next witness is John M'Cann. (*Evidence of John M'Cann read.*) He, gentlemen, is the only witness who deposes to Samuel Ruddell. That being so, you will remember that Samuel Ruddell is not introduced until after the party passed Derrymacash. It is evidence not of the same weight as if he had been shown to have been with the party before they entered Derrymacash. However, gentlemen, he was with the party of which Robert Major was one, and Robert Major was traced, if you believe the evidence, from Portadown, on. He says Robert Major had a pistol, which he fired as he passed the house. (*Cross-examination of John M'Cann read.*) That, gentlemen, is the evidence which the Crown produced of themselves. But, upon the part of the prisoners, they were asked, gentlemen, to produce a particular witness named John Heyburn. He was introduced, and is to be treated as a witness on the part of the Crown. (*Heyburn's evidence read.*) Now, gentlemen, that is the case on behalf of the Crown. If you believe that the prisoners belonged to the party who were in Lurgan on that day, keeping together, going up and down in the town with music, going out of the town, in the direction of Derrymacash, in company, and not a party that could be distinguished as such, so that men could say, that they went through the party and did not belong to it—that they had fifes and drums with them, playing them, and so proceeded in that way from Lurgan, through Derrymacash, and on to Mr. Fforde's gate. It appears to me that that was an assembly of persons meeting and parading together, and joining in procession, as described in this statute, which constitutes their illegality. That would be evidence of one step in the charge. The next step would be to show that they had guns—had fire-arms amongst them—or were they accompanied by any person or persons playing any music or singing any song calculated or tending to provoke animosity between the Roman Catholics and Protestants. If you believe, say the Crown, the witnesses which we produce, there can be doubt but that these parties constituted an illegal assembly, and joined in procession. We have, they say, proved to you the wearing of orange and purple ribbons. We have produced to you evidence that they were accompanied by music. Then we give evidence that these things tended to create animosity. We show you that there was a riot—that on that day there did take place at Derrymacash a conflict between the Protestant party and the Roman Catholic party. They undertake to prove to you, as a matter of fact, there was animosity between the parties, and that it was caused by the display of the Protestant party. Gentlemen, on that point they first produce to you witnesses to show the marching and procession of those men through the town. That of itself would not be alone sufficient to bring them within the offence charged in the indictment. But was that marching through the town attended with circumstances signifying that there was something at which the Roman Catholic party might take offence, and, if so, what was it? Was it either the tunes they played or the emblems or ribbons they had, as things significant of something as worn on that particular day? If you, gentlemen, are of opinion that the animosity was produced in the way the Crown allege—if you think that either the ribbons or the tunes were calculated to provoke animosity, then the offence is proved—the case for the Crown in respect of those parts of it is made out; they are guilty of being in a procession as I have described it to you. Gentlemen, you will, on the evidence before you, say, did these parties assemble and meet together, meet and parade together, or whether they did join in procession according to the reasonable meaning of the Act which I have presented to you, and which, I think, will commend itself to any reasonable man. You will next, gentlemen, have to consider the case on the second count of the indictment. If you believe, gentlemen, that those men had a common purpose, that they kept together from three o'clock in a body together until the coming to Derrymacash, that seems to be a common purpose, whether innocent or not. What is suggested on the part of the Crown is, that they came into Lurgan by a way that did not pass through Derrymacash, and that they returned in not the same way. Their return was accompanied with expressions which showed that they apprehended opposition to them, and that they determined, although it should be attended with a breach of the peace, to make their way through; that, in point of fact, there was an attempt to make their way through Derrymacash, and that it was effected, though attended with a breach of the peace. With respect to the defence, gentlemen, one of the counsel puts it upon this, that you cannot rest any faith on the witnesses for the Crown; that it is a case of deliberate conspiracy, and that the witnesses have perjured themselves. Another of their counsel puts it upon other grounds, and argues that there was no procession at all. He has very ably touched upon every point that arose, and to everything that he said you will pay, as you ought, due regard. Gentlemen, several witnesses were called for the defence. The first was Arthur Malcomson (*evidence of Arthur Malcomson read*).

9 March 1861.

read). On that evidence, gentlemen, it will be for you to say whether he was or was not of the party himself. He speaks of a crowd being drawn up across the road to the left. Now, the road to the left is not the road to the chapel, and the inference is, that it was the object of the Roman Catholics to drive the Protestant party towards Derrymacash Chapel, the object being to waylay them. How that may be, I do not know. Again, it is said that there were parties in the field who assailed the Protestant party as they passed. Again, gentlemen, with that I have nothing at present to do. I am not trying whether there were parties in the field; I am trying whether there was an infraction of the statute. I have nothing also to say as to whether the Roman Catholic or the Protestant was more or less numerous. Now, gentlemen, you have next the evidence of William Hamill. (*Evidence of William Hamill read.*) A number of other witnesses are produced, and amongst them parties who come forward to establish a case of *alibi* for one of the prisoners, Richard Murphy. If the evidence of those witnesses be believed, there is clear proof that Richard Murphy was not and could not be at Derrymacash that day. Now, gentlemen, the bearing of this evidence on the part of the prisoners is put to you in several ways. First, it is said that it is inconsistent with the evidence given for the Crown. You will judge how far that be so—how far it is generally inconsistent—and how far as to particular events, and as to incidents peculiarly affecting the prisoners if it be so. Well, gentlemen, with reference to the case of Richard Murphy, the evidence given on the part of the prisoners, if you believe it, constitutes a clear case of acquittal for him. On the other hand, if you believe the evidence of M'Gilligan as to Richard Murphy, of M'Carron, of Morrow, and of Elizabeth Spelman, then the case is made out against him the same as against the other prisoners. The question I put to you is, whether the evidence is believed by you of the witnesses for the Crown? If it is, then the case is made out as to him as fully as to any of the others; because he is traced from Lurgan, through the Long Plains, to Roodney's Corner, and to the extremity of Derrymacash. On the other hand, if you believe the evidence of those parties who swear to facts inconsistent with his being there at all, you will acquit him. With respect to Ruddell, the witness M'Cann, who speaks to transactions when the parties had passed out of Derrymacash towards Derryadd, identifies him. That is evidence to go to you. You will judge of its strength, and you will say whether you believe him to have been of the one party with the prisoners at the bar. I am bound, however, gentlemen, to say, that the case is weaker against him than against any of the others. Another prisoner, to distinguish him from the others, Edward Castles: the evidence on the part of the Crown brings him to the scene of action, and so does the evidence on the part of the prisoners themselves. There is another man whom William Hamill speaks of; that is William Castles, of Gravel Hole, who is only deposed to by Elizabeth Spelman. Gentlemen, with reference to the fact at issue in this case, as to whether that conflict which took place in Derrymacash on that day was commenced by the Roman Catholics or by the Protestants, it appears to me to be a matter with which on this indictment you have nothing to do. The whole effect of it is in the view in which the evidence on the point is presented to you; that view being to show the inconsistency of the witnesses for the Crown to be such that you cannot credit them as to the fact. Now, with respect to the riot itself. What was the purpose with which those people went through Derrymacash? It is truly stated to you that they had a right to go home to Derryadd, and that by the directest and shortest road. That is quite true, and Derrymacash was the directest and shortest road for them; but, gentlemen, if you think that they went there, apprehending a breach of the peace, apprehending opposition to their passage, and determined to force their way through, a breach of the peace would be constituted by what afterwards occurred.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I respectfully submit, my Lord, that there is no evidence that the Roman Catholics apprehended any attack from the Protestant party.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] Surely, if you believe the evidence of M'Gilligan, they going forward, and saying, "Now is the time to wreck the chapel," there can be no doubt that the Protestant party should apprehend some opposition to them. And then, when they came up to Rooney's Corner, and find a number of persons assembled——

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] They had no information of the persons being assembled at Rooney's Corner.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] It is wholly immaterial, if you have evidence that they intended to commit a breach of the peace. Gentlemen of the jury, I leave the case to you; you will deal with it according to the best of your judgment. Gentlemen, no man can think without regret of a body of men being convicted of an offence of this nature, and more particularly such a body of men as I now see before me. And, on the other hand, it is your duty, and you owe it to society, if you believe those men to be guilty, to find them so. The criminal law of the country cannot be carried into execution without the intervention of a jury. Upon a jury, therefore, depend the lives and properties of us all. It is your duty, whatever your feeling may be, if you think the offence is made out against these men, you will find them guilty; and, on the other hand, I am sure you will not hesitate to give to them what every man who is placed in that dock is entitled to, the benefit of any reasonable doubt you may entertain. You will give them the benefit of such a doubt, and you are not at liberty to find them guilty unless the Crown has proved their guilt to your perfect satisfaction. Do this, and so doing you will perform the oath which you have taken upon you.

The jury then retired.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Upon the charge I have to ask your Lordship's attention to one matter. I would respectfully suggest to you that it is necessary that the arms should be displayed, according to the true construction and plain meaning of this Act of Parliament. I will just read to your Lordship the passage:—"All assemblies of persons in Ireland who shall meet and parade together, or join in procession, and either wear or have amongst them, or any of them, any fire-arms or other offensive weapons, or any banner, emblem, flag, or symbol, the display of which shall be calculated to provoke animosity."

animosity." Now, my Lord, I would respectfully submit that that applies to the display of those arms. Perhaps you will forgive me if I say that your Lordship is a stranger to what took place formerly in this locality. On this particular anniversary it had always been the custom to have a military display. The practice was carried down from the days of the volunteers to the rebellion, every man shouldering his musket. Those displays became offensive, and the Legislature interposed to check them. Bearing this in mind, I would respectfully submit that it is against the public exhibition of those arms that it was intended to provide. If it were otherwise, the Legislature would undoubtedly have expressed it. The Act goes on, my Lord, "Or accompanied by any person or persons playing music or singing any songs which may be calculated or intended to provoke animosity between differentclasses of Her Majesty's subjects." Now, by that, it was evidently intended that the parties so playing should not escape by the fact of their not being amongst the parties engaged in the unlawful assembly. It is the business of those who frame penal laws to take care before they are framed, that they will be such as will meet all the mischiefs of the case, and that the question of evasion shall not arise. In this case the Act—— 9 March 1861.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I am bound to put a strict construction on it.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Then, putting a strict construction on it, I say that "display," as much applies to the bearing of arms as to anything else; the "display" of arms, banners, flags, &c. Putting the strictest construction upon it, I contend that the word "display," applies to arms equally with ribbons and flags.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] The difficulty is this: the Act does not constitute the offence as "display," it is the having of arms, the "display whereof is calculated or intended to provoke animosity." I have considered this matter with very great care. I have read the statute as carefully as it was possible.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] Your Lordship sees this, that the clause would read very well if the word "arms" were omitted. If the construction put upon the Act by your Lordship be the true one, it would be investing an arbitrary power in the executive, for if a man going to a funeral, no procession taking place at that funeral, have a pair of pocket pistols, which he never removes from his pocket, the assembly would become unlawful.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You must also put another case which the Legislature intended to meet, and that is, the case where the parties engaged in those processions carried arms, but concealed them, thereby evading the provisions of other enactments. I am afraid it is with evasions of this kind that the statute was intended to deal. You assume that the statute makes the offence the "display" of arms, whilst in terms it does directly the reverse. It is the having amongst them arms, &c., the "display," of which is calculated to provoke animosity, which is the offence, but the having amongst them arms, is no offence, unless the display of them would produce animosity.

Mr. *M'Mechan.*] I respectfully submit my view of the matter to your Lordship; and I would say it is a question that ought to be reserved.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I cannot reserve any question about which I feel no doubt myself.

At 20 minutes to 10 o'clock the jury returned into court. Having answered to their names,

The *Clerk of the Crown* said.] Have you agreed?

Foreman.] We have.

Clerk of the Crown.] How say you, gentlemen, are the prisoners at the bar guilty of the offence given you in charge, namely, unlawful assembly and riot. You say, "We find guilty of riot and unlawful assembly, Christopher Murphy, Edward Murphy, Samuel M'Keown, Robert Major, James Turkington, William Castles, of Derrymacash; William Castles, of Ballinarry; Edward Abraham, Samuel Pickering, and Edward Castles. Guilty of unlawful assembly, William Steenson, and Stevenson Turkington. You find not guilty, Samuel Ruddell, Richard Murphy, and William Castles, of the Gravel Hole." That is your verdict, gentlemen?

Foreman.] Yes.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] You find the first-named prisoners guilty on both counts of the indictment; namely, the count on the statute, for being of a party procession, and the count for riot?

Foreman.] Yes, we find them guilty of everything.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] And you find William Steenson and Stevenson Turkington guilty only on the count for being of a party procession?

Foreman.] Yes.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] And you acquit Samuel Ruddell, Richard Murphy, and William Castles, of the Gravel Hole?

Foreman.] Yes.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] I understand your verdict. Then, Samuel Ruddell, Richard Murphy, and William Castles, of Gravel Hole, may be discharged if there is no other charge against them.

9 March 1861.

Mr. *M'Blain.*] There is no other charge.

Baron *Fitzgerald.*] The other prisoners may be removed until Monday morning.

The prisoners were removed accordingly.

The Court was then adjourned to nine o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, 11 *March* 1861.

11 March 1861.

Baron *Fitzgerald* took his seat on the bench this morning at nine o'clock.

The following prisoners were put to the bar:—Christopher Murphy, Edward Murphy, Robert Major, Edward Castles, James Turkington, William Steenson, Stevenson Turkington, William Castles, of Derrymacash; Samuel M'Keown, Samuel Pickering, and Edward Abraham.

Baron *Fitzgerald*, addressing the prisoners, said, You have been indicted and were put upon your trial with the other persons, upon the charge of unlawfully assembly, under an Act passed about 10 years ago, and for a riot. Those three other persons have been acquitted. You, Stevenson Turkington, and William Steenson, have been found guilty of unlawful assembly only. The others of you have been found guilty of both charges, that is, the unlawful assembly and the riot. It remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the law. It is a thing which I and every judge must do at all times with pain, but I do it with peculiar pain when I have to deal with men of your appearance, so different to what I am used to see in that place. It appears that on the 12th of last July, you and each of you were attached to a party which proceeded from a district called Derryadd to Lurgan. You either then were of that party, or at some subsequent period of the day you attached yourselves to it. You came from Derryadd to Lurgan not by the direct road; the direct road passes through a place called Derrymacash, which is principally inhabited by Roman Catholics, and in which is situate a Roman Catholic chapel. You were accompanied with music, drums and fifes; some of you had orange or purple ribbons, some of you had orange lilies, and it appears that either then or at some subsequent period of the day there were fire-arms amongst you. Now, that you were guilty of unlawful procession under the Act the jury have found, and I am bound to say that how they could have found otherwise I cannot possibly conceive. But more than that, I cannot conceal from myself that in any true and honest sense each and every one of you knew that he was a party to an unlawful assembly. Whether the Act that made this assembly unlawful was or was not a wise one you and I are equally entitled to form our opinions. We ought to do so, if we do form them, with some modest doubt as to our own means of understanding whether that Act were so or not. But none of us can doubt of this, that whether the law were a wise one or not, being the law no honest man ought to violate it, much less do what adds to the wickedness without diminishing from the baseness of it, and attempt to evade it. Whether you thought, by not having flags or banners, or by making some change of one kind or another, as to the mode in which those processions were carried on before, you could evade the Act of Parliament, seems to me wholly immaterial. It does not make your act one whit less wicked, though it may make it more dangerous. Having remained in Lurgan for some hours, the body to which you belonged returned homewards, similarly accompanied with music, and having, as I must take it upon the evidence, fire-arms then amongst you. Now, on your return you went by the directest road which did pass through that Roman Catholic district of Derrymacash, and by that chapel. I wish I could satisfy myself that you adopted that route because it was the directest way home. I wish I could. What, altogether, your motives were I cannot possibly say. It may be that probably having been excited by being together, and probably by having indulged in liquor that day in Lurgan you may have thought that there would be some want of courage in not returning by that which was your shortest road. That shows, and all the evidence shows, that you did anticipate that offence might there be taken, and that you were prepared to encounter, even by a breach of the peace, the consequence of that offence. There I stop. The evidence has satisfied me, and as I understand the verdict, I think has satisfied the jury, that in going that way you did not intend to commit an assault on person or on place. I do not believe you did; and the credit of that you are entitled to have, and I am bound to say so. But, on the other hand, that you did contemplate the possibility of offence being taken at what you did, and that you were prepared to encounter the risk of a breach of the peace, I have no manner of doubt. You did pass through the district. That which you must and which you ought to have anticipated, did take place; offence was taken, and the parties there, probably apprised of your coming by the music with which you were accompanied, appear to me upon the evidence clearly to have taken steps for the purpose of attacking you, and for that purpose were posting themselves in different directions through the district; through it, however, you did pass. A conflict took place, in which upon the evidence it appears clear to me that they were the first assailants; but no conflict took place that I can see upon the evidence which could by possibility have afforded cause for the use of fire-arms against an unarmed crowd of boys, women, and men. What was the result? In violation of the Act of Parliament, you had with you fire-arms; in violation of that law which is stigmatised as an unwise one, you had those firea-rms, and see what followed. When you were assailed, and when the conflict took place, those fire-arms were used. The life of one of your fellow creatures was sacrificed; another person was permanently, as it would appear, disabled; several persons were wounded, and amongst them as appears in this evidence, a woman; and now, how is that case to be dealt with? Over and

over again, since the passing of this Act of Parliament, cases of violation, of attempted violation, of evasion of it, have come before the Court. Where they have not been attended with disastrous consequences, the course which the judges have adopted, which the Crown have adopted has been, wherever there was a shadow of ground for it, to consent to the parties standing out on their own recognizances, in the hope that conviction alone would make men, such as those I see before me, be convinced to that they ought at least obey the law. It has not been done, and I state now that it is impossible this course can go on longer. It will be a disgrace to the administration of justice if this case was not seriously dealt with. Seriously deal with it, therefore, I will. Three of you—Robert Major, Samuel M'Keown, and Edward Castles, appear to have had fire-arms, and to have used them. I have already stated that I do not believe you went there with the intention of committing an assault yourselves either upon person or upon place, but it was the having those arms among you, contrary to the Act of Parliament, which led to these disastrous consequences; with you, therefore, I must deal heavily. Heavily you will probably think I am dealing with all; but my duty, you must remember, is this: it is to secure against the possibility, through violation of the law, the recurrence of such a transaction. The sentence of the Court is, that each of you three be imprisoned for six calendar months. With reference to the others—Christopher Murphy, Samuel Pickering, William Castles, of Derrymacash; William Castles, of Ballinary; Edward Murphy, William Abraham, and James Turkington, your sentence is, that each of you be imprisoned for three calendar months. With respect to the remaining two—Stevenson Turkington and William Steenton, whom the jury have found guilty of unlawful assembly only, as far as I can understand the evidence given, for this reason, that it appeared upon the evidence not merely that they were taken by surprise by the result which occurred from it; the sentence of the Court, therefore is, that you, Stevenson Turkington and William Steenson, be each imprisoned for six weeks, and pay a fine of 5*l.* to the Crown; and that in default of payment you be further imprisoned for the space of three weeks. 11 March 1861.

The prisoners were then removed.

DERRYMACASH RIOTS.

COPY of the SHORTHAND WRITERS' NOTES of the TRIALS at the last Assizes at *Armagh*, arising out of the RIOTS at *Derrymacash*.

(*Mr. Monsell.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 7 *June* 1861.

[*Price* 2 *s.*]

315.

Under 20 *oz.*

DERRYMACASH RIOTS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 26 April 1861;—*for*,

COPIES "of the several INFORMATIONS and DYING DECLARATIONS in relation to any of the Cases of HOMICIDE, RIOT, Illegal or Party PROCESSIONS or other CRIMINAL OFFENCES alleged to have been committed at *Derrymacash*, in the County of *Armagh*, in the Month of July last, taken before any Magistrate:"

"And, of all ENTRIES in the CROWN BOOK in any of the said Cases as to the PROCEEDINGS at the ASSIZES recently held at *Armagh*, founded on such Informations, and of every Bill of Indictment preferred at the said Assizes in any of the said Cases, and the Names of the Witnesses indorsed thereon, distinguishing such Witnesses as were examined before the Grand Jury from those who were not so examined, and of the Names of the Parties given in Charge to the Petit Juries in each of said Cases, and of the Names of the several Witnesses examined in each of said Cases before the said Petit Juries, distinguishing in all said Cases whether the Witnesses were examined for the Crown or for the respective Prisoners, and the Finding of the Juries in each of said Cases, and the Sentences of the Judge therein."

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6 May 1861.

LEONARD DOBBIN,
Clerk of the Crown for Armagh County.

As the Grand Jury examine the Witnesses to the several Bills in private, the Clerk of the Crown has no means of knowing which of them were so examined, save from the initials (M. C.) of one of the Jurors appearing opposite to some of their Names on the back of the Indictments, and which appears in this Return.

(*Sir William Verner.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
7 *June* 1861.

RETURN BY THE CLERK OF THE CROWN FOR THE COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

COPIES of the several INFORMATIONS and DYING DECLARATIONS in relation to the Cases of HOMICIDE, RIOT, Illegal or Party PROCESSIONS, or other CRIMINAL OFFENCES alleged to have been committed at *Derrymacash*, in the County of *Armagh*, in the Month of July 1860; &c.

DEPOSITION of *James Morrow*.

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of James Morrow, of Tanaghmore West, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of Samuel Tate, William Wright, William Humphry, Edward Murphy, William Castles, Thomas Humphry, William Steenson, Samuel M'Keown, and Robert Major, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble, with several other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent saith, on his oath, that I live in Tanaghmore West; I remember the 12th July 1860; I was coming down at Mark Roney's; I was at my work; heard the drums coming, and ran across the fields; the drums were coming up past Denis Crimmins-row; I stood on the road till the drums came up; the first I saw was William Castles, of Derrymacash, beating the drum; next I saw Cinnamon Hughes, of Aughacommon; identifies William Castles as Bilty Addy, and also Cinnamon Hughes, who was playing the fife; also William Wright, of Carbet; Wright caught hold of Cinnamon Hughes by the neck, and swore if he would not come back and fight like a man he would knock the face of him; he brought Hughes back into the crowd with him; the next I saw was Christy Murphy (identified) in that crowd; James Turk (identified), William Humphry, of Derrymacash (identified); that was all the boys I knew in the crowd at that time. I saw stones thrown on that occasion by both sides, and I saw James Turkington throwing stones there. I saw William Humphry have a gun in his hand, and I saw him fire the gun; he was about ten perches off John Tate's house at the time he fired the said gun. I also saw Thomas Murphy, who was shot there on that occasion, and I saw him fall; and the gun which William Humphry fired off was pointed in the direction of the spot where said Thomas Murphy was; I cannot say whether the shot took effect on Murphy or not, as three other guns were fired off at the same time from the same direction, and Murphy fell at that time.

The stone-throwing and the firing of the guns began together at Derrymacash chapel; the stone-throwing continued on until the crowd got to Sawney Tate's house, then the gun-firing commenced; when I stated that the stone-throwing and the firing at the chapel were simultaneous, I meant it was the pistol-firing that took place at the chapel.

I would know plenty of people who were in the crowd at Mark Roney's, if I would see them again, but I do not know their names; identifies Edward Abraham throwing stones; identifies Thomas Humphry, who was shooting a gun at Tate's; he and two others fired off guns at the same time. The pistol-firing, which I first heard, took place before the stone-throwing commenced; the pistol-firing took place whilst the Orangemen were approaching Derrymacash chapel.

I heard seven gun-shots fired after the stone-throwing ceased; there were not ten Catholics on the road at the time the guns were fired; the first guns that were fired there only a lock of women and children on the road, and they took into the houses when they saw the balls coming.

Thomas Murphy was wounded on that occasion; when he fell, he told me to go for the priest for him. I know Charles M'Cann, and I saw him wounded on that occasion, and I saw him at the time he received the wound.

All stone-throwing had ceased before those two men were wounded.

The fifes and drums quit playing when they went to Tate's. They were playing some tunes during the stone-throwing.

The fifes and drums played occasional during all the time, from the time they arrived at the chapel until they got to Tate's.

Cross-

Cross-examined.—I do not live at Mark Roney's corner; there were not ten people there when the drums were coming up; I am a Roman Catholic myself, and the people who were standing there were Roman Catholics also; there were no stones thrown, nor could there have been without my knowledge until after the firing at the chapel.

I do not know any of the Roman Catholic party who threw the stones on that occasion.

I did not see a man in the Roman Catholic party on that occasion; the two persons, Murphy and M'Cann, who were wounded, formed part of the Roman Catholic party on that occasion.

I was alone most of the time of the transaction, which last between a quarter and half an hour, and I was about four yards from M'Cann when he got the ball in his knee. I did not see either Murphy or M'Cann throwing stones on that occasion.

I did not see Cinnamon Hughes from the time he was taken back into the crowd at Mark Roney's during the time I was there.

The deponent acknowledges himself to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and prosecute, and give evidence in this case at the next general assizes to be held in this county.

his
James + Morrow,
mark.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, this 18th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *Elizabeth Spellman.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of Elizabeth Spellman, of Aughacommon, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble, with several other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, Elizabeth Spellman, saith on her oath, that I live in Aughacommon, in this county. I was at Derrymacash chapel on 12th July 1860, at the gate of the chapel; I saw two men coming down the road on horseback, namely, Stevenson Turkington and Edward Murray; they turned round, and gave a laugh; William Castles was in the crowd, beating the drum, and Christy Murphy was in the crowd, also beating the drum. Whenever the crowd passed the chapel, some one from the crowd shouted "to fire;" immediately after three shots were fired from pistols, and I saw two persons, namely, William Wright and William Castles, each fire a pistol on that occasion. I do not see William Castles present now, but I see William Wright present.

I did not see any stones thrown before the shots were fired, but immediately after the shots were fired, stones were thrown, and when the stones were thrown I went home. When at home, I saw James Turk (identified) throw stones; I then saw William Wright shooting a pistol in through my mother's window; I also saw Samuel Pickram throw stones in through my mother's window. Afterwards, I saw a party running down towards Tate's, and I saw some persons coming out of Tate's house, with guns in their hands; I heard shots fired; I saw Charles M'Cann and Thomas Murphy both of them fall; Murphy fell first, and M'Cann next; the crowd that was with the two boys then stopped, and the other party called for them to come on.

I myself was struck with a stone at the chapel gate, but I cannot tell who done it.

I saw Richard Murphy, who is now present, playing the fife at that period below my own house.

I did not know any of the men who came out of Tate's with the guns.

At the time that the drum-beating party came up at the chapel gate, there were only a few girls standing along with me at the gate; two shots were fired when they were coming up, but no stones had then been thrown by the persons with me, or at the Orange party, up to that time.

Cross-examined.—I did not see any stones thrown from or by the Roman Catholic party on that day. Every word that I have sworn to-day is perfectly true; and it is all equally true. I persist in swearing that Richard Murphy, who is now present, and whom I now identify, was in the crowd playing the fife on that evening.

I saw no men in the Roman Catholic party at all; saw some boys and children in the crowd; there were grown-up men, but not married men, in the crowd.

I am quite sure that I saw both the brothers, Richard Murphy and Christy Murphy, in the crowd on that occasion.

The said Elizabeth Spellman acknowledges herself to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence, and prosecute at the next assizes to be held in county of Armagh.

her
Elizabeth + Spellman,
mark.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh,
this 18th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
Moore Miller.
John Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *Patrick Carr.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of Patrick Carr, of Aughacommon, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble, with several other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, Patrick Carr, saith on his oath, that I remember the 12th July last; I was at the chapel gate, when the Protestant party came by; I was walking through them going to school, when one of the party drew his fist and struck me, and knocked me down, and whilst I was down, and after I rose again, another man drew a pistol and fired it; when I got out of the crowd, four shots were fired at the chapel by the persons in the Protestant party; Christy Murphy, who is now present, is the only person that I can identify who was in the crowd at that time; he was playing the tune of the "Protestant Boys" on the fife at that time, and he played very wicked at the chapel when the shots were fired. A man was stripped; he lifted a stone, and threw it at the Catholic party, but I do not know who that man was. The Orange party then went on towards Tate's, and dared the Catholics to come after them. I saw Samuel Tate come out of the crowd, and kneel down, and he fired a gun, and then Tom Murphy fell; I have seen the same Samuel Tate in the dock this day; I saw John Matthews lift Murphy off the ground where he had fallen.

I had been going to the chapel on that evening for the purpose of going to school there to learn my catechism; the Rev. Mr. Morgan had asked me to go for that purpose; at the time the Orange party came up to the chapel there were just a lock of girls at it.

I did not see the Orange party attacked, or stones thrown at them on that occasion before they came up to the chapel.

Cross-examined.—I cannot say whether the Protestant party or the Roman Catholic party threw the most stones on that occasion, but the Protestant party threw the first stones; I cannot say that the chapel was struck on that occasion, either by ball or stone, or anything else.

The Rev. Mr. Morgan, the Roman Catholic priest of the parish, came to me on that day, and appointed with me to come to the chapel on that evening to learn my catechism; I know a good many men who were there of the Roman Catholic party, but I cannot name any of them who threw stones; I saw James Morrow in the Catholic party on that occasion, and he ran with them after they were dared to do so by the Orange party.

The said Patrick Carr acknowledges to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give his evidence, and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

his
Patrick + Carr,
mark.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh,
this 18th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *Felix M'Cann.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of Felix M'Cann, of Aughacommon, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble, with other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, Felix M'Cann, saith on his oath, that I live in Aughacommon; I was on the road in Aughacommon on the 12th July 1860; I saw William Wright and William Castles, each of them firing at Widow Spellman's window; William Wright is here present to-day, but I do not see William Castles, of the Gravel-hole, who was along with Wright on that occasion, here to-day; shortly after, in about 10 minutes, I saw Samuel Tate, who is present here to-day, fire off a gun and then retreat back, loaden her, and fire her off again; after Tate fired the second shot, I saw my brother, Charles M'Cann, fall to the ground; I helped up my brother after he had fallen, and brought him up to his cousin's house; I saw a man of the name of Cinnamon Hughes at the chapel on that occasion, and I do see him, Cinnamon Hughes, in the dock now.

Cross-examined.—The first shot that Samuel Tate fired hit Thomas Murphy, and he fell, and the second shot fired by the said Samuel Tate struck my brother, Charles M'Cann, who also fell; five minutes might have elapsed between the two shots; I saw Tate charge the gun, a single-barrelled gun, a second time.

I saw Christy Murphy, who is now present, in the crowd on that occasion, playing the fife at the chapel, and down below it a bit there were no stones thrown at the time the firing was going on; I did not see any other person than Christy Murphy playing the fife on that occasion.

The said Felix M'Cann acknowledges to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence, and prosecute at the next assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

his
Felix + M'Cann,
mark.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, in said county, this 18th July 1860.

Lurgan,
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *Elizabeth M'Cann.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of Elizabeth M'Cann, of Aughacommon, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble, with other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, Elizabeth M'Cann, saith on her oath, that I live in Aughacommon, and I recollect 12th July last; was at Mark Roney's at the time that William Wright and Cinnamon Hughes were there; Wright caught Hughes by the shoulder, and cursed Hughes to come on like a man, and fight like a man, for they would be up to the knees in Papish blood that evening; I saw no harm done to the chapel at that time; when I heard the shots going on, I retreated down after my brother, Charles M'Cann; I then saw Samuel Tate and William Wright firing off guns; they are both present here to-day; after the shots were fired, my brother was shot at that time; he got one ball out of Sam Tate's gun, and four out of Wright's gun; I saw Samuel Tate and William Wright point their guns at my brother; my brother fell after the shots were fired; I saw Samuel Tate go to his knees and fire the gun; my brother had his back turned to Tate, when Tate fired at him; William Wright was convenient to Samuel Tate when Tate fired the gun; my brother was struck upon his thigh by the first shot fired by Samuel Tate, and he was struck upon his hip by the second shot fired by the said William Wright; he fell when he got the second shot. There was very little difference in the position in which my brother was standing between the time he received the first shot in his knee and the second shot in his hip.

I now see a man present who says his name is Christy Murphy; I saw him at Mark Roney's corner before the shots were fired; heard music, and first saw the procession between

between Denis Crimmins and Mark Roney's; music was being played when I first saw the procession; I watched them going down the road towards the chapel, and they were still playing the music.

After my brother was struck by the first shot, he changed his position a little before he received the second shot.

Cross-examined.—I did not see any stones thrown by anybody on that occasion, nor did I see any stones flying as if they had been thrown.

Sam Tate fired the first gun that I saw, night; William Wright was standing beside Tate; the first shot that Tate fired, Thomas Murphy fell; and my brother got a ball on his thigh at exactly the same time that Murphy was hit.

William Wright fired the second shot in about three minutes after Tate had fired; Wright's shot hit my brother on his back; I did not see any shots fired but the two, one of them by Tate, and the other by Wright; but I heard several other shots fired besides.

The said Elizabeth M'Cann acknowledges to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence, and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for said county of Armagh.

her
Elizabeth + *M'Cann*,
mark.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh,
this 18th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
Moore Miller.
John Hancock.

Deposition of *Patrick Hennon.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate and others, Defendants.

The Deposition of Patrick Hennon, of Aughacommon, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble, with other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, Patrick Hennon, saith on his oath, that I live in Aughacommon; I recollect 12th July last, and I saw the procession first at Walsh's Hill, opposite to Mark Roney's; they went on towards the chapel; Christy Murphy fired two shots at the chapel; I saw him; he is now in the dock with a big beard; they then went on down the length of Samuel Tate's. Samuel Tate then turned round, and he fired a gun, the ball from which gun shot myself in the ball of my leg; and at the same time Thomas Murphy was also shot, and he fell to the ground; at that time, and after Murphy fell, I saw Cinnamon Hughes, with his coat off, standing beside Samuel Tate, and he, Cinnamon Hughes, was throwing stones; I did not see any shot fired but the one.

I was wounded myself, below the chapel, and I had been at the chapel before the Orange party arrived at; there was a small party of boys and girls also at the chapel; whilst I was at the chapel, Christy Murphy fired two shots; stones had been thrown by both sides, and before the first shots were fired stones had been thrown; after I was wounded more firing took place; stones were thrown by both sides between the first firing and the second firing.

A pistol-shot was fired before they came up to the chapel, and stones had been thrown by both sides before that.

It was near to Tate's where I was struck, and I was nearer to Tate's than to the chapel when I was struck, and stones were thrown before they came to the chapel.

Samuel Tate was at his own house when he fired the shot which struck me, and then Thomas Murphy fell; the Orangemen had passed the chapel before I left it; after the shots were fired the stone-throwing began at the chapel.

Cross-examined.—I live between the chapel and Roney's, and I was on the bray of the hill when the Orangemen were coming up.

The Orangemen turned round and fired off something at the lumps of boys and girls then on the road; they were jandering at one another, and the mob went on breaking windows. The Roman Catholic party were throwing stones over the hedges at the Orange party, and the Orange party fired back at the Roman Catholic party.

Stones were thrown by the Catholic party, who pursued the Orange party down the road after the shots were fired at the chapel. I did not see any harm done by the shots that were fired at the chapel, nor by any shots, until they got down to Tate's. I saw the shots fired at Tate's.

I threw stones myself when the rest of the other party were throwing stones; I threw two stones myself at the time the shots were fired at the chapel. I did not see Sam Tate in the procession at all; nor until I got down near to his own house. Murphy was standing beside me

me when Sam Tate fired the shot, and he fell just after the shot was fired; after he fired shot, and whenever he saw Murphy fall, he held up the gun and whurrawed.

Deponent wishes to state now, with regard to the firing and the throwing of the stones in the first instance, that they began with the firing at the chapel, and then they began to throw stones.

The said deponent acknowledges himself to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence, and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county Armagh.

his
Patrick + *Hennon*,
mark.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh,
this 18th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *Bernard M'Cann.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of Bernard M'Cann, of Aughacommon, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble, with other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, Bernard M'Cann, saith on his oath, that I live in Aughacommon. I remember Thursday evening, 12th July last, when the Protestant party passed by; I was standing at my father's house, between Mark Roney's house and the chapel. Both parties were throwing stones at each other, and the Protestant party were shooting at the Catholics. I went down below my father's house, a little below it, when Thomas Humphry and Samuel Tate kneeled down and shot at me; I received a wound in my arm; the ball or pellet went through my arm, and it hit me on my leg; I turned round after I was hit, and I saw Thomas Murphy, who called that he was killed; Murphy fell. Thomas Humphry and Samuel Tate are now present, and they are the same persons who fired at me on that evening. After Murphy said he was shot, I was unable to keep him, and I saw Charles M'Cann helping Murphy up off the ground. I turned home as soon as I could.

I saw Samuel M'Auley throwing stones up at the Catholics; he was standing beside the boys who were firing.

When the crowd were going past my father's house, I saw William Castles, who is now present, and Christy Murphy, in the crowd; shots had been fired from the crowd, and both those men, Castles and Murphy, were in the crowd when the shots were fired. I cannot identify any others who were present on that occasion.

At the time I was wounded, I saw both stones throwing and firing from the Orange party; I did not lift a stone nor fire a shot on that occasion; my father's house is about half-way between the chapel and Tate's house; before they passed my father's house they fired several shots; they had passed the chapel and my father's house, and returned and came up the road again, and after they had so returned, I was struck, and Thomas Murphy was struck; they came back and whuzzawed.

Cross-examined.—The Orangemen came up the road a piece when they were going to shoot; I did not notice the drums coming back from Tate's; the first shot that fired coming up from Tate's was fired by Samuel Tate and Thomas Humphry; they both kneeled down and fired together, and I cannot tell which of the shots hit me.

I did not see who fired the shots at the chapel; I cannot tell who was playing the fife or beating the drum.

At the time that both parties were throwing the stones, the Catholic party were pursuing the Orange party, and the Orange party fired back at the Catholic party.

There were a good many of the Catholic party there; as old as I am I cannot tell the name of a single Catholic who threw stones; I swear I cannot tell the names of any one of the Catholic party who were present on that occasion; I did not see any stones coming over the hedges at the Orangemen.

Deponent acknowledges to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence, and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

Bernard M'Cann.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh,
this 18th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *John Hayburn*,

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of John Hayburn, of Aughacommon, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble, with other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, John Hayburn, saith on his oath, that I live in Aughacommon; I recollect the evening of the 12th July last; I saw Stephenson Turkington, and a son of Murray's on horseback; I also saw William Wright and William Castles, of Derrymacash, in the procession on that occasion; William Wright was playing the fife, and William Castles was beating the drum; both those men are now present in court; they passed on to the chapel, at which some pistol-shots were fired; no stones were thrown before the shots were fired, and when the shots were fired a lot of women and children were present; I saw the Orange mob throwing stones back at the lock of Catholics who were behind; they followed on to the school-house, and it was there they took to the stone-throwing on both sides; the school-house adjoins the chapel graveyard. The stone-throwing and pistol-firing continued on to Walsh's Lonen, from the Orange party back upon the Catholics. At this time I saw four or five men coming up at Tate's house, and they fired at the Catholics; I know two of the men, namely, Bill Humphry and Tom Humphry, who fired at that time; they are both now present in court, and when they fired Thomas Murphy fell on the edge of the footpath; the Catholics, when they saw the balls coming, turned back; afterwards I saw Charles M'Cann and Bernard M'Cann wounded. Walsh's Lane is 18 perches or thereabouts from Tate's house, on the chapel side; the Catholic party were turning and coming home before the firing had begun; the stone-throwing had ceased at this time, and the Catholic party were coming up towards the chapel when the Orangemen fired at them, or upon them. When I first saw the Orange party, some of them had colours in their breasts, and Billy Wright, to the best of my knowledge, was playing the "Protestant Boys;" the party had Orange-coloured ribbons in their breasts.

No stone-throwing took place until after the Orange party had passed the chapel.

Cross-examined.—Part of the Orange party reside at Tamfacarbit and part in Derryadd; the Derryadd men were on their road home, and they had to pass this chapel on their way home, but they had not come up that way in the morning; I am not aware they were to have gone home that way in the evening; I was at my work when they came up to Mr. Crimmins; had been at my work when the party came up; there were a party of boys like myself (I am aged about 22); I cannot tell how many there were altogether; there were more women and children than boys. It was at the chapel I first heard the pistols firing from the mob; nobody was hurt at that time; they were firing the pistols among the Catholic mob. They then went on towards Tate's; the chapel was not wrecked, nor any injury done to it whatever. I threw a stone myself when the party had passed the chapel, and they continued on firing the pistols; I threw stones after I had passed the chapel, and I did not see any harm or injury done to the chapel when I began to throw the stones; I myself had not received the slightest injury or molestation when I began to throw the stones, and before I had begun to throw the stones, my sister had received a pickle of shot from a pistol on her cheek; there was more than one pistol fired; there were women with the Protestant party on their way home; there were showers of stones thrown on both sides, and they continued at the stones and firing of pistols until they got to Tate's, and then the gun-shooting commenced.

Re-examined.—States, that the way past the chapel was not the way for the Carbit men to go home on that occasion.

Deponent acknowledges himself to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and prosecute and give evidence at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

his
John + Hayburn,
mark.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh,
this 18th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancoch.

DEPOSITION of *Catherine Doon.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of Catherine Doon, of Derrymacash, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble with other persons armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, Catherine Doon, saith, on her oath, that I live in Derrymacash, in this county, and I recollect the 12th July last, about six o'clock on the evening of that day, I had been in our own bogs weeding potatoes, and near to Mr. Forde's porter lodge; when I was in the bog I heard a great noise, and shooting guns; I ran out of the bog, and up to the lodge. The first thing I saw when I got there, was Tom Humfry on the middle of the road, charging or loading a gun; he is now present in court. He was put in through the gate by Matthew M'Cann, and then he went up to Mr. Forde's avenue; he fired that time straight foreninst, or down the road where the Catholic crowd were standing, and a branch of a tree fell when he had shot off the gun. I saw Dicky Murphy; he had a bunch of orange ribbons in his breast; he was not near to Humphries when he fired. I saw Joseph Haddock, who lives near the police barrack, at the High Mass; he was just after Dick Murphy, and followed him into the avenue.

Before I had got up to Mr. Forde's gate a boy, who says his name is Sam M'Keown, and who is now present, he put a pistol up to my face, and he swore he would blow it through me; I put up my hand, and pushed him off to save myself, and as I turned round, I felt a shot coming about me; some boy was standing fair forenent me with a gun in his hand, which he had fired, and I saw the smoke from it. I cannot say whether the shot which I received was from a gun or from a pistol; the shot or lead which struck me on my cheek, went through my face on to my teeth, where it broke, and I took it out of my mouth in two pieces; I was also struck in my neck, my shoulder, and my breast, with pickles of shot or hail. I would not know the boy who fired the gun, and I cannot say that the gun was fired at me.

I saw Catharine M'Ilduff on the new road near to Mr. Forde's entrance; she was lying down on the road, and she was a beating by two or three boys, whom I did not know.

I see Thomas Humphry in court; he was there on that occasion.

Cross-examined.—I live in Derrymacash, and Thomas Humphry, whom I have identified, lives in Derryadd. There are two Richard Murphys; one of them was present.

Dicky Murphy and Haddock were doing nothing, walking up the avenue together.

Going by Mr. Forde's grounds would enable the persons then there to go to Derryadd without going over Wolfe's Island Hill, where the Catholics were assembled. A great number of the Protestants went home through Mr. Forde's grounds to Derryadd, to avoid going over Wolfe's Island Hill. It was the girls belonging to the Protestant party that threw the stones, from the inside of the gate, at the Catholic party; but I did not see any stones thrown by the Catholic girls.

Deponent acknowledges to be bound in 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence and prosecute, at the next assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

her
Catherine × *Doon,*
mark.

Sworn before us at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, this 18th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *Murtagh M'Ellduff.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of Murtagh M'Illduff, of Derrymacash, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble, with other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, Murtagh M'Illduff, saith, on his oath, that I live in Derrymacash, and I recollect the 12th July last; I was working in the fields, and heard the noise of shouting

shouting and shooting, and that they were wrecking the chapel; I ran up towards the chapel; I met a party at Mr. Forde's gate-house, or porter's lodge; they were coming along beating a drum; I saw William Castles, of Venagh, on the road; he had a gun; also Thomas Humphries, and he had a gun. I saw Edward Murphy also; he had a gun in his hand, and he threw her up, and said, "There was another man shot." Identifies Castles, Humphries, and Murphy, all of whom are now present; at the time that Murphy threw up the gun I had heard a shot fired immediately before it; they began to throw stones at me; this was between Sammy Tate's and the chapel; I ran on, and I was fired at, and was wounded in my back and neck; it was about the same time that Murphy threw up the gun that I received the wounds

I saw Thomas Humphries with a gun in his hand, in Mr. Forde's avenue, and I heard him swear if they would not go away he would shoot them.

Cross-examined.—I was at my work in Wolfe's Island when I heard the shots and shouting; came to James Walsh's Lonen, and passed Mr. Forde's gate and Tate's house; stones were thrown when I passed the Protestant party. I do not know who fired the shot that wounded me.

Deponent acknowledges himself to be bound in 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

Murty M'Elduff.

Sworn before us at Lurgan, in county Armagh, this 18th July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *Terence M'Illduff.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of Terence M'Illduff, of Derrymacash, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble, with other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, Terence M'Illduff, saith, on his oath, that I remember the 12th July last, and the evening of that day; the first place I saw the Orange or Protestant party on that evening was at Mr. Forde's cottage; when I came forward, I heard William Abraham shouting "To hell with the Pope;" I passed on to bring my brother home, and passing through the crowd some person, whom I do not know, struck me with a stone; I turned round, and asked who done it; a young man, with a two-handed stick in his hand, swore he would knock the head off me if I would cheer; some one knocked him down, and I returned back towards Mr. Forde's avenue, where I saw two men abusing my sister, Alice M'Illduff; I do not know who they were, but I took them off her. Alexander Murphy, who was inside the wires, threw a stone over at me, and he struck me on my cheek at this time; William Steenson, of Ardmere, fired a shot down Mr. Forde's entrance, the shot or hail from which struck me on my buskins, and I counted the marks of two pickles when I went home.

I have this day seen William Steenson, who fired the shot, and he is now present. It was six o'clock in the evening when I heard the report that the chapel was wrecked, and in consequence of the rumour I left the horses in the field for the purpose of protecting the chapel; my brother Murty also run for the same purpose. I had no gun, nor did I see one in the possession of any of the Catholic party on that day. I was going towards the chapel when the attack was made upon me, and I did not strike any person on that occasion.

I would not have gone near the Orangemen on that occasion if I had not heard that the chapel was wrecked.

Cross-examined.—I don't think there were more than eight boys, or young men of the Catholic party, and I did not see any weapons of any description in the hands of any of the Catholic party. After the stir was over, the Catholics, who were going back, had bits of sticks in their hands.

Deponent acknowledges himself to be bound in 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

his
Terence + M'Illduff,
mark.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, this 18th July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *James M'Geoune.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of James M'Geoune, of Ballynamoney, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble, with other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, James M'Geoune, of Ballynamoney, in the county of Armagh, saith, on his oath, that I remember the evening of the 12th of July 1860; I was in my own house at this side of Mark Roney's, when the Orangemen went by; they were playing the drums when they went by; when they had past my house I went out after them, and when they got to the hill, round Mark Roney's corner, I heard shots fired. When I got up there was a clodding match of stones, and the Orangemen still turning round and firing back with pistols, were throwing stones; this was forenenst the chapel; then I done all I could to make peace. I saw a boy, who is now present, of the name of Edward Abraham; he was amongst the Orange party, and I saw him turn round and fire a pistol several times at the Catholics. Shortly afterwards I saw Thomas Murphy fall to the ground, and I had seen a man fall on his knee, and present a gun, and shoot, but I do not know who the man was who fired that shot; as soon as the gun was shot Murphy fell. I saw Charles M'Cann there on that occasion, and I know that Bernard M'Cann was shot in his arm on that occasion, for he showed me the shot.

I saw Cinnamon Hughes, who is now present, in the crowd; also James Turkington; also a man who says his name is Richard Murphy, there also; Cinnamon Hughes was in the crowd when they began to fire the pistols, and then he turned out; saw James Turkington further down below the chapel, and he was throwing stones; Richard Murphy, whom I saw there, he was rather in front of the gathering when they were going by my door; they were playing drums at that time; I saw orange ribbons tied on the breasts of several of the persons in the Orange ground when they were passing my house; I also saw the drums and fifes with them, and heard them playing, but I do not know the tunes, and I saw James Turkington, Cinnamon Hughes, and Edward Abraham in the procession before they came to the chapel; when the Catholic party had got to the end of Walshe's-lane, they were on their return back, and were stopped, when they were shot by the Orange party; the boys who were shot were on their return back when they were shot; Murphy got the ball in his back, and not a stone was thrown at the time these shots were fired, but no stones were thrown at the time that Murphy was shot; I then returned home. The colours which I saw exhibited on the breasts of several of the Orange party, on that occasion, were calculated to create animosity between the minds of Protestants and Catholics, and had that tendency, and, I would think, they would irritate and make the Catholics angry.

Cross-examined.—The Orange party were perfectly quiet, and no one gave them any offence; when they were passing my house, they were beating their drums and playing the fifes; I saw Cinnamon Hughes when the crowd passed my house; I think he was playing the fife, but I am not quite sure.

After the Orange party passed my house, I went out on to the road, and then I heard a shot from the Orange party. I think there was a shot from the crowd before Cinnamon Hughes singled himself out from the crowd; the crowd had not got up to the chapel at all when Hughes singled himself out; the first place where the firing began was on the hill going from Mark Roney's to the chapel, and when they came forenenst the chapel, they fired up at it; Cinnamon Hughes was on his own road home when I first saw him singling himself out, but he was pulled back again. When I was near to the chapel, Arthur Malcomson called upon me to help to make peace, and both he and I did our endeavours to make peace. I saw stones coming from both parties, and stones might have come from the Catholic party from behind the hedges.

I am quite sure that it was Richard Murphy, who is now present, that I saw in the crowd when passing my house, on that occasion; Samuel Tate, I know him.

Deponent acknowledges himself to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.*, to attend and give evidence and prosecute at the next General Assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

his
James × *M'Geoune,*
mark.

Sworn before us at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh,
this 19th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.
John W. Green.

DEPOSITION of *James Hennon*, junior.

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of James Hennon, junior, of Ballynarry, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble, with other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, James Hennon, junior, of Ballynarry, saith, on his oath, that I recollect the 12th July last; I was coming home out of Lurgan, and when I came to James Walsh's Lonen, I saw Samuel Tate raise the cap off his forehead, kneel down, and fire a gun at a man of the name of Murphy; immediately after the gun was fired by Tate, the said Murphy fell to the ground; I did not see any other person firing; in about five minutes after Murphy fell, I was wounded by a ball passing through my arm, and I was then taken away by a man of the name of Barney Tighe. Deponent acknowledges himself to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.*, to attend and give evidence, and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

James Hennon.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, this 19th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John W. Greer.
John Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *Denis Stewart.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of Denis Stewart, of Derrymacash, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble with other persons armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, Denis Stewart, of Derrymacash, saith, on his oath, "that I live in Derrymacash, at the other side of the chapel from this. I recollect 12th July last; on the evening of that day I was at my work in the Moss; I heard shots fired, and I heard a whizzan; I also heard the chapel was a wrecking; I came up as far as Mr. Forde's gate-house, and beyond it; the first person that I saw of the Orange party was William Castles, of the Gravel Hole, in Derrymacash; I asked him if the chapel was wrecked, and he said it was not; Matthew M'Cann was with me, and we then turned to go home; when we got back as far as Mr. Forde's gate house, Thomas Humphry was there, and he presented a gun at us, and he swore he would shoot us; the same Thomas Humphry is now present, and he swore by his Holy Saviour he would shoot us; he then shot and fired the gun, and to avoid the shot, I dropped to the ground; I heard the branches in the plantation cracking with the shot, and at same time James Hennon was struck by two pickles of shot; I heard him shouting that he was shot immediately after the shot had been fired by the said Thomas Humphrey.

James Hennon, an aged man, lives in Derrymacash; saith, that in the mouth of the new road, at Mr. Forde's lodge, I saw a girl of the name of Catherine M'Illduff getting a beating from John M'Keown, who is now present, and identified; he had a hold of her by the hair of her head, and he kicked her; she was lying on the ground at the time, and he had stones in his other hand; at same time I was struck on my shoulder with a stick; I do not know who struck me; I was also struck with a stone at same time; by whom I do not know.

I saw Alexander Murphy, of Derryadd, there; he had a gun in his hand, and he swore by his Holy Jesus, would no man give him a cap till he would shoot.

I saw each and every one of the persons now present in the dock, except William Humphries, on the road on that evening; I did not see them doing anything; I saw Samuel Tate that evening on the road forenenst his own door; the names of the persons now in the dock are William Steenson, Thomas Humphries, Cinnamon Hughes, Christy Murphy, Samuel M'Keown, Samuel Tate, Alexander Murphy, Edward Murphy, John M'Keown, William Wright, James Turkington, Edward Abraham, Edward Murphy, William Castles, of Ballynany, Richard Murphy, in custody, Diky William Castles, of Derrymacash, Samuel Pickram, and William Humphrey, in dock, whom I did not see on the road.

In

In consequence of the report that the chapel was wrecked, I and several others came down to see if it was the case. We were determined to turn and go back home when we heard the chapel was not wrecked; I had no gun, no pistol, nor any other weapon with me, and I came down to protect the chapel.

I saw an Orange ribbon tied on Richard Murphy's breast on that evening. Thomas Humphries was standing on the road that I would have taken to go to the chapel at the time that he fired at me. I had said nothing to him, nor had I made any attack on him when he fired at me. I heard shouts from the Orange party; I heard the Pope cursed different times after they had passed the chapel. I do not know any of the persons who used those expressions.

Cross examined.—I did not see another Richard Murphy, who is also now present, but not in custody, on the road on that evening. My object or purpose in going up was to protect the chapel, and to oppose any persons who might be wrecking the chapel; I had no gun or pistol in my hand; I had a stick of wood in my hand, a little bit of a stick, which I got in the planting; I had not a stone in my hand on that night. I know people of the name of M'Tamney; I did not see any of them there; they are Roman-catholics.

Deponent acknowledges himself to be bound to attend and give his evidence, and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

his
Denis × *Stewart.*
mark.

Sworn before us at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh,
this 19th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.
John W. Greer.

DEPOSITION of *Felix Hennon.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of Felix Hennon, of Derrymacash, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble with several other persons armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, Felix Hennon, saith on his oath, that I live in Derrymacash, and I recollect the 12th July last. I was at my work when I heard the report of the guns about the chapel; I looked round, and I heard another report of guns, and I saw the smoke down towards the bridge; I ran to go to my own house. I got up on to the main road; I saw people running towards the bridge, and I heard a boy shouting, "Are you not running, and the chapel a wrecking?" I ran on to Mr. Forde's cottage gates; the first man I seen with a gun was Thomas Humfries, of Derryadd; he had no coat on, nor cap on his head. I saw him wielding the gun with both hands round him. I looked round again, and I seen Matthew M'Cann and John Humphries helping to shut the gates; I looked round again, and I seen Bernard M'Illduff receiving a shot in his neck, and he fell off his feet. I helped to lift him up, and the blood was streaming out of him.

When I got him lifted up, I myself received a blow of a two-handed stick on my left shoulder, and two minutes before I saw Samuel Ruddell, of Carbet, and I seen him about two minutes before it, getting a stick in his hand out of the plantation.

I also saw John Humphries walking up Mr. Forde's avenue, to the other party, and when he seen the guns in the Orange people's hands up the avenue, he ran off the avenue, and into the planting. I also saw the guns in the Orange people's hands; I was standing forenenst the opening of the gate; I heard a voice saying to me, "Are you going to stand to be shot? at that time I saw Thomas Humphrys with a gun in his hand, he was taking aim at me; I jumped forward into the shade of the metal post of the gate, and the gun was fired at that time by Thomas Humphry, of Derryadd; I received a pickle or two of shot, hitting the cap then on my head, where I was standing at the metal post.

I saw William Castles, of Derrymacash, in the gathering, but I did not see him doing anything. When I got to the bridge, I heard the Pope cursed by some person I did not know.

I saw two boys whom I didn't know; they had orange ribbons in their breasts. I would have gone home to my own house if I had not heard the report that the chapel was wrecked.

Cross-examined.—I had neither stone, stick, nor nothing in my hands on that evening. I saw stones thrown by the Roman-catholic party at the Orange party. After the shots were fired, there were just two stones thrown that I seen. I did not see William Humphries,

Humphries, the widow's son there on that occasion, nor did I see Richard Murphy, the son of Saunders Murphy, there at all; the man that I struck with my fist was a stranger, and he had a weapon in his hand to strike Terry M'Illduff, at the time that I struck him with my fist.

Deponent acknowledges himself to be bound in 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence and prosecute at the next General Assizes to be held in and for the County of Armagh.

Felix Hennon.

Sworn before us at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh,
this 19th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
John W. Greer.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

Deposition of *John Spellman.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate and others, Defendants.

The Deposition of John Spellman, of Aughacommon, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of Samuel Tate and others, defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully assemble with several other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, John Spellman, of Aughacommon, saith, on his oath, that I remember the 12th July last; I was standing at Mark Roney's corner, about six o'clock in the evening, when I saw William Wright and Cinnamon Hughes coming up the road; Cinnamon Hughes stepped out of the Orange party to go home his own road, when William Wright gript him by the neck, and swore if he would not come on and fight like a man, he would strike him; I cannot tell whether Cinnamon Hughes went on or not, but the party went on by Mark's corner; there was a few boys along with me, and we walked behind the party till they came near to the chapel; they then began to fire and to cheer, and stones came in from the Orange party among the persons with whom I was. We ran in; William Wright was at the chapel gate; at the time he had a pistol in his hand which he presented at me, and he swore he would blow my brains out; the stone-throwing continued; and the next place I saw him, William Wright, was at the end of George M'Conville's house; he turned round, and fired off a pistol at George M'Conville, who was then standing within half a yard of his own house.

I then pushed on as fast as I could to my mother's house, where I saw the same William Wright firing off a pistol through a window of my mother's house; at the same time I saw Samuel Pickram throwing stones through the same window.

I now see William Wright, Samuel Pickram, and Cinnamon Hughes, all in the dock.

I also saw William Castles, of Venagh or Ballynary, firing a gun at Sammy Tate's, and at the time that he fired the gun Charles M'Cann was wounded; I cannot say whether the shot fired from Castles' gun hit M'Cann or not. I did not see Thomas Murphy fall.

At the time the Orange party came up to the chapel they were playing the tune of the "Protestant Boys;" I saw orange and blue ribbons in William Wright's button-hole of his waistcoat; he had no coat on him at that time; I also saw ribbons on others, whom I didn't know.

Cross-examined.—I live about 50 perches from Mark Roney's, and went up there for tobacco; there were five or six boys there at Mark's corner; I had stones in my hands on that evening; I threw one or two stones at the Orange party on that occasion; I thought it was time to throw the stone when the house was a wrecking; I had thrown the first stone before the house was a wrecking.

I know William Wright to be an Orangeman because of the ribbons he wore; he lives in Carbet, and it was not his way home to go past the chapel. I will not venture to swear that there was another Carbet Orangeman in that crowd on that evening. When the first stones were thrown, I was about four perches on the road towards the chapel; the Orangemen were on before, and I was proceeding after them; six of us boys did go after them, also children and women; at the time that the first shot was fired, opposite to Arthur Morrow's house, the Roman-catholics were following the Orange party, and no stones were thrown by either party until after the first shot was fired.

None of the pistol shots fired by the Orange party did any harm that I knew of, either to the chapel or the Roman-catholic party, nor did I even hear of any harm done by those pistol shots.

At the time that William Wright presented the pistol at me, I was about four or five yards off from him, and he also fired it at the same time at me, and I was not wounded by the shot that he fired at me at that time.

I cannot take it upon me to say whether there was any stones thrown from the fields at the Orange party that night, nor did I see Richard Murphy, son of Saunders Murphy, on that

that occasion. I did not see William Humphries, the widow's son, of Derrymacash, there on that occasion.

Deponent acknowledges himself to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give his evidence and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

John Spellman.

Sworn before us at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, this 19th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

Deposition of *Thomas Henry Gillon.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

The Deposition of Thomas Henry Gillon, of Derrymacash, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble, with several other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, and Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, Thomas Henry Gillon, saith, on his oath, that I live in Derrymacash; I remember the 12th July last; I was standing on the road in Aughacommon at the time that I saw Robert Major with a drum; he gave the drum from about his neck to some other man whom I did not know; he then turned round on the road, and he fired off a pistol, at which time the girl Maria Carr got the wound in her arm; the same girl is now present, and also Robert Major is now present; he is the same person who fired off that pistol; I heard no other shot at the same time, but I heard shots both before and after it; the girl and I were standing together, when the shot came straight up the road, and I heard her complain that she was shot; we were standing below the chapel a good bit at the time. It was after the time that Murphy and M'Cann had been shot, that Robert Major fired off the pistol, which wounded the girl Maria Carr, as already stated.

Deponent acknowledges himself to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give his evidence and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

his
Thos. Henry × *Gillon,*
mark.

Sworn before us at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, this 19th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

Deposition of *Anne Maria Carr.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

The Deposition of Anne Maria Carr, of Aughacommon, in said county, taken in the the presence and hearing of defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble with several other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Thomas Murphy, Charles M'Cann, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent, Anne Maria Carr, saith, on her oath, that I live on this side of Mark Roney's. I remember the evening of Thursday, the 12th July last, when the Orangemen were returning from Lurgan, and I was working in the house at the time they came up to Mr. Cummins's. I left the house, and came out upon the road, and I watched the Orangemen; they passed on, and I followed them on past Mark Roney's, towards the chapel. I received a shot in my arm, and I was standing near to Henry Gillon at the time I was shot, and opposite to or near to Patrick M'Cann's house; at the time I was struck I heard a shot fired, and I could hear none but the one shot at

the moment I was wounded. On the next morning the Doctor Hanway attended me, and dressed the wound, which had bled a little.

I do not know who fired the shot at me on that occasion by which I was wounded.

Deponent acknowledges to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence, and prosecute, at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

her
Maria + Carr,
mark.

Sworn before us at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, this 19th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller,
John Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *Terence M'Illduff.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of Terence M'Illduff, of Derrymacash, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble with several other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent saith, on his oath, that I live in Derrymacash; that I recollect the 12th July last; I was at Mr. Forde's gate, and I had heard the chapel was a wrecking. I had stept across the road to see Murty M'Illduff, who had run up towards the chapel. I saw William Humphreys, of Aughacommon, coming out of his father's house. He had a gun in his hand, and I saw him standing forenenst his father's house on the road; I did not see him doing anything with the gun. I saw Thomas Humphrey, of Deryadd, at Mr. Forde's avenue. He had a gun in his hand, which he fired off over Mr. Forde's gate; he was in the avenue, and he fired the gun over at the Catholic party. A boy of the name of Bernard M'Illduff got a slug in his neck at Mr. Forde's gate; but I cannot say whether it was before or after the said Thomas Humphries had fired the gun.

I also saw Edward Murphy, of Derryadd, carrying a gun from the direction of Samuel Tate's house down to Mr. Forde's avenue; it was after Thomas Humphries had fired that I saw Edward Murphy carrying the gun.

Before I came up I heard the drums beating in Mr. Forde's avenue.

Cross-examined.—I had no firearms in my hand on that occasion, neither a pistol nor a gun; I had a piece of iron; it was a harrow pin that I had in my hand when I came up to Mr. Forde's gate; I got it in the house I live in, and I brought it out in my hand to protect myself with it; but I had no call for it, as no person mislisted me.

I did not see any stones thrown from either party.

Deponent acknowledges himself to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh. Deponent further states on his oath, that I did not see William Humphries, the son of Hannah Humphries, of Derrymacash, there on that occasion; I also know Richard Murphy, son of Saunders Murphy, of Derryadd, and I did not see him there on that occasion.

his
Terence + M'Illduff.
mark.

Sworn before us at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, this 19th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
J. Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *Henry Kane.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of Henry Kane, of Derrymacash, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendants who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble with several other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent saith, on his oath, that I live in Derrymacash. I was standing on the road at Felix Hennon's, in Derrymacash, where I live, when I heard the chapel was a wrecking;

wrecking; I went up the road, the length of James Walsh's Lonen, when I got to Mr. Forde's porter's lodge; I saw two men on horseback, and when they seen me and two others, namely, Murty M'Ilduff and James M'Cann, they turned back, and went up the embankment road towards Kinego; we then walked on till we met William Castles, of Ballynarry, at Mr. Forde's gate, with a gun in his hand; the next man we met was Willy Castles, of Derrymacash, and he had a pistol in his hand, between Sammy Tates and the bridge; went on and met Thomas Humphrey with a gun in his hand; we passed Thomas Humphrey by, and we next met Edward Murphy calling out, "Holy Saver, is there never a cap?" at the time he called he had a gun in his hand; stones were thrown by the Protestant party as we passed them by; we hadn't long passed by when Murty M'Ilduff was shot by twenty-two pickles of shot in his neck; we then got to James Walsh's Lonen; we heard that a man of the name of Murphy had been shot; we then turned and came back; I saw Richard Murphy with a bunch of orange ribbons in his left breast on that evening. The wearing of orange ribbons and orange colours is calculated to excite bad feeling, in my opinion, between Protestants and Catholics when exhibited.

Cross-examined.—The boys' names I went with were Murty M'Ilduff and James M'Cann; to the best of my opinion there were not more than ten Roman Catholic boys at Mr. Forde's porter's lodge. I myself had a bit of a poplar branch in my hand, which I got at the planting; I saw stones thrown at myself, but I cannot tell by whom they were thrown; I did not throw any stones myself, but stones were thrown by the Roman Catholics at the Protestant party.

I know Richard Murphy, Saunder's son, and I cannot say that I saw him there, nor did I see William Humphries, the widow's son, there on that occasion.

The man, Edward Murphy, who made use of the expression "Holy Saver, is there never a cap?" is now present; and he is the same person.

Deponent acknowledges to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence at the next general assizes, to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

his
Henry + *Kane.*
mark.

Sworn before us at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh,
this 19th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *Susan Mullan.*

Petty Session, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

THE deposition of Susan Mullan, of Aughacommon, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble with several other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent saith, on her oath, that I remember the 12th July last; I saw a man, who is now present, whom I believe to be Thomas Humphries, at Mr. Forde's gatehouse; I saw him charging a gun, which was afterwards discharged by the said Thomas Humphries; immediately after the shot was so fired, Bernard M'Ilduff, who was present, fell to his knees; M'Ilduff tried to get the gun from Humphries, but did not succeed; and Humphries then struck M'Ilduff over his head with the gun.

Cross-examined.—I am not quite sure, on my solemn oath, that the man I have pointed out in the dock, is the same who fired the shot.

I was not told that Thomas Humphries was the man who fired the shot of the gun.

Deponent acknowledges to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give her evidence, and to prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for the said county of Armagh.

her
Susan + *Mullan.*
mark.

Sworn before us at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh,
this 19th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *James M'Parland.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of James M'Parland, of Ballinacour, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble, with several other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent saith, on his oath, that on the evening of the 12th July last, I was going in a cart to Ballinacorr Moss, when I heard the noise of the guns, and the drums; I then went across to see what it was, and I saw three men, namely, Thomas Humphries and two others; each of them had a gun; they were on the road near to Mr. Forde's gatehouse; when I first saw them afterwards, I saw the said Thomas Humphries inside of Mr. Forde's entrance, and shortly after that a shot of a gun was fired, and immediately after the shot was fired, I was hit on my left thigh with shot from the gun. I was also hit on my upper lip and on my nose with shot, and the shot went through against my tooth. I then looked round after I was wounded, and I saw the said Thomas Humphries loading a gun; he then cursed their souls, and said for them to stand back, and let them come on; at this time I was standing forenenst the said Thomas Humphrey; he put the gun forenenst me; there was a tree between us; I threw myself on the road beside the footpath, at which time the said Thomas Humphrey fired off the gun towards the other ones that was above me. I got up, and washed the blood off me where I was bleeding.

Cross-examined.—I live in Ballinacorr, about a mile across from Mr. Forde's entrance. I had no weapon in my hand; some of the Catholics had bits of sticks in their hands; I saw one or two stones thrown by the Catholic party over Mr. Forde's gates:

The deponent acknowledges to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

his
James + *M'Parland.*
mark.

Sworn before us at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, this 19th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *Bernard Tighe.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

THE Deposition of Bernard Tighe, of Derryta, in said county, taken in the presence of and hearing of defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble, with several other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The deposition of Bernard Tighe, of Derryta, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of said defendants.

The said deponent saith, on his oath, that on the 12th July last, I had been in Lurgan market, selling potatoes; my son, Bernard Tighe, was with me; and he went to go home with the Orange party; he went away a little before me; I followed him, and I had heard shots of pistols or guns fired; I overtook my son in the long plane; and I got into the cart he was driving; we drove on, and when we got to Tom Hutchinson's, I saw a man loading a gun there; we went on, and was in front of the drumming party, when we came to Mark Roney's; when we turned the corner, I saw a man with a ragged appearance, having a pistol under his coat, as I thought; it was concealed like.

When the drumming party got to the chapel, shots were fired from that party; then the stone-throwing began after the shots were fired; the stones were thrown by both parties. Stephenson Turkington and Edward Murray, who were on horseback, then made off; the stone-throwing continued, and they fought backwards and forwards, and fired pistol shots, as I thought, by the drumming party, till they went on to Sammy Tate's house, or about there; the guns then began to be fired, and I went into Patrick M'Cann's house near that; stayed there a wee bit, when word came in that the people were a shooting. I came out towards the road, and a ball, as I thought, flew through the hedge; the firing ceased; and amongst the crowd of the drumming party that I saw on that occasion, I do not think I

saw

saw Richard Murphy, Saunders' son, but I saw William Turkington, of Derryada; on the road going home, I heard shots, and music played.

Cross-examined.—I first saw the stone-throwing at the chapel; I was standing on the road, and looked back, and saw the stones thrown then. At the time that the stones were thrown at the chapel, I saw something thrown from behind the hedge opposite to the chapel; they were either turf or soft bricks or stones, but I cannot tell what they were.

I do not know any of the persons of either party who threw stones, or anything else on that occasion.

I do not recollect seeing the boy called William Humphries, now in the dock, there on the occasion of the stone-throwing.

Deponent acknowledges to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

Bernard Tighe.

Sworn before us at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, this 19th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

Deposition of *Arthur Sherry.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

The Deposition of Arthur Sherry, of Ballynamoney, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of defendants who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble with several other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent saith, on his oath, that I know the Rev. Mr. Morgan; I live in his parish; I assist him in teaching the catechism in the evenings; I remember 12th July last, it was on Thursday. I had been employed on the three previous evenings assisting him in teaching the catechism in Derrymacash Chapel. I have been employed for a fortnight before that in the same occupation; it was for the purpose of preparing the children for confirmation that they were so engaged. There were children in the chapel on the evening of the 12th preparing for a class; some of the children were aged about 12, and some 14, and some about six years of age; they were mixed, boys and girls. The Rev. Mr. Morgan was in the chapel when I went over; this was before the Orange party had come up, but we could hear them coming. I was coming out of the chapel when the Rev. Mr. Morgan bid me to collect the children, and shut the door, and keep them inside the chapel. I shut the door, and left the Rev. Mr. Morgan and the children in the chapel; I left the chapel, and went home.

Cross-examined.—I went across the fields, and cannot tell how many people were on the road.

Deponent acknowledges to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

Arthur Sherry.

Sworn before us at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, this 19th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.

Deposition of *Neal M'Carron.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable of Police, Complainant.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

The Deposition of Neal M'Carron, of Lurgan, in said county, head constable of police, taken in the presence and hearing of defendants, who stand charged, that they did unlawfully and riotously assemble with several other persons, armed with guns and pistols, and did fire at and wound Charles M'Cann, Thomas Murphy, and others, with intent to kill them, on the 12th July 1860, at Aughacommon, in said county.

The said deponent saith, on his oath, that I have been stationed in Lurgan going into 13 years; I remember the last 12th July; I also remember the 12th July 1859, there was not

not a large assemblage of Orangemen in Lurgan on 12th July 1859, but there was on the last 12th July 1860; on that day I saw the Orangemen enter the town of Lurgan, about three o'clock in the afternoon; a very large procession of Orangemen came into Lurgan from the direction of Portadown; they had drums and fifes with them; I counted the drums, there were 28 drums; I did not count the fifes, but I believe there were as many fifes as drums; they marched, a good many of them, arm in arm, and some took the street, and kept the centre of it; some of them had ribbons in their button-holes, and some of them had orange lilies—I mean the flower; they played the fifes and drums coming into the town; I heard one tune, which was "The Girl I left behind me," played. Church service, I think, was held at 12 o'clock; I saw it in the placards; the day was Thursday; I am not aware of a church service being held in the church on Thursdays, but, I believe, on Wednesdays and Fridays there are services held. As far as I know, I believe the service held on Thursday the 12th last was a special service.

A party of Orangemen came into Lurgan at four o'clock on that morning; I saw them coming in at that hour, and they had two drums and fifes with them, and they played coming in; in the morning the next party came in about five, or between five and six o'clock; same morning it was a larger party than the previous one; they had drums and fifes coming into town, and they played through the town; they came in from the direction of Dollingstown and Waingstown, and they played round the church between five and six o'clock, long before the service. About 12 o'clock another party of Orangemen came into the town, and passed through the town in the direction of Portadown; they had music, also drums and fifes with them, and they played the fife and drum through the town.

Flags were on the church; some six or seven flags were on it; they were red flags, and flags with orange trimmed upon it on the church.

I believe it was generally known that these were Orange lodges that were coming into the town, and it is my belief they were Orange lodges who so came into the town on that day; I calculated that, at three or four o'clock, the number of persons who followed the 28 drums and fifes coming from the direction of Portadown, were between 5,000 and 6,000 persons; I saw no fire-arms amongst them, but I heard some shots fired when they were in the town, through different directions, out of gateways and such like; there were 55 policemen in Lurgan on that day; there are a good many Catholics resident in Lurgan; my belief is, that if any rioting had taken place, there was not sufficient police force in the town at the time to put down or to prevent any rioting, that is my opinion.

The parties of Orangemen who left the town on that day, left it with drums beating.

The population in Lurgan is a mixed population, as far as I am able to judge; the Roman Catholics of Lurgan would not have interfered; but if the Roman Catholics from the country had come into the town, then there might have been a breach of the peace.

The Roman Catholics of Lurgan complain, and have repeatedly complained, of these displays.

There were a much larger number of people assembled in Lurgan on the last 12th, then there had been on the previous 12th.

I was down in the Moyntaghs on the night of the 12th July last; I went to William Wright's house, in Tamnefacarbet, on that night to arrest him; there was a light in the house; he was up and dressed at the time; I found a gun in his hand, and he was after loading her—a large fowling piece; there was a cap on the nipple of the gun; I took the gun from him, and arrested him, and brought him into Lurgan; and on this day I drew the charge from the said gun, which was loaded with powder and large shot, and I believe large pebbles or pieces of stone off the road. I asked him what he was doing with the gun at that hour of the morning, and he said it was to protect his place or property.

I also arrested Samuel Tate about the hour of twelve o'clock, same night; he was not in bed.

In the procession which came into Lurgan, on the 12th July last, there were three men came into town on horseback, but I heard no party expressions on that occasion.

Deponent acknowledges himself to be bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable.

Sworn before us at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh
this 19th day of July 1860.

Lurgan.
M. Miller.
John Hancock.

INFORMATION of *Robert Strickland.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Complainant, Head Constable of Police.—Samuel Tate, and others, Defendants.

THE information of Robert Strickland Hannay, of Lurgan, who saith, on his oath, that I am a doctor of medicine and surgeon, and am the medical officer of the Lurgan Dispensary.

Saith,

Saith, that on the 12th July 1860 I was called upon to visit Charles M'Cann and Thomas Murphy, who were lying in houses in Aughacommon, in said county of Armagh; and when I first saw those two men, about seven o'clock in the evening, Charles M'Cann had received three gun-shot wounds, one above the right knee, the second in the right hip, which passed out, after traversing the fleshy part of the hip, and a third wound in his left hip, the ball still remaining, not having yet been extracted. I consider that the life of the said Charles M'Cann is still in danger.

I also visited the said Thomas Murphy on the same evening. I found him suffering from the effects of a gun-shot which he had received in the left side of his chest, and I have no doubt the ball, or pellett, or slug is still lodged in his chest. I consider that the life of the said Thomas Murphy is still in danger. I have visited both of those men daily since the 12th instant, and I consider and believe that their lives were in danger from the first, and that their lives are now in danger.

And the said informant binds himself to attend at the next general assizes to be held in and for the county of Armagh, and give evidence relative to the said offence, or otherwise to forfeit to the Crown the sum of 10 *l.*

(signed) *Robert J. Hanney*, informant.

Taken before me this 20th day of July in the year 1860,
at Lurgan, in the said county.

Lurgan, Justice of said county.
John Hancock.

DYING DECLARATION of *Charles M'Cann.*

County of Armagh, to wit.

THE dying declaration of Charles M'Cann, of Aughacommon, in said county of Armagh, who says, that he has been informed by the doctor that he cannot live, and he himself thinks that he can hardly recover. Saith, that about half past five o'clock this evening two men, of the name of William Hughes and William Wright, began to squabble at Mark Roneys Hill, and when the drum-beating party came on to the Aughacommon Chapel, they fired two shots at it; at this time the Roman Catholic party commenced to throw stones at the Protestant party, and the Protestants returned throwing stones at the Roman Catholics; both parties clodded on till they came to near to Sammy Tate's house, upon which the Protestant party took to firing guns and pistols, loaded with balls. The Roman Catholic party did not fire any shots at all.

I myself, about this time, was shot in the knee with a gun, by Sammy Tate, junior, who pointed the gun at me; it was young Sammy Tate who shot me in the knee; as soon as I got the shot in the knee I turned to come up the road towards the house, at which time I saw a boy of the name of Thomas Murphy shot under the arm, and he fell to the ground; he called on me for God's sake to go to lift him, at which time I received a shot from a gun, which wounded me in the hips, both hips were hit. The gun was fired by William Wright, of Carbet, by which I was wounded in the hips, and I saw the said William Wright, with his coat off, present the gun, and fire her at me. I was carried into this house, where I am now lying, and it is of the wound that I received from the gun that was fired by Wright, that I think I am now dying.

his
Charles × *M'Cann.*
mark.

Having been first read to, and acknowledged by, the said Charles M'Cann to be true, in my presence, in the townland of Aughacommon, in said county of Armagh, this 12th day of July 1860.

Moore Miller, Justice of the Peace for said county of Armagh.

DYING DECLARATION of *Thomas Murphy.*

County of Armagh, to wit.

THE dying declaration of Thomas Murphy, of Ballynamoney, in said county of Armagh, who, being under the apprehension of immediate death, saith, that on this evening, the 12th July 1860, there was a crowd of people passing along the road, about 200 men, beating drums. Declarant threw some stones at the crowd four or five times, and a pistol was fired by a man in that drumming party towards where I was; they proceeded on, and shortly after that a gun was fired; this was before I received the shot; the guns were pointed towards the party who were throwing the stones; the stones were thrown by the Roman Catholic party; and the shots would not have been fired but for that having been done first. When the pistol was first fired at me, I did not receive any wound, but immediately afterwards I received the shot from either a pistol or a gun, from which I believe I am now dying, and

and I do not know who the person was who fired the shot that wounded me; I think it was Murphy Derryadd, who was playing the fife in the crowd from which the shots were fired.

his
Thomas × *Murphy.*
mark.

Taken and declared before me in the townland of Ballynamoney, in the county of Armagh, having been first read over to declarant, this 12th day of July 1860.

Moore Miller, R. M.,
Justice of the Peace in and for said county Armagh.

INFORMATION of *Hugh M'Dowell.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Hugh M'Dowell, Complainant.—Edward Castles, Defendant.

THE information of Hugh M'Dowell, of Derrytagh, who saith, on his oath, that on the 12th July last I was in Aughacommon, in said county, in a field forenenst Derrymacash Chapel; these men they call Orangemen came up with two drums with them. Stephenson Turkington and I heard him called Edward Murray (he was here a few minutes ago giving in bail) were in front of the party, on horseback. When half of the party got past the chapel, I heard a shout; "Now's the time, come back and wreck the chapel." I then came down to the road, out of the field, and there was a large tree that the gate shut against; I put my shoulder against the tree to see would they come back to wreck the chapel; and this boy, I see him sitting here now present; I hear they call him Edward Castles; he snapped a pistol at me till the branches and leaves fell about my head where I was standing, and the smoke came round my face, and round me all. George Archer lifted a stone, and threw it till it struck me on the shoulder. I then stepped back into the shelter of the hedge, at which time Samuel M'Keown snapped another pistol at me, the charge from which went beside me within half a yard or a yard into the ground. Another woman, of the name of Catherine Hennon, who was standing in the same gate along with me the last charge from the last pistol fired by said Samuel M'Keown, went between her and me. I then returned back into the field, when different shots were fired into the field after me, but I couldn't say who fired them; but there was a good lock there that I knew perfectly well by eyesight, but I cannot mention their names.

his
Hugh × *M'Dowell.*
mark.

Sworn before me at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, this 24th day of July 1860.

M. Miller.

DEPOSITION of *Joseph Haugheans.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Hugh M'Dowell, Complainant.—Edward Castles, Defendant.

THE deposition of Joseph Haugheans, of Derrytagh, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendant, Edward Castles, who is charged with having, on the 12th July 1860, fired off a pistol at the complainant, with intent to kill him, at Aughacommon, in said county of Armagh.

The said deponent saith on his oath, that I recollect the evening of the 12th July last, I was at the gate of Mark Roney's field, opposite the chapel in Aughacommon, when the party with the drums and fifes came up. I saw a boy go forward to a cart of John Abrahams, and he took a gun out of said cart; he fired off the gun, immediately after which, the crowd shouted out, "Well done, Castles." There were two shots fired at myself afterwards; one boy fired off a pistol at me, and another boy fired off a gun a little lower down the road. I heard when the gun was fired a bullet swizzing or whistling by over my head. I was standing on the road below Patt M'Cann's at the time the gun was fired off at me, and it was near to 20 perches distance the man was off from me when he fired the gun near to Sam Tate's; it was below the school-house I was when the pistol was fired at me; it wasn't a quarter of an hour hardly between the firing of the pistol first and then the gnn afterwards.

Cross-examined.—I had been working in the brick-yard, and I think that Hugh M'Dowell, Hugh Creany, Catherine Henlon, and myself, all came to the gate together; I did not hear any shots fired until we got up to the gate.

I knew Edward Castles right well before that day by eyesight. I will not venture to swear

swear it was Edward Castles who is now present who took the gun out of the cart, but I saw the boy visibly who did take said gun out of Abraham's cart that evening; I did not see the Edward Castles now present there that day, to my knowledge.

The said deponent binds himself in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for said county of Armagh.

his
Joseph × *Haugheans.*
mark.

Sworn before me at Lurgan, this 26th day of July 1860.

Moore Miller.

Deposition of *Catherine Hanlon.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Hugh M'Dowell, Complainant.—Edward Castles, Defendant.

The Deposition of Catherine Hanlon, of Aughacommon, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendant Edward Castles, who is charged with having, on the 12th July 1860, fired off a pistol at the complainant, with intent to kill him, at Aughacommon, in said county of Armagh.

The said deponent saith, on her oath, that I recollect the evening of the 12th July last. I was standing at Mark Roney's gate forenenst the chapel in Aughacommon at the time the party with drums and fifes playing the "Protestant Boys" came up; they made a halt on the road, and I saw the prisoner who is now present, who says his name is Edward Castles, put his hand into John Abraham's cart, and take a gun out of the cart, which gun he immediately fired off, and the crowd shouted out "Well done, Castles;" he fired the gun off towards the chapel, but I cannot say whether it was pointed at any persons on the opposite side or at the chapel. Immediately after that gun was fired off, another gun or pistol was fired off in the direction towards where Hugh M'Dowell, Joseph Haughean, Hugh Creavey, and I, were all standing together at the gate; the smoke from the discharge of said gun or pistol blinded me, and I couldn't see who it was that fired in among us.

Cross-examined.—John Abraham was beside the cart, at the side of it, and his son was in the cart at the time that Edward Castles put his hand into the cart, and took the gun out of it, which he fired off near to the chapel. I know that Castles pointed the gun towards the chapel from the sound of the noise. I did not see the point of the gun when it was fired, but the gun must have been loaded when he took her out of the cart, as he fired her off immediately, and I cannot tell whether she was loaded with anything but powder, nor did I see Castles point said gun at anybody.

States, that I told the Rev. Mr. Morgan on the day after it happened that I had seen a boy of the name of Castles taking the gun out of the cart and firing her off. It was not Castles who fired the pistol off immediately after the gun was fired by Castles; it was another man, whom I would know if I would see him again, whose name I do not know at present.

The branches were cut off the trees by the shots fired off from the pistols, and I was nearly blinded by the smoke which came from the pistol.

I think that the shot fired by Castles out of the gun was the first shot that was fired that evening, as I did not hear a shot before that one, and I did not see a pistol in Castles' hand that evening.

Deponent binds herself in the sum of 20 *l.* to attend and give evidence and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for said county of Armagh.

her
Catherine × *Hanlon.*
mark.

Sworn before me at Lurgan, in said county of Armagh,
this 26th day of July 1860.

Miller.

Information of *Mary Moore.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable, Complainant.—William Castles, and others, Defendants.

The information of Mary Moore, of Ballynamoney, who saith, on her oath, that I recollect the 12th day of July last, and on the afternoon of that day a party of Orangemen came along the road, and passed by Denis Crimmins; when they got to the end of Mark Roney's, William Patterson, who lives in Thomas Little's house in Ballynamoney, took the drum from another boy and fixed the drum on himself, and then they began to play the tune of the

"Protestant Boys;" they passed on towards the chapel, and when they got to the chapel I heard three shots fired, at which time the said William Patterson was among the crowd from which the shots were fired.

I remained at the chapel, and did not go on any further.

And the said informant binds herself to attend at the next court of assizes in Armagh, or whensoever she may be required to give evidence relative to the said offence, or otherwise to forfeit to the Crown the sum of 10 *l.*

her
Mary × *Moore*, informant.
mark.

Taken before me this 9th day August in the year 1860, at Lurgan, in the said county.

Moore Miller, Justice of the said county.
John Hancock.

INFORMATION of *Jane Murphy.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, and others, Complainants.—William Castles, and others, Defendants.

THE information of Jane Murphy, of Ballynamoney, who saith, on her oath, that I recollect the afternoon of the 12th July last; I saw the party with the drums and fifes coming up the road, playing some tune which I did not know.

I went up before the party to the length of Mark Roney's, and when I got there, I turned and faced them; at this time I saw William Patterson taking the drum from off another boy; he, Patterson, put the drum on himself, and then began to beat her as far as it was beat down the road; at the same time that I saw and heard Patterson beating the drum, I saw another boy, of the name of Richard Hutchinson, who lives beside Thomas Ruddle's, with a bunch of orange and purple ribbons fastened to the button-hole on the breast of his coat.

I did not know any other persons but those two boys in that party on that occasion. And the said informant binds herself to attend at the next court of assizes in Armagh, or whensoever she may be required to give evidence relative to this information and said offence, or otherwise to forfeit to the Crown the sum of 10 *l.*

her
Jane × *Murphy*, informant.
mark.

Taken before me this 9th day of August, in the year 1860, at Lurgan, in said county.

Moore Miller, Justice of said county.
John Hancock.

INFORMATION of *John Toner.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable, Complainant.—William Castles, and others, Defendants.

THE information of John Toner, of Edward-street, Lurgan, who saith, on his oath, that I live in Edward-street, in the town of Lurgan, and I recollect the 12th July last; I was standing in the door of my house in or about four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, when a party of Orangemen went by; there might have been, I suppose, upwards of 100 stopped at the head of the long plain; the first thing that caught my attention after they stopped was the firing of some shots; there was a man in that party who jumped up on the road, and he shouted out, "Give it to them hot," or "We'll give it to them hot," I cannot be sure which of the words he uttered; after he had spoken those words, there were a good many shots fired. I saw orange ribbons on the button-holes of several of the persons in the crowd, and orange lilies on some of the drums.

And the said informant binds himself to attend at the next court of assizes in Armagh, or whensoever he may be required, to give evidence relative to this inquiry and for the said offence, or otherwise to forfeit to the Crown the sum of 10 *l.*

John Toner, informant.

Taken before me this 9th day of August, in the year 1860, at Lurgan, in said county.

Moore Miller, Justice of said county.
John Hancock.

INFORMATION of *Daniel M'Crory.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable, Complainant.—William Castles, and others, Defendants.

THE Information of Daniel M'Crory, of Ballinacorr, who saith on his oath, that I recollect the 12th July last; I recollect the Derryadd Orangemen, seeing them passing by my father's house between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock; they were then on the road leading to Portadown; there were above 100 persons; they had two drums and two fifes with them.

William Castles (called Bilty Addy) was beating one drum, and Edward Abraham, son of John Abraham (called Crack for a nickname), and who lives along the Lough Shore, was beating the other drum. There were two men on horseback in front of the Orange party, with the drums and fifes; one of them was Davy Turk's son, and the other man was Neddy Murray's son; those two men seemed to be the leaders, and to be controlling and directing the body. When the party was opposite my father's house, one of the persons in the crowd fired off a pistol; I heard the report, and I saw the person who fired it off, but I do not know his name.

And the said informant binds himself to attend at the next general assizes to be held in and for said county Armagh, or to give evidence when called upon, or otherwise to forfeit to the Crown the sum of 10*l.*

his
Daniel + *M'Crory*, Informant,
mark.

Taken before me, this 9th day of August, in the year 1860,
at Lurgan, in the said county.
(signed) *Moore Miller*, Justice of said County.

INFORMATION of *Anne Carville.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable, Complainant.—William Castles, and others, Defendants.

THE Information of Anne Carville, of Ballynarry, who saith on her oath, that I recollect the 12th day of July last; I and my niece were standing at the head of the Long Plain, in the afternoon of that day, talking together, when the Orange party came up from Lurgan; they divided at the head of the Long Plain, and one part took the old road towards Portadown, and the other part went down the Long Plain towards the Moyntaghs; they had three drums, which I saw, and I heard the fifes and drums played. I also heard three shots fired whilst I stood there with my niece. I heard one man say, just as they turned down the Long Plain, "We will give them play before we go over Mark's Hill," meaning, as I took it, Mark Roney's Hill; and another man swore, "By God, we will."

I saw at the head of the Long Plain three young men in the crowd, each having Orange ribbons tied in their button-holes; and I went on in advance of the party till I got to the halfpenny river, near to which I saw a man coming out of a close with a gun in his hand; he sat down on a ditch on the road-side, and leaned his gun against his knee; he then began to take something out of a powder horn; I said to him it wasn't legal to charge a gun on Thursday evening; he replied, "By God, I will shoot three or four before I go to bed." I would not know that man again; I passed on till I came to Mark Roney's, and went into his shop; I told him what I had seen the man doing with the gun, and the words I had heard him speak at same time.

And the said informant binds herself to attend at the next general assizes to be held in and for said county of Armagh, or whenever required, to give evidence relative to the said offence, or otherwise to forfeit to the Crown the sum of 10*l.*

her
Anne + *Carville*,
mark.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh,
this 9th August 1860.
Moore Miller.
John Hancock.

INFORMATION of *Thomas Magilligan.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable, Complainant.—William Castles, and others, Defendants.

THE Information of Thomas Magilligan, of Hill-street, in Lurgan, who saith on his oath, that I recollect the 12th day of July last; at that time I lived in the townland of Ballynamoney, and I came into Lurgan about ten o'clock in the forenoon by myself. I remained

in Lurgan until far on in the afternoon, after three o'clock, and left the town with the Drumgorr and Derryadd Oangemen; there were 100 Orangemen and more there at the time. I know Stevenson Turkington, he was on horseback in front of the party; there was also another man on horseback in front of the crowd, whom somebody spoke to as Mr. Armstrong. I saw William Steenson, of Ardmore, John Greene, of Ardmore, William Mercer, who lives on the Bay, Alexander Monaghan, who lives servant with George Robinson, William Hamill, of Ardmore, Samuel M'Keown, who lives on the Bay, Samuel Pickering, Widow Humphries's son (who is now in gaol), and Joseph Robinson, all at the head of the Long Plain; they stopped there for some time, and debated which road they would go; they divided, and some person in the crowd shouted out, they would blow up the chapel and the papists to hell before they would go home.

The man they spoke to as Mr. Armstrong advised them not to go to the Moyntagh Road, and said it was for no good they were going that road that day; and after he had so spoken, Mr. Armstrong and the Drumgorr Orangemen went off their own road towards Drumgorr; and about the same time there were upwards of 20 shots fired from pistols by persons in the crowd. I saw Joseph Robinson, with a bunch of Orange ribbons tied in his breast, with the crowd, and I saw him fire off a pistol and charge her again, and at same time he swore he would shoot Black Morgan (meaning the parish priest, as I understood him) before he would go home.

I saw Christy Murphy, of Derryadd, beating a drum in the Long Plain; also I saw William Castles (called Bilty Addy) beating a drum there too. At the time the person spoke about blowing the chapel and papishes to hell; he spoke so loud that all the persons in the crowd could hear him; but Joseph Robinson did not speak out so loud when he said he would shoot Black Morgan before he would go home; at the time the man said they would blow the chapel and the papishes to hell; there was a general cheer, and shots fired, and then they started off as if for the chapel.

I went with the crowd to the railway bridge, when they got so through other I was afraid to go on, and then I turned and came back into Lurgan.

his
Thomas + Magilligan,
mark.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, this 9th day of August 1860.

Moore Miller.
John Hancock.

Information of *John Dines.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable, Complainant.—William Castles, and others, Defendants.

The Information of John Dines, of Knockramar, who saith on his oath, that I recollect the 12th day of July last; my house is close on the road-side, and I can see all that passes on the road sitting on my loom, looking through the window. On the evening of that day I saw a party of people passing my house, about four or five o'clock, and there were upwards of 100 persons passed by; they had drums and fifes playing what I think was the "Protestant Boys," and it is the same tune that I have also heard repeatedly, and known to be the "Protestant Boys." One of the party, as they passed by, cursed the Pope; and I also heard a shot fired about the same time. There was a man of the name of Robert Bullock in the crowd, and he appeared to me to be striving to prevent anybody from insulting my house; there was also a man of the name of Bilty Castles; another of the name of Murphy (son of Saunders Murphy), he had a fife in his hand. I saw Stevenson Turkington and Edward Murray, they were both on horseback in front of the crowd, and they passed along towards Mark Roney's; I might have known plenty more if I had thought I would have been called upon, but I took no particular heed at the time, only to those mentioned.

And the said informant binds himself to attend at the next court of assizes in Armagh, or whenever required to give evidence relative to the said information and to the said offence, or otherwise to forfeit to the Crown the sum of 10*l.*

(signed) *John Dines,* Informant.

Taken before me, this 9th day of August, in the year 1860, at Lurgan, in the said county.

(signed) *Moore Miller,* Justice of said County.
John Hancock.

INFORMATION of *John M'Cann.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable, Complainant.—William Castles, and others, Defendants.

THE Information of John M'Cann, of Ballinacorr, who saith on his oath, that I recollect the evening of the 12th July last; I was at my own house in Ballinacorr at the time the Orange party with the drums and fifes went past; they came from Derryadd or Derrymacash direction, and they had drums and fifes playing as they passed by; I saw a boy of the name of Robert Majore in the front of the drums, and he had some girls with him, and his wife; as he was passing by my house he fired off a pistol fornenst my house, and a girl, who I think was one of the M'Cabes, but I am not sure of her name, called out to the said Robert Majore to shoot it to the ground, and I considered she meant my house when she uttered those words. Samuel Ruddell, who lives in Tainfacarby, was in the body of the party, and he carried a gun over his shoulder.

It was about an hour and a half after the affray had taken place at Derrymacash chapel that the party with the drums and fifes, as above stated, passed by my house.

And the said informant binds himself to attend at the next court of assizes in Armagh, or whensoever he may be required to give evidence relative to this investigation, or the said offence, or otherwise to forfeit to the Crown the sum of 10 *l.*

(signed) *John M'Cann*, Informant.

Taken before me, this 9th day of August, in the year 1860, at Lurgan, in the said county.

(signed) *Moore Miller*, Justice of said County.
John Hancock.

INFORMATION of *William Turkington.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Cann, Head Constable, Complainant.—William Castles, and others, Defendants.

THE Information of William Turkington, of Ballinacorr, who saith on his oath, that I recollect the morning of the 12th July last, when the Derryadd Orangemen passed by, on the road leading towards Carbet; I was standing on the road myself at the time they passed along. I saw Stevenson Turkington and Edward Murray, both on horseback, riding at the head or in front of the crowd, and they appeared to be leading or controlling the Orange party; there might have been at least 200 men in the Orange party following Turkington and Murray. I knew Edward Abraham, of Derryadd; he was beating a drum; also Joseph Warren, of Derryadd; he was walking along with the party; Christopher Welson, of Ardmore, was playing the fife. I also saw Robert M'Keown and Samuel M'Keown, both of Derryta, and Christopher Murphy, of Derryadd, all in the crowd on that occasion. I saw Joseph Warren and Robert M'Keown, each having Orange ribbons in their breasts on that occasion. I also saw James Turkington, of Derryadd, in that crowd. I also saw George or Samuel Abraham in that crowd; I am not sure of his Christian name, but I know the man well enough. I also saw Tyne Carville, of Aughacommon (or convenient to the bog) among the crowd at the same time. After the crowd had passed by and gone on a distance up the road, I heard the shot of a pistol fired from among the crowd.

Most of the persons in the crowd had Orange ribbons in their breasts.

his
William + Turkington,
mark.

Sworn before me, at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, this 9th day of August 1860.

Moore Miller, R. M.

The said William Turkington, on his oath, further saith, that I this day see the man mentioned in the foregoing information, as George or Samuel Abraham, and he calls himself Samuel Abraham; he is the same man that I saw along with the Orange party on the road on the 12th July last.

his
William + Turkington,
mark.

Sworn before me, at Lurgan, this 22d day of August 1860,

M. Miller.

INFORMATION of *John Magee.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Neal M'Carron, Head Constable, Complainant.—William Castles, and others, Defendants.

THE Information of John Magee, of Silverwood, who saith on his oath, that I live in Silverwood, on the road-side, near to the railway bridge; I recollect the evening of the 12th July last; at the time the Orange party passed my house they were playing, and before they came to my house some shots had been fired from the party as they were coming down the Long Plain; when they got to Tommy Williams's, one of the party shouted, "To hell with the Pope;" and when they got up to my house, I saw a man whose name I have heard and believe to be Will. Abraham, among said party; I also saw two other men of the name of Murphy, whose Christian names I do not know at present, but I would know them again if I saw them; I also saw a man whose name I have heard is Cinnamon Hughes, along with the party, and he had a fife in his hand; I also saw another man of the name of Abraham, whose name I believe to be Richard, he formerly kept a public-house in Lurgan; he was also one of said party; and I also saw another boy of the name of Parks; I think he is a son of Davy Parks, of Ardmore, he also was along with said party.

The said informant binds himself to attend at the next court of assizes in Armagh, or elsewhere, to give evidence relative to this investigation, and for the said offence, or otherwise to forfeit to the Crown the sum of 10 *l.*

(signed) *John Magee*, Informant.

Taken before me, this 9th day of August in the year 1860, at Lurgan, in the said county.

(signed) *Moore Miller*, Justice of said County.
John Hancock.

Lurgan, 22d August 1860.—The said John Magee, on his oath, this day further saith, that I this day see the man of the name of Richard Abraham, and he is the same man that I saw along with the Orange party on the public road, when they passed by my house in Silverwood, on the 12th July last.

The man whom I took to be Parks on that day is now present, he says his name is William Hamill, and I saw him along with the Orange party on the road, on the 12th July last, near to Silverwood Bridge.

John Magee.

Sworn before me, at Lurgan, this 22d August 1860,

M. Miller.

INFORMATION of *Hugh M'Cann.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Hugh M'Cann, Complainant.—John Webb, Defendant.

THE Information of Hugh M'Cann, son of Henry M'Cann, of Ballynary, who saith, on his oath, that on Thursday last, the 12th July 1860, about eight o'clock in the evening, I was coming along the road in Derrymacash, in company with Patrick M'Caghley, of Ballynary, and Murta M'Stravack, of Derryadd; when we came near to the house that the defendant John Webb lives in, in Derrymacash, a shot from a gun was fired, the ball from which came whizzing past us; I immediately turned round, and saw the smoke from the gun which had been fired, and I saw the said John Webb with a gun in his hand; Murta M'Stravack then turned back after the first shot was fired, and left us; and immediately after a second shot was fired by the said John Webb, who knelt down and discharged the gun towards the place where Patrick M'Caghley and I were at the time; I believe that the said John Webb fired at us both times, and we jumped down off the road, when we heard two caps broken or smashed on the gun without any discharge, and after the first two shots had been fired.

And the said informant binds himself to attend, when required, to give further evidence on this investigation and complaint against the said John Webb, of Derrymacash, for the said offence, or otherwise to forfeit to the Crown the sum of 10 *l.*

his
Hugh × *M'Cann*, Informant,
mark.

Taken before me, this 16th July 1860, at Lurgan, in the said county.

(signed) *John Hancock*, Justice of said County.

Cross-examined on oath.—States. that after the first shot was fired, we stood on the road for about two minutes looking at Webb, and not knowing what to do; I did not see him load

load the gun a second time, nor did I see a second gun after he shot the second shot; we jumped down and ran back to Castles, and remained beside Castles and James Hemons for nearly an hour; Patrick M'Caghley did not remain long with me; the said John Webb and myself never had any quarrelling before this, nor had I any spite at him whatever.

And the said informant binds himself in the sum of 20*l.* to attend and give evidence and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for said county of Armagh.

his
Hugh × *M'Cann*,
mark.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, this 24th day of July 1860.

M. Miller.
John Hancock.

DEPOSITION of *John Farrell.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Hugh M'Cann, Complainant.—John Webb, Defendant.

THE Deposition of John Farrell, of Ballynary, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendant, John Webb, who is charged with having, on the 12th July 1860, fired a gun at the complainant and Patrick M'Caghley, with intent to kill them, at Derrymacash, in said county of Armagh.

The said deponent saith, on his oath, that I recollect the night of the 12th July last; Henry Farrell and Hugh Kinney and myself were going to Wolf's Island, when I saw a man going from the end of John Webb's house, and a bit below it; he had a gun in his hand; after a little time there was a shot fired, but I can't identify whether it was a ball or hail that was fired, but it whizzed past us; through a little time there was another shot of a gun fired, the contents of which came rather over us, and we passed on by Webb's house, and we had got to Abel M'Lindon's, when we heard a third shot fired; saw the smoke through the trees, but heard no more shooting; heard the cap of a gun broken, and came on to Wolf's Island.

Cross-examined.—After the first shot was fired I looked round and saw two boys on the road coming behind us; and immediately after I heard the second shot of a gun; I looked round again, but did not see the two boys.

The first man that I saw at the end of Webb's house with a gun in his hand went about a couple of perch into the garden; I know John Webb very well; I might have been from a hundred to one hundred and fifty yards off from the man that fired the first shot, but I will not say positively it was John Webb who fired the shot, as the man who fired the first shot was in the shade of the trees; the man who fired the second shot was rather kneeled, or on his hunkers, and I do not think the second shot was fired at us.

The two men who were behind us on the road were a good piece farther off the man who fired the gun than what we were.

And the said deponent binds himself in the sum of 20*l.* to attend and give evidence, and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for said county of Armagh.

his
John × *Farrell*,
mark.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, in said county of Armagh,
this 24th day of July 1860.

M. Miller.
John Hancock, J. P.

DEPOSITION of *Henry Farrell.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Hugh M'Cann, Complainant.—John Webb, Defendant.

THE Deposition of Henry Farrell, of Ballynary, taken in the presence and hearing of John Webb, the defendant, who is charged with having, on the 12th July 1860, fired a gun at the complainant and Patrick M'Caghley, with intent to kill them, at Derrymacash, in said county of Armagh.

The said deponent, on his oath, saith, that I recollect the night of the 12th July last; came along with John Farrell and Hugh Kinney along the road towards John Webb's house; when we heard the first shot fired we were about 150 yards distance from John Webb's house; I saw a man and a boy at the end of or corner of said Webb's house; I saw the smoke,

smoke, and heard the report of a gun-shot, and in about fifteen minutes afterwards I heard a second shot of a gun fired; and in about the same time I heard the third shot of a gun; all the shots came from the same direction of Webb's house; I know John Webb perfectly well, and I will not take upon myself to say that it was John Webb who fired those shots, or any of them; there was no harm done by any of those shots that I heard of.

I heard four gun-shots fired, and also the breaking of a cap off a gun on that evening.

And the said deponent binds himself in the sum of 20*l.* to attend and give evidence, and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for said county of Armagh.

his
Henry × *Farrell*,
mark.

Sworn before me, at Lurgan, in said county of Armagh,
this 24th July 1860.

M. Miller.

DEPOSITION of *Hugh Kinney.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Hugh M'Cann, Complainant.—John Webb, Defendant.

THE Deposition of Hugh Kinney, of Ballynarry, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendant, John Webb, who is charged with having, on the 12th July 1860, fired a gun at the complainant and Patrick M'Caghley, with intent to kill them, at Derrymacash, in said county of Armagh.

The said deponent saith, on his oath, that I recollect the night of the 12th July last; I heard that acquaintances were hurt at Derrymacash; I was going up to see, in company with John Farrell and Henry Farrell, and when we got near to John Webb's house in Derrymacash, I saw a man some perches opposite to the end of John Webb's house shooting a gun; I thought I heard a ball, or something of that description, leaving the gun and soughing passed us at a distance; the same man that I think I saw firing off the first shot; I think it was the same man I saw kneeling down and firing off the gun a second time; I thought I heard something like the same thing soughing out of the gun the second time, but a good deal further off; the three of us walked smartly on the road, and then we heard another shot from the same place; and when we had passed by John Webb's, we heard something like what we thought to be another shot of a gun; I and the other two boys then walked on together.

Cross-examined.—I think the man in the dock is John Webb, to the best of my knowledge, but I have no particular acquaintance of him; thinks the man was more than four perches off John Webb's house when the first shot was fired; I saw two boys at a distance behind us on the road, before the first shot was fired, to the best of my knowledge; but I do not know who those boys were.

It was between two to three minutes or a few minutes between the firing of the first shot and the second one; I heard four shots fired altogether that night, but will not take it upon me to say it was the same man who fired them all.

And the said deponent binds himself in the sum of 20*l.* to attend and give evidence and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for said county of Armagh.

his
Hugh × *Kinney*,
mark.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh,
this 24th day of July 1860.

M. Miller.
J. Hancock, J. P.

DEPOSITION of *Patrick M'Caghley.*

Petty Sessions, District of Lurgan, County of Armagh.

Hugh M'Cann, Complainant.—John Webb, Defendant.

THE Deposition of Patrick M'Caghley, of Ballynarry, in said county, taken in the presence and hearing of the defendant, John Webb, who is charged with having, on the 12th July 1860, fired a gun at the complainant and Patrick M'Caghley, with intent to kill them, at Derrymacash, in said county of Armagh.

The said deponent saith, on his oath, that I recollect the 12th July last; on that evening, about eight o'clock, Hugh M'Cann, of Ballynarry, and myself were going up the road ogether at the Point Roads; I heard a shot of a gun fired, and I looked over at the end of John

John Webb's house, and I saw the said John Webb standing with a gun in his hand, and he kneeled down, and when he kneeled down I jumped off the road; I also told the said Hugh M'Cann to jump down too; Hugh M'Cann stood upon the road until John Webb fired the second shot; after the second shot was fired, M'Cann told me to lie under the road, or he, Webb, would shoot the head off us; and M'Cann and I lay on the ground until we heard two caps broken on the ground by Webb; the gun was not discharged by the two caps that were broken; M'Cann and I then went the length of James Hennon's, where my master, James M'Shane, of Ballynarry, was at the time, and he fetched me away to mow grass, and I saw no more of Webb that night.

Cross-examined.—We had not seen John Webb before the shot was fired; I saw nobody with Webb when we looked round after the first shot was fired; some boys were up the road, namely, Farrells.

I did not see Webb fire a shot at all that night, but I saw him with a gun in his hand, kneel down, and I heard the shot of a gun fired immediately after; I kneeled down; it might be between two or three minutes between the first shot and the second shot being fired, and I was looking at Webb during that time; I did not see Webb charge or load said gun that night.

And the said deponent binds himself in the sum of 20*l.* to attend and give evidence and prosecute at the next general assizes to be held in and for said county of Armagh.

his
Patrick × *M'Caghley*,
mark.

Sworn before us, at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh,
this 24th July 1860.

M. Miller.
John Hancock.

INFORMATIONS.

County of Armagh, to wit.

INFORMATIONS of Witnesses severally taken and acknowledged on behalf of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, touching the death of Thomas Murphy at Lurgan, in the Parish of Shankhill, in the County of Armagh, on the 25th day of September, and 1st day of October, in the 24th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, and in the year of our Lord 1860, before Edward Dawson Atkinson, gentleman, coroner of Lurgan District, and one of the coroners of our said Lady the Queen for the said county, on an inquisition then and there taken on view of the body of the said Thomas Murphy, then and there lying dead, as follows; to wit:—

Robert Strickland Hannay, of Lurgan, in the County of Armagh, surgeon, &c., who being then and there duly sworn, and examined upon his oath, saith—

I HAVE made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Thomas Murphy on Wednesday and Thursday last; I will read my notes: "1860. *Post mortem* examination of the body of Thomas Murphy 28 hours after death."

"26th September.—Body very putrid, and much swollen; skin livid, and desquamating on the slightest touch; the creatives of the original wounds darker and softer than other parts of the chest. On removal of the sternum, the lungs swelled out so as to protrude from the chest. Eighth rib beneath one of the wounds; denuded of periosteum. After much searching for the ball, I could not find it, owing to the difficulty in getting at the spinal column in the confined and dark place where I had to operate. Found a ball in the muscles of the left shoulder, and had to desist owing to fatigue, and the overpowering stench producing nausea and sickness.

Robert S. Hannay.

"27th September.—Removed the dorsal vertebræ, and found a ball imbedded between the seventh and eighth vertebræ, and so deep that it could not be felt by moving the fingers along the surface, causing pressure on the spinal marrow at the place. The ball dropped out on bending the portion of the spine forwards so as to widen the back part of the spinal column."

That is all true. The ball which I extracted on Thursday morning was the cause of his death. I saw the deceased, Thomas Murphy, on the 12th of July last, I suppose about an hour after he was wounded at Aughacommon, in a house near where I understood he had been injured. At that time he was suffering from a gun-shot wound, about an inch under the lower angle of the shoulder blade.

The bullet which caused that wound is the same which I afterwards extracted from his back. That wound produced paralysis of the lower extremities. I attended him from that day until he died. Every day but four, in all 71 days, he was always paralysed, and died on

on Tuesday last, the 25th of September, at Ballinamoney, in his father's house, where I saw him about an hour after he died, and it was his body the jury viewed last Wednesday.

Robert S. Hannay.

Informant bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to prosecute this information at the next Armagh assizes.

Edward D. Atkinson.

Neill M'Carron, of Lurgan, in the County of Armagh, Head Constable, being duly sworn and examined by Mr. Rea, on his oath says—

I AM a native of county Donegal, and joined the Irish constabulary in the beginning of 1837.

The townlands of Ballinamoney and Aughacommon are both in the parish of Leagoe, and county of Armagh. Lurgan is in the parish of Shankhill.

Neill M'Carron, Head Constable.

Informant bound in the sum of 20 *l.* to prosecute this information at the next Armagh assizes.

Edw. D. Atkinson, Coroner.

John Hancock, of Lurgan aforesaid, Esquire, being duly sworn and examined by Mr. Rea, on his oath says—

I HAVE been a magistrate for 22 years sitting in this district.

John Hancock.

The foregoing informations were severally taken and acknowledged before me, the 1st day of October 1860, at Lurgan, in the county of Armagh.

Edward D. Atkinson, Coroner.

COPIES OF INDICTMENTS.

(No. 2.)

County of Armagh, to wit.

1. THE jurors for our Lady the Queen, upon their oath present, that Samuel Taite, Thomas Humphry, and William Humphry, on the 25th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1860, at Ballynamoney, in the county of Armagh, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder one Thomas Murphy, against the peace of our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and Dignity.

2. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder the said Thomas Murphy: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Thomas Humphry and William Humphry, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, were present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said Samuel Taite the felony and murder last aforesaid to do and commit: And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said Samuel Taite, Thomas Humphry, and William Humphry, in manner and form last aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder the said Thomas Murphy, against the peace of our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and Dignity.

3. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Thomas Humphry, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder the said Thomas Murphy: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite and William Humphry, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, were present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said Thomas Humphry the felony and murder last aforesaid to do and commit: And so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said Thomas Humphry, Samuel Taite, and William Humphry, in manner and form last aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder the said Thomas Murphy, against the peace of our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and Dignity.

4. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said William Humphry, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder the said Thomas Murphy: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel

Samuel Taite and Thomas Humphry, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, were present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said William Humphry, the felony and murder last aforesaid to do and commit, and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said William Humphry, Samuel Taite, and Thomas Humphry, in manner and form last aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder the said Thomas Murphy, against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

5. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that a certain person, whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, did kill and murder the said Thomas Murphy, and the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Samuel Taite, Thomas Humphry, and William Humphry, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, were present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said person, whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, the felony and murder last aforesaid to do and commit, and so the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said person, whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, the said Samuel Taite, Thomas Humphry, and William Humphry, in manner and form last aforesaid, feloniously, wilfully, and of their malice aforethought, did kill and murder the said Thomas Murphy, against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

Lent, 1861.

Indorsement.

Charles M'Cann.	M. C.	Patrick Hennon.	
Thomas M'Gilligan.	M. C.	Catherine M'Entire.	
John Magee.	M. C.	James Hennon.	
John Heyburn.	M. C.	Murtagh M'Ilduff.	
Bernard M'Cann.	M. C.	Neal M'Carron, Head C.	
James Morrow.	M. C.	Robert S. Hannay, M. D.	M. C.
Patrick Carr.	M. C.	Ann Doran.	

Fifteen witnesses.

2 March 1861. *L. D.*, Clk. Crown.

True Bill.

For self and fellows,

(signed) *J. M. Caulfield*, Foreman.

(No. 3.)

County of Armagh, to wit.

1. The jurors for Our Lady the Queen, upon their oath present, that Samuel Taite, on the 12th day of July, in the year of Our Lord 1860, at Derrymacash, in the county of Armagh, feloniously and unlawfully did wound one Charles M'Cann, with intent thereby then feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, the said Charles M'Cann to kill and murder, and the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that William Wright on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully was present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said Samuel Taite the felony aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

2. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent thereby then to commit murder, and the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said William Wright, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully was present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said Samuel Taite the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

3. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that a certain person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully did wound the said Charles M'Cann with intent thereby then feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought the said Charles M'Cann to kill and murder: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite and William Wright, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully were present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

4. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that a certain person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent thereby to commit murder: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite and Willliam Wright, on

on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully were present aiding, abetting, and assisting the said last mentioned person, whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

5. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent in so doing him the said Charles M'Cann thereby then to maim: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said William Wright then and there feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously was present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said Samuel Taite the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

6. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that a certain person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent in so doing him the said Charles M'Cann thereby then to maim: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite and William Wright then and there feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously were present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said last-mentioned person, whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

7. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent in so doing him the said Charles M'Cann thereby then to disable: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said William Wright then and there feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously was present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said Samuel Taite, the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

8. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that a certain person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent in so doing him the said Charles M'Cann thereby then to disable: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite and William Wright, then and there feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously were present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said last mentioned person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

9. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent in so doing thereby then to him, the said Charles M'Cann, to do some grievous bodily harm: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said William Wright then and there feloniously, unlawfully and maliciously was present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said Samuel Taite the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

10. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that a certain person to the jurors aforesaid as yet unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent in so doing thereby then to him, the said Charles M'Cann, to do some grievous bodily harm; and the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, further present that the said Samuel Taite and William Wright, then and there, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously were present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said last-mentioned person, to the jurors aforesaid as yet unknown, the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

Lent. 1861.

Indorsement.

Charles M'Cann, M. C.	Bernard M'Cann.
Elizabeth M'Cann.	Felix M'Cann.
John Heyburn.	Neal M'Carron, Head C.
John Spelman.	Robert S. Hannay, M. D. M. C.

Eight Witnesses.

2 March 1861. *L. D.*, Clk. Crown.

True Bill.

For self and fellows,

J. M. Caulfield, Foreman.

(No. 4.)

County of Armagh, to wit.

The jurors for Our Lady the Queen upon their oath present, that William Wright, on the 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1860, at Derrymacash, in the county of Armagh, feloniously and unlawfully did wound one Charles M'Cann, with intent thereby then feloniously, wilfully and of his malice aforethought the said Charles M'Cann to kill and murder; and the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that Samuel Taite, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully was present aiding, abetting, and assisting the said William Wright the felony aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

2. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said William Wright, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent thereby then to commit murder; and the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Tate then and there feloniously and unlawfully was present, aiding, abetting and assisting the said William Wright the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

3. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that a certain person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent thereby then feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought the said Charles M'Cann to kill and murder: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said William Wright and Samuel Taite then and there feloniously and unlawfully were present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

4. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that a certain person, whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously and unlawfully did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent thereby then to commit murder: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said William Wright and Samuel Taite then and there feloniously and unlawfully were present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said last-mentioned person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, the felony last aforesaid, to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

5. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said William Wright, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent in so doing him, the said Charles M'Cann, thereby then to maim; and the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said Samuel Taite then and there feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously was present aiding, abetting, and assisting the said William Wright, the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

6. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that a certain person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent in so doing him, the said Charles M'Cann, thereby then to maim: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said William Wright and Samuel Taite then and there feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously were present, aiding, abetting, and assisting the said last-named person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

7. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said William Wright, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent in so doing him the said Charles M'Cann thereby then to disable: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite then and there feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously was present aiding, abetting, and assisting the said William Wright the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

8. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that a certain person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, at the

the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent in so doing him the said Charles M'Cann thereby then to disable: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said William Wright and Samuel Taite then and there feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously were present aiding, abetting, and assisting the said last-named person, whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown, and dignity.

9. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said William Wright, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent in so doing to him, the said Charles M'Cann, to do some grievous bodily harm: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite then and there feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously was present aiding, abetting, and assisting the said William Wright the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown, and dignity.

10. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that a certain person whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did wound the said Charles M'Cann, with intent in so doing to him, the said Charles M'Cann, to do some grievous bodily harm: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said William Wright and Samuel Taite then and there feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously were present aiding, abetting, and assisting the said last-named person, whose name is to the jurors aforesaid unknown, the felony last aforesaid to do and commit, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown, and dignity.

Lent, 1861.

Indorsement.

Charles M'Cann. M.C.	Bernard M'Cann.
Elizabeth M'Cann.	Felix M'Cann.
John Heyburn.	Neal M'Carron, Head C.
John Spelman.	Robert S. Hannay, M.D. M.C.

Eight Witnesses.

2 March 1861. *L. D.*, Clk. Crown.

(True Bill.)

For self and fellows,
(signed) *J. M. Caulfield*, Foreman.

(No. 5.)

County of Armagh, to wit.

The jurors for Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, upon their oath do say and present, that Samuel Taite and Thomas Humphry, on the 12th day of July, in the 24th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, at Derrymacash, in the county of Armagh, unlawfully and maliciously did assault and wound one Bernard M'Cann, so as thereby then to inflict upon the said Bernard M'Cann grievous bodily harm, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite and Thomas Humphry, on the said 12th day of July, in the 24th year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, at the place and in the county aforesaid, unlawfully and maliciously did wound the said Bernard M'Cann, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite and Thomas Humphry, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, unlawfully did assault the said Bernard M'Cann, and did then and there wound and illtreat the said Bernard M'Cann, and did thereby then occasion actual bodily harm to the said Bernard M'Cann, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

Lent, 1861.

Indorsement.

Bernard M'Cann. M.C.	Denis Stewart.
James M'Parland.	Felix Hennon.
James Morrow.	Robert S. Hannay, M.D.

Six Witnesses.

2 March 1861. *L. D.*, Clk. Crown.

True Bill.

For self and fellows,
J. M. Caulfield, Foreman.

(No. 6.)

County of Armagh, to wit.

The jurors for Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, upon their oath do say and present, that Samuel Taite, on the 12th day of July, in the 24th year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, at Derrymacash, in the said county of Armagh, unlawfully and maliciously did wound Patrick Hennon, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, unlawfully did assault the said Patrick Hennon, and did unlawfully wound and illtreat the said Patrick Hennon, and did thereby then occasion actual bodily harm to the said Patrick Hennon, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

Lent, 1861.

Indorsement.

Patrick Hennon.	M. C.	Robert S. Hannay, M. D.	
Patrick Carr.		William Shaw, M. D.	
James Hennon.			

Five Witnesses.

2 March 1861. *L. D.*, Clk. Crown.

True Bill.

For self and fellows,

J. M. Caulfield, Foreman.

(No. 7.)

County of Armagh, to wit.

The jurors for our Sovereign Lady the Queen, upon their oath do say and present, that Thomas Humphry, on the 12th day of July, in the 24th year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, at Derrymacash, in the county of Armagh, unlawfully and maliciously did wound one James M'Parland, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Thomas Humphry, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, unlawfully did assault the said James M'Parland, and him the said James M'Parland then and there unlawfully did wound and ill-treat, and did thereby then occasion to the said James M'Parland actual bodily harm, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

Lent, 1861.

Indorsement.

James M'Parland.	M. C.	Patrick Carr.	M. C.	John Spelman.	M. C.
Thomas M'Gilligan.	M. C.	Patrick Hennon.	M. C.	Felix M'Cann.	M. C.
John Magee.	M. C.	James Hennon.	M. C.	Robert S. Hannay.	M. C.
John Heyburn.	M. C.	Murtagh M'Ilduff.	M. C.	Denis Stewart.	M. C.
Bernard M'Cann.	M. C.	Charles M'Cann.	M. C.	Felix Hennon, dead.	
James Morrow.	M. C.	Elizabeth M'Cann.	M. C.		

Seventeen Witnesses.

2 March 1861. *L. D.*, Clk. Crown.

No Bill.

For self and fellows,

J. M. Caulfield, Foreman.

(No. 8.)

County of Armagh, to wit.

The jurors for Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, upon their oath do say and present, that Thomas Humphry, on the 12th day of July, in the 24th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, at Derrymacash, in the county of Armagh, unlawfully and maliciously did assault and wound one James Hennon, so as thereby to inflict upon the said James Hennon grievous bodily harm, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Thomas Humphry, on the said 12th day of July, in the 24th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, at the place and in the county aforesaid, unlawfully and maliciously did wound the said James Hennon, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Thomas Humphry, on the day and year aforesaid,

at the place and in the county aforesaid, unlawfully did assault the said James Hennon, and him the said James Hennon did then unlawfully wound and ill-treat, and did thereby then occasion to the said James Hennon actual bodily harm, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

Lent, 1861.

Indorsement.

Robert S. Hannay, M. D. M. C.
James Hennon. M. C.

Two Witnesses.

2 March 1861. *L. D.*, Clk. Crown.

No Bill.

For self and fellows,
J. M. Caulfield, Foreman.

(No. 9.)

County of Armagh, to wit.

THE jurors for Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, upon their oath do say and present, that Thomas Humphry on the 12th day of July, in the 24th year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, at Derrymacash, in the said county of Armagh, unlawfully and maliciously did wound one Bernard M'Ilduff, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Thomas Humphry, on the said 12th day of July, in the 24th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, at the place and in the county aforesaid, unlawfully did assault the said Bernard M'Ilduff, and him the said Bernard M'Ilduff, then and there, did unlawfully beat and wound, and did thereby then and there occasion to the said Bernard M'Ilduff actual bodily harm, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Thomas Humphry on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, did assault the said Bernard M'Ilduff, and him the said Bernard M'Ilduff did then and there beat, wound, and ill-treat, and other wrongs to the said Bernard M'Ilduff then and there did, against the peace of our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

Lent, 1861.

Indorsement.

Bernard M'Ilduff. M. C.	Patrick Carr.	John Spelman.
Thomas M'Gilligan. M. C.	Patrick Hennon.	Felix M'Cann.
John Magee.	James Hennon.	Robert S. Hannay, M. D.
John Heyburn.	Murtagh M'Ilduff.	Denis Stewart.
Bernard M'Cann.	Charles M'Cann.	Felix Hennon.
James Morrow.	Elizabeth M'Cann.	

Seventeen Witnesses.

2 March 1861. *L. D.*, Clk. Crown.

Susan Mullen. M. C.

4 March 1861. *L. D.*

True Bill.

For self and fellows,
J. M. Caulfield, Foreman.

(No. 10.)

County of Armagh, to wit.

THE jurors for Our Sovereign Lady the Queen, upon their oath do say and present, that William Steenson, and Alexander Murphy, the elder, on the 12th day of July, in the 24th year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, in and upon one Terence M'Ilduff, in the peace of God and our Lady the Queen then being, did make an assault, and him the said Terence M'Ilduff, then did beat and ill-treat, and other wrongs to the said Terence M'Ilduff then did, against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

Lent, 1861.

Indorsement.

Indorsement.

Terence M'Ilduff. M. C.	Patrick Carr.	Elizabeth M'Cann.
Thomas M'Gilligan.	Patrick Hennon.	John Spelman.
John Magee.	James Hennon.	Felix M'Cann.
John Heyburn.	Murtagh M'Ilduff.	Denis Stewart.
Bernard M'Cann.	Charles M'Cann.	Felix Hennon.
James Morrow.		

Sixteen Witnesses.

2 March 1861. *L. D.*, Clk. Crown.

True Bill.

For self and fellows,
J. M. Caulfield, Foreman.

(No. 11.)

County of Armagh, to wit.

The jurors for our Sovereign Lady the Queen upon their oath do say and present, that Robert Major, on the 12th day of July, in the 24th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, at Derrymacash, in the said county of Armagh, unlawfully and maliciously did wound one Anna Maria Carr, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Robert Major, on the said 12th day of July, in the 24th year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Victoria, at the place and in the county aforesaid, did unlawfully assault the said Anna Maria Carr, and did then and there unlawfully wound and ill-treat the said Anna Maria Carr, and did thereby then and there occasion actual bodily harm to the said Anna Maria Carr, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our said Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

Lent, 1861.

Indorsement.

Anna Maria Carr.	James Morrow.	Elizabeth M'Cann. M. C.
Thos. Henry Gillen. M. C.	Patrick Carr.	John Spelman.
Thomas M'Gilligan. M. C.	Patrick Hennon.	Felix M'Cann.
John Magee. M. C.	James Hennon.	Denis Stewart.
John Heyburn.	Murtagh M'Ilduff.	Felix Hennon.
Bernard M'Cann.	Charles M'Cann. M. C.	Robt. S. Hannay, M.D. M. C.

Nineteen Witnesses.

L. D., Clk. Crown.

2 March 1861.

(True Bill.)

For self and fellows,
J. M. Caulfield, Foreman.

(No. 12.)

County of Armagh, to wit.

The jurors for Our Lady the Queen, upon their oath present, that Samuel Taite, Thomas Humphry, William Wright, William Humphry, Samuel M'Keown, Edward Murphy, Robert Major, William Steenson, Richard Murphy (son of Saunders Murphy), Edward Abraham, Cinnamon Hughes, James Turkington, Alexander Murphy, late the younger, Samuel M'Auley, Edward Murray, William Castles, late of Derrymacash, William Castles, late of Ballynarry, John M'Keown, Christopher Murphy, Richard Murphy, Alexander Murphy the elder, William Abraham, Stevenson Turkington, Samuel Ruddell, William Patterson, Richard Hutchison, Samuel Pickering, Edward Castles, George Archer, Joseph Haddock, and William Castles, of the Gravel Hole, and divers other persons whose names are to the jurors aforesaid unknown, to the number of 200 and upwards, on the 12th day of July, in the year of Our Lord 1860, at Derrymacash, in the said county of Armagh, did unlawfully assemble and meet and parade together, and join in procession, and did then and there bear, wear, and have amongst them certain fire-arms, to wit, guns and pistols, and other offensive weapons, and certain banners, emblems, flags, and symbols, the display whereof was then and there calculated and did tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, to wit, between the class thereof called Protestants, and the class thereof called Roman-catholics, and were then and there accompanied by persons playing music, to wit, on fifes and drums, which music was then and there calculated, and did tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, to wit, the classes hereinbefore mentioned; and that the several persons aforesaid were present at the said illegal assembly, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

2. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said Samuel Taite, Thomas Humphry, William Wright, William Humphry, Samuel M'Keown, Edward Murphy, Robert Major, William Steenson, Richard Murphy (son of Saunders Murphy), Edward Abraham, Cinnamon Hughes, James Turkington, Alexander Murphy the younger, Samuel M'Auley, Edward Murray, William Castles, late of Derrymacash, William Castles, late of Ballynarry, John M'Keown, Christopher Murphy, Richard Murphy, Alexander Murphy the elder, William Abraham, Stevenson Turkington, Samuel Ruddell, William Patterson, Richard Hutchison, and Samuel Pickering, Edward Castles, George Archer, Joseph Haddock, and William Castles, of the Gravel Hole, together with divers other evil-disposed persons, to the number of 200 and more, to the jurors aforesaid unknown, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place and in the county aforesaid, being then and there armed with guns, pistols, and other offensive weapons, unlawfully, riotously, and routously did assemble and gather together to disturb the peace of Our said Lady the Queen, and being so assembled and gathered together armed as aforesaid, did then and there unlawfully, riotously, and routously make a great noise, riot, and disturbance, and did then and there remain and continue armed as aforesaid, making such riot, noise, and disturbance for the space of half an hour and more then next following, to the great disturbance and terror of divers of Her Majesty's subjects then and there being, residing, and passing, against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

Lent, 1861.

Indorsement.

Thomas Maggilligan.	M.C.	Elizabeth M'Cann.	M.C.	George M'Conville.	M.C.
John Magee.	M.C.	John Spelman.	M.C.	Susan Mullen.	M.C.
John Heyburn.	M.C.	Felix M'Cann.	M.C.	Henry Kane.	M.C.
Bernard M'Cann.	M.C.	James M'Parland.	M.C.	Hugh M'Dowell.	M.C.
James Morrow.	M.C.	James Morrow.	M.C.	Joseph Haughan.	M.C.
Patrick Carr.	M.C.	Denis Stewart.	M.C.	Catherine Hanlon.	M.C.
Patrick Hennon.	M.C.	Felix Hennon (dead).		William Turkington.	M.C.
James Hennon.	M.C.	Thomas Henry Gillen.	M.C.	Mary Moore.	M.C.
Murtagh M'Ilduff.	M.C.	Catherine Doone.	M.C.	John Dennis.	M.C.
Neal M'Carron, Head C.	M.C.	Terence M'Ilduff.	M.C.	Catherine M'Entire.	M.C.
Charles M'Cann.	M.C.	James M'Geown.	M.C.	Anne Dolan.	M.C.

Thirty-three Witnesses.

2 March 1861. *L. D.* Clk. Crown.

No Bill against Richard Hutchison.—True Bill against all the remainder.

For self and fellows,
J. M. Caulfield, Foreman.

True Bill against all, with the single exception of Richard Hutchison, not identified.

For self and fellows,
J. M. Caulfield, Foreman.

(No. 13.)

County of Armagh, to wit.

The jurors for Our Lady the Queen, upon their oath present, that on the 12th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1860, at Long Plains, in the county aforesaid, a number of evil-disposed persons, to wit, to the number of 100 and upwards, did unlawfully assemble themselves, and meet and parade together, and join in procession, and did then and there unlawfully bear, wear, and have amongst them certain fire-arms and certain banners, emblems, flags, and symbols, the display whereof was then and there calculated, and did tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, to wit, between the class thereof called Protestants, and the class thereof called Roman-catholics, and were then and there unlawfully accompanied by certain persons playing music, to wit, on fifes and drums, which music was then and there calculated, and did tend to provoke, animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects as aforesaid: And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said assembly of persons as aforesaid was an unlawful assembly, and that William Mercer, Alexander Monaghan, Joseph Robinson, William Hammill, Richard Abraham, Joseph Waring, Christopher Wilson, Robert M'Keown, Valentine Conville, Samuel Abraham, John Greene, Edward Murray, and Stevenson Turkington, were then and there unlawfully and knowingly present at, and formed part of the unlawful assembly aforesaid, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, Her Crown and dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said William Mercer, Alexander Monaghan, Joseph Robinson, William Hammill, Richard Abraham, Joseph Waring, Christopher Wilson, Robert M'Keown, Valentine Carville, Samuel Abraham, John Greene, Edward Murray, and Stevenson Turkington, together with divers

divers other evil-disposed persons, to wit, to the number of 100 and upwards, to the jurors aforesaid unknown, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, did unlawfully assemble themselves and meet and parade together, and being so assembled and met together, did then and there unlawfully join in procession, and did then and there unlawfully bear, wear, and have amongst them certain banners, emblems, flags, and symbols, the display whereof was then and there calculated, and did tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, to wit, between the class thereof called Protestants, and the class thereof called Roman Catholics; and that the said William Mercer, Alexander Monaghan, Joseph Robinson, William Hammill, Richard Abraham, Joseph Waring, Christopher Wilson, Robert M'Keown, Valentine Carville, Samuel Abraham, John Greene, Edward Murray, and Stevenson Turkington, were then and there unlawfully and knowingly present at, and formed part of, the unlawful assembly aforesaid, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown, and dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said William Mercer, Alexander Monaghan, Joseph Robinson, William Hammill, Richard Abraham, Joseph Waring, Christopher Wilson, Robert M'Keown, Valentine Carville, Samuel Abraham, John Greene, Edward Murray, and Stevenson Turkington, together with divers other evil disposed persons, to wit, to the number of 100 and upwards, to the jurors aforesaid unknown, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, did unlawfully assemble themselves and meet and parade together, and being so assembled and met together, did then and there unlawfully join in procession, and were then and there unlawfully accompanied by certain persons playing music, to wit, on fifes and drums, which music was then and there calculated and did tend to provoke animosity between different classes of Her Majesty's subjects, to wit, between the class thereof called Protestants, and the class thereof called Roman Catholics; and that the said William Mercer, Alexander Monaghan, Joseph Robinson, William Hamill, Richard Abraham, Joseph Waring, Christopher Wilson, Robert M'Keown, Valentine Carville, Samuel Abraham, John Greene, Edward Murray, and Stevenson Turkington, were then and there unlawfully and knowingly present at, and formed part of, the unlawful assembly aforesaid, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said William Mercer, Alexander Monaghan, Joseph Robinson, William Hammill, Richard Abraham, Joseph Waring, Christopher Wilson, Robert M'Keown, Valentine Carville, Samuel Abraham, John Greene, Edward Murray, and Stevenson Turkington, together with divers other evil disposed persons, to wit, to the number of 100 and upwards to the jurors aforesaid unknown, afterwards, to wit, on the day and year aforesaid, at the place aforesaid, in the county aforesaid, did unlawfully assemble themselves, and meet and parade together; and being so assembled and met together, did then and there unlawfully join in procession, and did then and there unlawfully bear, wear, and have amongst them certain fire-arms, to wit, pistols and guns, and that the said William Mercer, Alexander Monaghan, Joseph Robinson, William Hammill, Richard Abraham, Joseph Waring, Christopher Wilson, Robert M'Keown, Valentine Carville, Samuel Abraham, John Greene, Edward Murray, and Stevenson Turkington, were then and there unlawfully and knowingly present at and formed part of the unlawful assembly aforesaid, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Lent, 1861.

Indorsement.

Thomas Maggilligan.	M. C.	Mary Moore.	M. C.
John Magee.	M. C.	William Turkington.	M. C.

Four witnesses.

2 March 1861. *L. D.*, Clk. Crown.

True bill.

For Self and Fellows,
J. M. Caulfield, Foreman.

(No. 14.)

County of Armagh, to wit.

The jurors for Our Lady the Queen upon their oath present, that John Webb, on the 12th day of July, in the year of Our Lord 1860, a certain gun, then loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against one Hugh M'Cann feloniously and unlawfully did shoot, with intent thereby then feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought, the said Hugh M'Cann to kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

2. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said John Webb, on the day and year aforesaid, a certain gun, then loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against the said Hugh M'Cann feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did shoot, with intent, in so doing, thereby then feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously to maim the said Hugh M'Cann, against the form of the statute in such case made

made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

3. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said John Webb, on the day and year aforesaid, a certain gun, then loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against the said Hugh M'Cann feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did shoot, with intent, in so doing, thereby then feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously to disfigure the said Hugh M'Cann, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

4. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said John Webb, on the day and year aforesaid, a certain gun, then loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against the said Hugh M'Cann feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did shoot, with intent, in so doing, thereby then feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously to disable the said Hugh M'Cann, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

5. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present, that the said John Webb, on the day and year aforesaid, a certain gun, then loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against the said Hugh M'Cann feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did shoot, with intent, in so doing, thereby then to him the said Hugh M'Cann feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously to do some grievous bodily harm, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Lent, 1861.

Indorsement.

Hugh M'Cann.	M. C.	John Farrell.	M. C.
Hugh M'Kinney.	M. C.	Henry Farrell.	M. C.
Patrick M'Caghley.	M. C.	Murtagh M'Stravack.	M. C.

Six witnesses.

2 March 1861. *L. D.*, Clk. Crown.

True bill.

For Self and Fellows,
J. M. Caulfield, Foreman.

(No. 15.)

County of Armagh, to wit.

The jurors for Our Lady the Queen upon their oath present, that John Webb, on the 12th day of July, in the year of Our Lord 1860, a certain gun, then loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against one Patrick M'Caghley feloniously and unlawfully did shoot, with intent thereby then feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought the said Patrick M'Caghley to kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

2. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said John Webb, on the day and year aforesaid, a certain gun, then loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against the said Patrick M'Caghley feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did shoot, with intent, in so doing, him the said Patrick M'Caghley thereby then feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously to maim, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

3. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said John Webb, on the day and year aforesaid, a certain gun, then loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against the said Patrick M'Caghley feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did shoot, with intent, in so doing, him the said Patrick M'Caghley thereby then feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously to disfigure, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown, and dignity.

4. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said John Webb, on the day and year aforesaid, a certain gun then loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against the said Patrick M'Caghley feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did shoot, with intent, in so doing, him the said Patrick M'Caghley thereby then feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously to disable, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

5. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said John Webb, on the day and year aforesaid, a certain gun, then loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against the said Patrick M'Caghley feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did shoot, with intent, in so doing, to him the said Patrick M'Caghley thereby then

then feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously to do some grievous bodily harm, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Lent, 1861.

Indorsement.

Hugh M'Cann.	M. C.	John Farrell.	M. C.
Hugh M'Kinney.	M. C.	Henry Farrell.	M. C.
Patrick M'Caghley.	M. C.	Murtagh M'Stravack.	M. C.

Six witnesses.

2 March 1861. *L. D.*, Clk. Crown.

True bill.

For Self and Fellows,
J. M. Caulfield, Foreman.

(No. 16.)

County of Armagh, to wit.

THE jurors for Our Lady the Queen, upon their oath, present that John Webb, on the 12th day of July, in the year of Our Lord 1860, a certain gun, then loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against one Murtagh M'Stravack feloniously and unlawfully did shoot, with intent thereby feloniously, wilfully, and of his malice aforethought the said Murtagh M'Stravack to kill and murder, against the form of the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace of our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

2. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said John Webb, on the day and year aforesaid, a certain gun, then loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against the said Murtagh M'Stravack feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did shoot, with intent, in so doing, him, the said Murtagh M'Stravack, thereby then feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously to maim, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

3. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said John Webb, on the day and year aforesaid, a certain gun, then loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against the said Murtagh M'Stravack feloniously, unlawfully and maliciously did shoot, with intent, in so doing, him, the said Murtagh M'Stravack, thereby then feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously to disfigure, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

4. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said John Webb, on the day and year aforesaid, a certain gun, then loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against the said Murtagh M'Stravack feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously did shoot, with intent, in so doing, him, the said Murtagh M'Stravack, thereby then feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously to disable, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

5. And the jurors aforesaid, upon their oath aforesaid, do further present that the said John Webb, on the day and year aforesaid, a certain gun, then loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against the said Murtagh M'Stravack feloniously, unlawfully and maliciously did shoot, with intent, in so doing, to him, the said Murtagh M'Stravack, thereby feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously then to do some grievous bodily harm, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of Our Lady the Queen, her Crown and dignity.

Lent, 1861.

Indorsement.

Hugh M'Cann.	M. C.	John Farrell.	M. C.
Hugh M'Kinney.	M. C.	Henry M. Farrell.	M. C.
Patrick M'Caghley.	M. C.	Murtagh M'Stravack.	M. C.

Six witnesses.

2 March 1861. *L. D.*, Clk. Crown.

True bill.

For Self and Fellows,
J. M. Caulfield, Foreman.

DERRYMACASH RIOTS.

COPY of ENTRIES in CROWN BOOK of the County of *Armagh*.

Po. Se.—Guilty of manslaughter; to be imprisoned 15 calendar months from committal.—True Bill, 2; Samuel Taite, cust.
Thirty given in charge to Petit Jury.

Po. Se.—See Rule below.—True Bill; Thomas Humphry, cust.

Po. Se.—See Rule below.—True Bill; William Humphry, cust.

Information sworn; committed, 21 July 1860., by W. M. Miller, Esq.

Ind[t], that they, on 25 September 1860, at Ballynamoney, feloniously, wilfully and of malice aforethought, did kill and murder Thomas Murphy against the peace.
2d. That Samuel Tate did kill and murder said Thomas Murphy, and the others were present aiding and assisting him against the peace.
3d. That Thomas Humphry did kill and murder said Thomas Murphy, and the others were present aiding and assisting against the peace.
4th. That William Murphy committed the murder, and the others were present aiding and assisting him against the peace.
5th. That a person unknown committed the murder, and the prisoners were present aiding and assisting against the peace.

Witnesses' Names indorsed on Bill.

Charles M'Cann.	M. C.	Patrick Hennon.	
Thomas M'Gilligan.	M. C.	Catherine M'Entire.	
John Magee.	M. C.	James Hennon.	
John Heyburn.	M. C.	Murtagh M'Ilduff.	
Bernard M'Cann.	M. C.	Neal M'Carron, H. C.	
James Morrow.	M. C.	Robert J. Hannay, M.D.	M. C.
Patrick Carr.	M. C.	Ann Doran.	

5th March 1861.

Samuel Taite only put on trial by the Crown. The Attorney General addressed the jury on behalf of the Crown.

Witnesses examined by Crown.

Hamilton Rankin, surveyor.	John Henry.	Felix M'Cann.
Map and Index proved, and handed in by Crown.	Bernard M'Cann.	Elizabeth M'Cann.
Patrick Carr.	James Morrow.	James Hennon.
Thomas M'Gilligan.	Patrick Carr.	Bernard M'Cann.
John Magee.	Patrick Hennon.	Patrick Hennon.
	Catherine M'Entire.	Thomas M'Gilligan.
	Charles M'Cann.	Robert Hannay, M. D.

Crown closes their case, and Mr. Jay addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners.
Special bailiffs sworn, and jury locked up, and the Court rose until the following morning.

6th March 1861.

Witnesses examined for Prisoner.

Arthur Malcolmson.	Elizabeth Humphry.	Francis James Phelam.
Simon Hewitt.	Margaret Ann Little.	George Robinson.
Samuel Taite, senior.	Alice Thompson.	The dying declaration of Thomas Murphy, read.
Margaret Hewitt.	Alexander Monaghan.	
William Hamill.	James Steenson.	

The Solicitor General replied on the part of the Crown.
By leave of the Court (the Crown refusing to interfere), Anne Taite was examined by prisoner's counsel, after the Solicitor General's reply.
The jury found their verdict at 9 h. 50 m. P. M.

9th March 1861.

Thomas Humphry and William Humphry bound in the sum of 50 *l.* conditioned to appear before a magistrate of the county within ten days, and duly enter into recognizances themselves in 50 *l.*, and two sureties in 20 *l.* each, conditioned to appear at the ensuing assizes for this county, and take their trials for this and any other indictments preferred against them, and there attend from day to day until duly discharged according to law.

9th March

9th March 1861.

Mr. M'Mechan, on behalf of the prisoner Taite, applied to respite judgment, and for the prisoner to be let out on bail, grounded on the prisoner's affidavit filed 9th March 1861.

Motion refused.

Copy of Affidavit.

The Queen *v.* *Samuel Tate.*

I, Samuel Tait the younger, of Aughacommon, in the parish of Seagoe, in the county of Armagh, now a prisoner in the gaol of said county, make oath and say: That having been indicted for the murder of Thomas Murphy, jointly with William and Thomas Humphries, I was tried alone on Monday and Tuesday the 4th and 5th instant for said murder, before the Honourable Baron FitzGerald, and found guilty of manslaughter.

That I am entirely innocent of said charge, and of having been in any way concerned in causing, aiding, or assisting in the death of said Thomas Murphy.

That, on the evening of the 12th of July last, between the hours of five and six o'clock, as I believe, I went into my father's house, and remained there till after the occurrences had taken place which led to the death of said Thomas Murphy, as I have heard and believe, and until the disturbances that took place on that evening were entirely over.

That on my return from Derrymacash Bog, with a foal which had been grazing there, to my father's house in Aughacommon aforesaid, on said 12th of July, I saw a crowd, apparently turbulent, collected near the house of Phelim M'Cann, between Walsh's Loanen and Derrymacash Chapel.

That, fearing from their appearance that violence would take place among them, and that if I should remain on the road I would be exposed to danger, I went into my father's house, and determined to remain there during any disturbance that might take place, and till peace should be restored.

That I accordingly did so remain in said house; that while there two men came in, one soon after the other, and each snatched down and took away a gun.

That in about ten minutes afterwards I heard a report of two shots; that on hearing said two shots I was greatly alarmed and terrified; and my mind in consequence being confused. I have no distinct recollection of what subsequently took place, until the disturbance was over. But I do remember giving the same account of this transaction to Mr. Hancock, of Lurgan, who, I believe, is a Justice of the Peace of said county, and one of the Visiting Justices of this prison of Armagh where I now am, when in his course of inspecting the same he asked me about it in my cell in said prison.

That said Bog of Derrymacash is on the opposite side of the road from Mr. Forde's demesne, and is about 200 yards from my father's said house, in the direction opposite to that of Phelim M'Cann's house.

That my said father is a tenant of Lord Lurgan, and that said Mr. Hancock is the agent who receives the rents of Lord Lurgan's estate, as I am informed and believe.

That on the evening of said day after said disturbance was over, I was informed that Charles M'Cann, who had been wounded during said disturbance, was about to charge me with being the cause of his death, which it was expected would shortly take place in consequence of the wounds received by him during said disturbance, and that the police would come to arrest me in the course of the same night.

That in consequence of such information, neither I nor any of my family went to bed, but remained sitting up in my said father's house expecting the arrival of said police to arrest me.

That between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock of said night, said police did come to my said father's house and did take me prisoner, and convey me to the black hole at the police barrack, in the town of Lurgan, where I was confined during said night.

That I have been kept in confinement from said time to the present.

That I am informed, and do believe, that James Morrow, with whom I am acquainted, was a witness against me, whose name was written on the back of the bill of indictment for said murder for which I was tried; and that said James Morrow was examined before the grand jury before they found said bill of indictment, as I have been informed and do believe.

That said James Morrow was not examined against me as a witness at said trial, or tendered by the Attorney General to be cross-examined on my behalf.

That in said indictment I was charged with having committed said murder with William and Thomas Humphrey, jointly.

That said William and Thomas Humphrey have not, and as I have heard and do believe, will not be tried on said indictment at the present assizes.

That said James Morrow, as I have heard and do believe, swore in open court before said Baron FitzGerald, on the trial of William Wright, for firing at and wounding Charles M'Cann with intent to murder him, that he (said James Morrow) saw said William and Thomas Humphrey fire at said Thomas Murphy, when the wounds were inflicted upon him which caused his death; and that he, the said James Morrow, having a good opportunity of seeing the shots which were fired at said Thomas Murphy, did not see me there, and that

that I was not there, as in truth and in fact I was not, and that he heard no more shots till said Murphy and he had left the place.

That the name of John Heyburn also appears written on the back of said bill of indictment, and that he was examined before said grand jury before finding the same, as appears by the initials of their foreman attached thereto, as I have been informed and do believe.

That I am informed, and do believe, that said John Heyburn did make an information on the 18th day of July last, and swore therein that I, meaning the said John Heyburn, saw four or five men coming up at Tate's house, meaning the house of my father, and they fired at the Catholics. I know two of the men, namely, Bill Humphrey, meaning the said William Humphrey, and Tom Humphrey, meaning the said Thomas Humphrey, who fired at that time; they are both now in court, and when they fired Thomas Murphy fell on the edge of the footpath.

That the said John Heyburn was, I have heard and do believe, examined on the trial of said William Wright for wounding, jointly with me, one Charles M'Cann, and that he then swore that he saw said Murphy shot by a man who fired at him on the footpath; that he was acquainted with me, and he could not tell who the man was he saw firing said shot. That said John Heyburn was not examined on the part of the Crown at said trial, or tendered for cross-examination on my behalf. That no witnesses whose names are written on back of said bill have identified said Thomas and William Humphrey, except said Morrow and Heyburn, as deponent believes.

I therefore do humbly submit that I ought not, in justice, to have judgment pronounced against me upon the verdict found against me upon said charge, until said William and Thomas Humphrey shall have been tried thereon, and that should their trial be postponed to next assizes, I ought to be admitted to bail until said trial should take place.

his
Samuel × *Tate.*
mark.

I hereby certify that I truly read the affidavit to the marksman.

Henry King.

Sworn before me at Armagh, in the said county of Armagh, this 9th day of March 1861, on my circuit by said Samuel Tate and by said Henry King (to the truth of the certificate above written and signed by said Henry King).

F. A. FitzGerald,
Justice of Assize for the North East Circuit.

Robert Morris, Attorney.

Received, 9th March 1861,
L. D., Clerk Crown.

Crown Solicitor: 9th March 1861.

Po. Se.—Nolle prosequi by the Crown.—True Bill, 3; said Samuel Taite.

Po. Se.—Nolle prosequi.—True Bill; William Wright.

Ind^{t}, that on 12th July 1860, at Derrymacash, Samuel Taite feloniously did wound Charles M'Cann with intent feloniously to kill and murder him; and that William Wright was present aiding and assisting him to commit said felony against the peace and statute.

2d. Like, with intent to commit murder against peace and statute.

3d. That a person unknown did wound Charles M'Cann with like intent, and that Samuel Taite and William Wright were present aiding and assisting.

4th. Same as the 2d, by person unknown with intent to commit murder, and the others present aiding and assisting against peace and statute.

5th. Same as 1st, but with intent to maim, the other present aiding and assisting.

6th. Like as 5th, by person unknown with intent to maim, and the others present aiding and assisting.

7th. Same as 5th, with intent to disable him, and the others present aiding.

8th. Like by a person unknown, with like intent; the prisoners present aiding, &c.

9th. Like as 5th, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, and the other prisoners present aiding, &c., against peace and statute.

10th. Like by a person unknown, with like intent; and the prisoners aiding and assisting against the peace and statute.

Witnesses Names indorsed on Bill.

Charles M'Cann. M. C.
Elizabeth M'Cann.
John Heyburn.
John Spelman.
Bernard M'Cann.
Felix M'Cann.
Neal M'Carron, H. C.
Robert S. Hannay, M. D. M. C.

Crown

Crown Solicitor; 7 March 1861.

Po. Se.—Not Guilty.—See Rule below.—True Bill, 4; said William Wright given in charge to Petit Jury.

Po. Se.—Nolle prosequi.—True Bill; said Samuel Taite.

Ind^{d}, that W. Wright, on 12 July 1860, at Derrymacash, feloniously did wound Charles M'Cann, with intent feloniously to kill and murder him; and that Samuel Taite was present, aiding and assisting him against the peace and statute.

2d. Like, with intent to commit murder against peace and statute.

3d. Like by a person unknown, with like intent as in 1st, and that prisoners were aiding, &c.

4th. Like as 2d, by person unknown, with intent to commit murder; and that prisoners were present aiding, &c. against peace and statute.

5th. Same as 1st, with intent to maim; and that other prisoner was present aiding, &c.

6th. Like by person unknown, with like intent; and that prisoners present aiding, &c.

7th. Like as 5th, with intent to disable; and that Taite was present aiding, &c.

8th. Like by a person unknown, with like intent; and that prisoners were present aiding, &c.

9th. Like as 5th, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm; and that Samuel Taite was present aiding, &c.

10th. Like as last count by person unknown, with like intent; and prisoners aiding, &c. against peace and statute.

Witnesses Names indorsed on Bill.

Charles M'Cann. M. C.	Bernard M'Cann.
Elizabeth M'Cann.	Felix M'Cann.
John Heyburn.	Neal M'Carron.
John Spelman.	Robert Hannay, M. D. M. C.

The Attorney General addressed the jury on the part of the Crown.

Witnesses examined by Crown.

Hamilton Rankin, Surveyor.	Robert Hannay, M. D.
Map proved by the Crown, and handed in.	Charles M'Cann.
Elizabeth M'Cann.	Anne Doran.
Thomas M'Gilligan.	Neal M'Carron, H. C.
Denis Stuart.	

Crown closed; but at the request of counsel for the prisoner called the following witnesses for cross-examination:—

Bernard M'Cann, Felix M'Cann.

Mr. M'Mechan addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner.

Called no evidence.

The Solicitor General replied on part of the Crown.

William Moore Miller, R. M., examined by the jury through the Judge as to Charles M'Cann's state of mind at the time his declaration was taken.

Bound in open Court in his own recognizances in 20 *l.* to appear and take his trial on any other indictment which had been found against them at these present assizes, or at the next assizes, on getting 10 days' previous notice.

8 March 1861.

Crown Solicitor; 9 March 1861.

Po. Se.—Postponed until next Assizes.—True Bill, 5; said Samuel Taite.

Po. Se.—See Rule on No. 2.—True Bill; said Thomas Humphry.

Ind^{d}, that they on 12th July, 24th Queen, at Derrymacash, maliciously did assault and wound one Bernard M'Cann, so as to inflict on him grievous bodily harm against peace and statute.

2d. That they did maliciously wound said Bernard M'Cann against peace and statute.

3d. Like, so as to occasion to him actual bodily harm against peace and statute.

Names of Witnesses indorsed on Bill.

Bernard M'Cann. M.C.	Denis Stewart.
James M'Parland.	Felix Hennon.
James Morrow.	Robert S. Hannay, M. D.

Crown Solicitor; 9 March 1861.

Po. Se.—Postponed by the Crown until next Assizes.—True Bill, 6; said Samuel Taite.

Ind^{d}, that he on 12th July, at Derrymacash, did maliciously wound Patrick Hennon against peace and statute.

2d. Like so as to occasion actual bodily harm to said Patrick Hennon against peace and statute.

Names of Witnesses indorsed on Bill.

Patrick Hennon.	M.C.	Robert S. Hannay, M.D.	
Patrick Carr.		William Shaw, M.D.	
James Hennon.			

Crown Solicitor.

No. Bill, 7; said Thomas Humphreys.—See No. 2.

Ind^{d}, that he on 12th July, 24th of Queen, at Derrymacash, maliciously did wound James M'Parland against peace and statute.

2d. Like, and did thereby occasion to him actual bodily harm against peace and statute.

Names of Witnesses indorsed on Bill.

James M'Parland.	M.C.	Thomas M'Calligan.	M.C.
John Magee.	M.C.	John Heyburn.	M.C.
Bernard M'Cann.	M.C.	James Morrow.	M.C.
Patrick Carr.	M.C.	Patrick Hennon.	M.C.
James Hennon.	M.C.	Murta. M'Ilduff.	M.C.
Charles M'Cann.	M.C.	Elizabeth M'Cann.	M.C.
John Spelman.	M.C.	Felix M'Cann.	M.C.
Robert S. Hannay, M.D.	M.C.	Denis Stewart.	M.C.
Felix Hennon, dead.			

Crown Solicitor.

No. Bill, 8; said Thomas Humphrey.—See No. 2.

Ind^{d}, that he on 12th July at Derrymacash, maliciously did wound James Hennon, so as to inflict on him grievous bodily harm against peace and statute.

2d. That he did maliciously wound said James Hennon against peace and statute.

3d. Like, and did occasion to him actual bodily harm against peace and statute.

Names of Witnesses indorsed on Bill.

James Hennon.	M.C.	Robert S. Hannay, M.D.	M.C.

Crown Solicitor.

Po. Se.—See Rule on No. 2.—True Bill, 9; said Thomas Humphrey.

Ind^{d}, that he on 12th July, 24th Queen, at Derrymacash, maliciously did wound Bernard M'Ilduff against the peace and statute.

2d. Like, so as to occasion to him actual bodily harm against peace and statute.

3d. Like, for a common assault against the peace.

Names of Witnesses indorsed on Bill.

Bernard M'Ilduff.	M.C.	Thomas M'Calligan.	M.C.
John Magee.		John Heyburn.	
Bernard M'Cann.		James Morrow.	
Patrick Carr.		Patrick Hennon.	
James Hennon.		Murta. M'Ilduff.	
Charles M'Cann.		Elizabeth M'Cann.	
John Spelman.		Felix M'Cann.	
Robert S. Hannay, M.D.		Denis Stewart.	
Felix Hennon.		Susan Mullen.	M.C.

Crown

Crown Solicitor.

See No. 12.—Nolle prosequi entered by the Crown.—True Bill, 10; William Steenson.

See No. 12.—Postponed until next Assizes.—True Bill; Alexander Murphy the elder.

Ind^{d}, that they on 12th July, 24th Queen, did assault Terence M'Ilduff against the peace.

Names of Witnesses indorsed on Bill.

Terence M'Ilduff. M.C.	Thomas M'Gilligan.
John Magee.	John Heyburn.
Bernard M'Cann.	James Morrow.
Patrick Carr.	Patrick Hennon.
James Hennon.	Murta M'Ilduff.
Charles M'Cann.	Elizabeth M'Cann.
John Spelman.	Felix M'Cann.
Denis Stewart.	Felix Hennon.

See No. 12.—Postponed until next assizes.—True bill, 11; Robert Major.

Information sworn and b^{d} same day, Ind^{d} that he on 12th July, 24th Queen, at Derrymacash, maliciously did wound Anna Maria Carr against the peace and statute.
2d. Like, and thereby occasion to her actual bodily harm against peace and statute.

Anna Maria Carr.		Thomas Henry Gillan.	M. C.
Thomas M'Gilligan.	M. C.	John Majee.	M. C.
John Heyburn.		Bernard M'Cann.	
James Morrow.		Patrick Carr.	
Patrick Hennon.		James Hennon.	
Murta M'Ilduff.		Charles M'Cann.	M. C.
Elizabeth M'Cann.	M. C.	John Spelman.	
Felix M'Cann.		Denis Stewart.	
Felix Hennon.		Robert S. Hannay, M.D.	M. C.

Postponed by the Crown until next assizes.

True Bill, 12; said Samuel Taite.—See No. 2.
True Bill; said Thomas Humphry.—See No. 2.
True Bill; said William Wright.—See No. 2.
True Bill; said William Humphry.

Po. Se.—Guilty on both counts; six calendar months' imprisonment.—True Bill; Samuel M'Keown.

Po. Se.—Guilty on both counts; three calendar months' imprisonment.—True Bill, Edward Murphy.

Po. Se.—Guilty on both counts; six calendar months' imprisonment.—True Bill; said Robert Major.

Po. Se.—Guilty on 1st count; six weeks imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 5 *l.*, and, in default, three weeks extra imprisonment.—True Bill; said William Steenson.

Po. Se.—Not guilty. and discharged.—True Bill, 12; Richard Murphy (son of Saunders Murphy).

Po. Se.—Not guilty, and discharged.—True Bill; Edward Abraham.

See rule below.—True Bill; Cinnamon Hughes.

Po. Se.—Guilty on both counts; three calendar months' imprisonment.—True Bill; James Turkington.

Po. Se.—Not guilty, and discharged.—True Bill; Alexander Murphy (late the younger).

Po. Se.—See rule below.—True Bill; Samuel M'Aulay.

Po. Se.—See rule below.—True Bill; Edward Murray.

Po. Se.—Guilty on both counts; three calendar months' imprisonment.—True Bill; William Castles (late of Derrymacash).

Po. Se.—Guilty on both counts; three calendar months' imprisonment.—True Bill; William Castles (late of Ballinary).

Po. Se.—See rule below.—True Bill; John M'Keown.

Po. Se.—Guilty on both counts; three calendar months' imprisonment.—True Bill; Christopher Murphy.

Po. Se.—Not guilty, and discharged.—True Bill; Richard Murphy.

Po. Se.—See rule below.—True Bill; Alexander Murphy, the elder.

Po. Se.—Guilty on both counts; three calendar months' imprisonment.—True Bill; William Abraham.

Po. Se.—Guilty on 1st count; six weeks' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 5 *l.*, and, in default, three weeks extra imprisonment.—True Bill; Stevenson Turkington.

Po. Se.—Not guilty, and discharged.—True Bill; Samuel Ruddell.

Po. Se.—See rule below.—True Bill; William Patterson.

No Bill; Richard Hutchison.

Po. Se.—Guilty on both counts; three calendar months' imprisonment.—True Bill; Samuel Pickering.

Po. Se.—Guilty on both counts; six calendar months' imprisonment.—True Bill; Edward Castles.

Certificate of Bill found; sent Crown solicitor, 28 March 1861.—Not amenable.—True Bill; George Archer.

Po. Se.—See rule below.—True Bill; Joseph Haddock.

Po. Se.—Not guilty, and discharged.—True Bill; William Castles (of the Gravel Hole).

Ind^{t} that they with others on 12th July, in same year, at Derrymacash, unlawfully did assemble together and bear and have certain fire-arms, to wit, guns and pistols, with flags and symbols, the display whereof was calculated to provoke animosity between Her Majesty's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects, accompanied by persons playing music, to wit, fifes and drums, against the peace and statute.

2d Count. For a riotous and unlawful assembly at the place aforesaid, being armed with guns, pistols, &c., calculated to disturb the peace, and continued so riotously assembled for half an hour and more, against the peace.

Names of Witnesses indorsed on Bill.

Thomas M'Gilligan.	M. C.	Catherine Doone.	M. C.
Bernard M'Cann.	M. C.	George M'Conville.	M. C.
Patrick Hennon.	M. C.	Hn. M'Dowell.	M. C.
Neal M'Carron, c.	M. C.	William Turkington.	M. C.
John Spelman.	M. C.	Catherine M'Entire.	M. C.
James Morrow.	M. C.	John Heyburn.	M. C.
Thomas Henry Gillen.	M. C.	Patrick Carr.	M. C.
James M'Geown.	M. C.	Murta M'Ilduff.	M. C.
Henry Kane.	M. C.	Elizabeth M'Cann.	M. C.
Catherine Hanlon.	M. C.	James M'Parland.	M. C.
John Dennis.	M. C.	Felix Hennon	(Dead.)
John Magee.	M. C.	Terence M'Ilduff.	M. C.
James Morrow.	M. C.	Susan Mullen.	M. C.
James Hennon.	M. C.	Jos. Haughan.	M. C.
Charles M'Cann.	M. C.	Mary Moore.	M. C.
Felix M'Cann.	M. C.	Anne Dolan.	M. C.
Denis Stewart.	M. C.		

The following Prisoners only put on their Trial, viz.:

Samuel M'Keown.	William Castles, of Ballinary.
Edward Murphy.	Christopher Murphy.
Robert Major.	Richard Murphy.
William Steenson.	William Abraham.
Richard Murphy (son of Saunders).	Stephenson Turkington.
Edward Abraham.	Samuel Ruddell.
James Turkington.	Samuel Pickering.
Alexander Murphy, the younger.	Edward Castles, and
William Castles, of Derrymacash.	William Castles, of the Gravel Hole.

The Attorney General opened the case on the part of the Crown.

Witnesses examined on the part of Crown.

Neal M'Carron, h. c.	Hugh M'Dowell.	Terence M'Ilduff.
Thomas M'Gilligan.	Thomas Henry Gillen.	Mary Moore.
James Morrow.	John M'Cann.	Hamilton Rankin.
Elizabeth Spelman.	Murta M'Ilduff.	Proved map, and handed in.
Catherine Hanlon.		

The Crown closed, and not having identified Edward Abraham, Alexander Murphy, and Richard Murphy, consented to the immediate acquittal. Issue sent to the jury, and acquitted accordingly.

John Heyburn, whose name appeared on the back of the indictment, was then produced by the Crown for cross-examination.

Mr. M'Mechan addressed the jury for some of the prisoners.

9 March 1861.

Mr. Meade addressed the jury for another portion of the prisoners.
Mr. Kaye for the remainder.

Witnesses examined on part of the Prisoners.

Arthur Malcomson.	Sarah Archer.	Holt Carson.
Alexander Monaghan.	William John Taylor.	Joseph Hobbs.
James Steenson.	Richard John Evans.	Sarah M'Cabe.
William Hamill.	Maria Smith.	Mary Ann M'Keown.
Thomas Worrell.	Anne M'Cappur.	

Prisoners' case closes.
The Solicitor General replied on the part of Crown.
Verdict returned at 9 h. 45 m. P. M.

Cinnamon Hughes, Samuel M'Aulay, Edward Murray, John M'Keown, Alexander Murphy, the elder, William Patterson and James Haddock, bound in open court in 50 *l.* conditioned to appear before any resident magistrate of this county, within ten days, and duly enter into recognizances, himself in 20 *l.*, and two sureties in 10 *l.* each, conditioned to appear at next assizes for this county, and take your trial for this and any other indictment that may be preferred against you, and there attend from day to day until duly discharged according to law.

Crown Solicitor; 9 March 1861.

See rule below.—True Bill, 13; William Mercer.
See rule below.—True Bill; Alexander Monaghan.
The like.—True Bill; Joseph Robinson.
The like.—True Bill; William Hammill.
The like.—True Bill; Richard Abraham.
The like.—True Bill; Joseph Waring.
The like.—True Bill; Christopher Wilson.
The like.—True Bill; Robert M'Keown.
The like.—True Bill; Valentine Carville.
The like.—True Bill; Samuel Abraham.
The like.—True Bill; John Greene.

See No. 12.—Postponed until next assizes.—True Bill; Edward Murray.

See No. 12.—Nolle prosequi entered by the Crown.—True Bill; Stevenson Turkington.

Ind[d], that they on 12th July 1860, at Long Plains, unlawfully did meet and join in procession with fire-arms, flags and banners, calculated to provoke animosity between Her Majesty's Protestant and Roman Catholic subjects; accompanied by persons playing music, against the peace and statute.

2d. Like, omitting as to fire-arms.

3d. Like, omitting as to arms and banners, accompanied by persons playing music; viz., fifes and drums.

4th. Like, for an unlawful procession, with fire-arms, against the peace.

Witnesses' Names indorsed on Bill.

Thomas M'Gilligan.	M.C.	Mary Moore.	M.C.
John Magee.	M.C.	William Turkington.	M.C.

9 March 1861.

All the above parties, except Edward Murray and Stevenson Turkington, bound in open court in 50 *l.*, conditioned to appear before any resident magistrate for this county, within ten days, and duly enter into recognizances, self in 20 *l.*, and two sureties in 10 *l.* each, conditioned to appear and take your trial on this and any other indictment that may be preferred against you, and there to attend from day to day, until duly discharged according to law.

Crown Solicitor; 9 March 1861.

See Rule below.—True Bill; 14; John Webb.

Ind[d], that he on 12th July 1860, feloniously did shoot a certain gun loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against Hugh M'Cann, with intent to kill and murder him against the peace and statute.

2d. Like, with intent to maim himagainst peace and statute.

3d. Like, with intent to disfigure im.

4th. Like, with intent to disable him against peace and statute.
5th. Like, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm against the peace and statute.

Witnesses' Names indorsed on Bill.

Hugh M'Cann.	John Farrell.
Hugh M'Kinney.	Henry Farrell.
Patrick M'Caghley.	Murtagh M'Stravack.

Bound in open court in the sum of 50*l.*, cond^{a}. to appear before any resident magistrate of this county within ten days, and duly enter into recognizances, self in 20*l.* and two sureties in 10*l.* each, conditioned to appear at the ensuing assizes for this county, and take your trial for this and any other indictment which may be preferred against you, and there to attend from day to day until duly discharged according to law.

Crown Solicitor.

See No. 14.—True Bill, 15; said John Webb.

Ind^{d}, that he on the same day and year did feloniously shoot a certain gun loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet at and against Patrick M'Caghley, with intent to kill and murder him against peace and statute.
2d. Like, with intent to maim him against peace and statute.
3d. Like with intent to disfigure him.
4th. Like with intent to disable him against peace and statute.
5th. Like with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm against peace and statute.

Witnesses' Names indorsed on Bill.

Hugh M'Cann.	John Farrell.
Hugh M'Kinney.	Henry Farrell,
Patrick M'Caghley.	Murtagh M'Stravack.

Crown Solicitor.

See No. 14.—True Bill, 16; said John Webb.

Ind^{d}, that he on same day and year did feloniously shoot a certain gun loaded with gunpowder and one leaden bullet, at and against Murtagh M'Stravack, with intent to kill and murder him against the peace and statute.
2d. Like, with intent to maim him against peace and statute.
3d. Like, with intent to disfigure him against peace and statute.
4th. Like, with intent to disable him against peace and statute.
5th. Like, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm against peace and statute.

Witnesses' Names indorsed on Bill.

Hugh M'Cann.	John Farrell.
Hugh M'Kinney.	Henry Farrell.
Patrick M'Caghley.	Murtagh M'Stravack.

DERRYMACASH RIOTS.

COPIES of the several INFORMATIONS and DYING DECLARATIONS in relation to any of the Cases of HOMICIDE, RIOT, Illegal or Party PROCESSIONS, or other CRIMINAL OFFENCES alleged to have been committed at *Derrymacash*, in the County of *Armagh*, in the Month of July 1860; and, of ENTRIES in the CROWN BOOK in any of the said Cases as to the PROCEEDINGS at the Assizes held at *Armagh*, founded on such Informations; &c.

(*Sir William Verner.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *June* 1861.

[*Price* 7 *d.*]

316.

Under 12 *oz.*

DERRYVEAGH EVICTIONS.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 18 April 1861;—*for*,

COPY "of all REQUISITIONS, REPORTS, NOTICES, and CORRESPONDENCE from or to the Sheriff or Sub-sheriff of the County of *Donegal*, and from or to any Resident Magistrate, Officer of Constabulary, or Relieving Officer, and from or to the Chief or Under Secretary for *Ireland*, with reference to a recent EJECTMENT of the LANDS of *Derryveagh*, in that County."

(*Mr. Scully.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
14 *May* 1861.

CONTENTS.

No. 1.

Correspondence with the Chief or Under Secretary - - - p. 3

No. 2.

Constabulary Correspondence - - - - - - - - p. 11

No. 3.

Poor Law Correspondence - - - - - - - - - p. 18

— No. 1. —

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE with the Chief or Under Secretary for Ireland, with reference to a recent EJECTMENT of the LANDS of *Derryveagh*, County of *Donegal*.

The Under Secretary to *J. G. Adair*, Esq.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 2 February 1861.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith copy of a Police Report, which has been received through the Inspector General of Constabulary, relative to affording protection to your herd; also a copy of the Constabulary Code, containing the conditions on which police protection is supplied in private houses; and I am desired to state that his Excellency apprehends there must be some mistake in the case, and that it will be necessary that the men be accommodated in conformity with the regulations, and 1 *s.* per night paid for each man so long as you wish the post to be retained.

I am, &c.

John George Adair, Esq., J.P., Glenveagh, Letterkenny. (signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

COUNTY of DONEGAL.

Letterkenny, 24 January 1861.

IN reference to file 29, November 1860, I beg to state, that I have made inquiry, and have reason to apprehend that Dougald Rankin's (Mr. Adair's herd at Glenveagh) life would be in danger, should the protection of the police be withdrawn from him. I beg to annex a copy of an information sworn by Rankin on the 30th ultimo, before John Stewart, Esq., J.P., at Gartan, by which it appears he has reason to apprehend that violence would be used towards him if he had not the protection of the police.

I have only to add, that the party stationed at Mr. Adair's cottage are constantly complaining of having no firing, and informed me that Mr. Adair told them he would supply them with none, which, I think, is the very least he should do, as they are protecting his servants and property, and for which he pays nothing.

(signed) *John Corr*, 2 S. I. C.

J. Macmahon, Esq., County Inspector.

COUNTY of DONEGAL.

Glenveagh Cottage, 24 December 1861.

I BEG to state, that I and three sub-constables have been sent here for the protection of Mr. Adair's property and servants. Since we came here we have endured great hardship, cutting timber for fuel, and we are allowed none. I spoke to Mr. Adair on the 20th instant to provide us with fuel and light, which he declined to give us. He has also refused to allow us to cut timber. It is, therefore, impossible for us to do without fire; have to patrol the mountains during the day, and return at night to a damp cold house, with our clothing wet, ourselves fatigued from cold and want of food, having no fire to cook our victuals or dry our clothing. Under these circumstances, I hope the county inspector will call on Mr. Adair to provide us with fuel and light agreeable to section 1031 of the Code, or have our grievances redressed.

(signed) *James M'Lain*, Constable.

(Submitted.)

J. Macmahon, Esq. *John Corr*, 26 December 1860.

Letterkenny, 28 December 1860.

RETURNED to the Sub Inspector for report. With reference to file above quoted, in the event of the party being withdrawn from Glenveagh Lodge, do you consider Dugald Rankin, Mr. Adair's present manager, would be in danger?

Sub Inspector Corr. (signed) *J. Macmahon*, C.I.

INFORMATION.

Petty Sessions, District of Church Hill,
County of Donegal.

THE information of Dugald Rankin, of Glenveigh, who saith on oath, that I am shepherd to John G. Adair, Esq., at Glenveigh, and employed taking care of his sheep. I knew the late James Murray; he was caretaker for Mr. Adair, at Glenveigh; he was found murdered in the mountains on the 15th day of November last. I gave evidence touching his murder, and lodged informations against certain parties, whom I believed to be concerned in his murder. For doing this, I believe my life is in danger. I have been told by respectable persons to leave the employment of Mr. Adair, and go home, or I would lose my life, or words to that effect. I have, therefore, reason to believe my life to be in danger.

Taken before me this 30th day of December 1860, at Loughveigh, in the said county.

(signed) *John Stewart*, J. P.

(Copy.)
(signed) *R. Pearson*,
Clerk of Petty Sessions.

POLICE PROTECTION.

Conditions.

WHEN persons receive such protection, they will be required to provide the men with lodging, bedding, and fuel, and to pay for each man a sum not exceeding 1 *s.* per night, unless otherwise directed by Government. Men employed at this duty will be subject to the officer of the district in which they are placed, and to all the regulations of the force.

J. G. Adair, Esq., to the Under Secretary.

Sir, Bellegrove, Ballybrittas, 8 February 1861.

YOUR communication of the 2d has been forwarded to me here, together with copies constabulary reports. In reply, I beg to state, for the information of his Excellency, that from the first I have directed the men stationed at Glenveagh Lodge to be supplied with the same fuel as my own servants; I can get no better within eight miles. I have not prevented them cutting wood, as may be seen from the great number of trees cut. The murder of my steward has been followed by a series of outrages. The Rev. Mr. Maturin's offices, with whom I was a guest, were burned down; upward of 100 of my sheep have been maliciously made away with; and inasmuch as I am now having ejectments served on the inhabitants of the district in which these crimes have been committed, I have the fullest conviction that still further crimes will be perpetrated, if not guarded against.

The affidavit of Dugald Rankin, my shepherd, a Crown witness, you have before you. I am prepared to make a similar one from my own information. Under these circumstances, I think I am entitled to demand from the Government protection for the lives of my servant and my property.

I refuse to pay for the police required for this duty. I leave to the Government the responsibility of withdrawing that protection; and this distinct declaration, that I am prepared to make oath, that I believe that, over a district of 90 square miles, my property, neither I nor any servant of mine could stand unarmed without the certainty of injury, and no property unguarded without the certainty of destruction, and that this is the general opinion of those best informed in the district.

This state of things has not been brought about by any act of mine, no tenant having been ever evicted by me; no mountain commonage taken from the people.

I desire to add, that in the steps I am now taking I shall be a large pecuniary loser, fully 200 *l.* per annum for several years, as the lands from which these people are evicted must remain waste.

That in the increased number and wages of my servants, consequent on this state of things, I am a loser to an equal extent.

That these crimes have prevented my letting my mountain property, for which,

to

to a large extent, parties were actually in treaty; and I am compelled to pay income tax for this.

The course I have taken is dictated solely by a sense of duty. I incur personal risk, pecuniary loss, and popular odium.

I must leave it to the Government and the public to consider whether this state of things is creditable, and whether I am to be compelled to go back to the first stage of society, to defend my own property and life by my own armed retainers.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary,
the Castle.

(signed) *John G. Adair.*

The Under Secretary to *J. G. Adair*, Esq.

Dublin Castle, 12 February 1861.

Sir,

Having laid before the Lord Lieutenant your letter of the 8th instant, relating to the protection to your herd, I am directed to observe, that while his Excellency does not question your perfect right to dispose of your property, and the tenants which occupy it, in such way as you may be authorised by law to do, his Excellency nevertheless feels it his duty to call your attention to the very serious responsibility which will attach to so extensive an operation as you appear to contemplate, by the simultaneous eviction of 50 families from their buildings, and to the results which may arise from its being carried into effect.

In regard to the police protection party now in your Lodge at Glenveagh for the safety of Dugald Rankin, the herd, I am directed to state, that, as a Crown witness, his Excellency is prepared to direct his support in the nearest constabulary barrack; and that as it is for your own service alone that he remains in the lodge, his Excellency trusts you will feel that there is no ground for exempting you from the payment of the established quota of the expense.

I am, &c.

John G. Adair, Esq.
Bellegrove, Ballytrittas.

(signed) *Thomas A. Larcom.*

Report from *J. Considine*, Esq., R.M.

Londonderry, 14 February 1861.

I beg to submit the annexed file of papers for instructions (Glenveagh being outside my district), respecting which, and in reply, I have written to Sub-Inspector Corr this day.

(signed) *J. Considine*, R.M.

County of Donegal.

Letterkenny, 11 February 1861.

I have to inform you that Mr. Adair is to serve ejectments on all the Derryveagh tenants, say about 50 families, some day this or next week; and as there may be a serious breach of the peace on the occasion, may I request to know if you would attend by getting due notice of the day; in the absence of Mr. Dillon; I can have 40 men for this duty, or more if you think it necessary. I beg to forward you a copy of an information lodged by Mr. Adair before the Inspector General on this subject.

(sgned) *John Corr*,
2 S. I. C.

J. Considine, Esq., R.M.

P. S.—Please let me hear from you in reply to this communication as soon as possible.

County of Donegal to wit.

John J. Adair, of Glenveagh, in the county of Donegal, Esquire, came before me, Henry Walker Thompson, Esq., Assistant Inspector General of Constabulary, and a justice of the peace for Ireland, and made oath as follows: that informant is about to serve occupiers on the Derryveagh Estate, in the county of Donegal, with ejectments, and that he believes

believes the life of the bailiff who will be employed to serve same will be in danger if he is not protected or accompanied by a party of police, and that such notices will be served during the present week.

Sworn before me, this 4th day of February, in the year 1861, at the Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle.

(signed) *H. W. Thompson,*
J. P. for Ireland at large.

(signed) *John G. Adair.*

REPORT from *J. Considine*, Esq., R. M.

Londonderry, 16 February 1861.

I BEG to state, I attended with Sub-Inspector Corr and party of the constabulary at Glenveagh on yesterday, the 15th instant, agreeably with the annexed requisition and instructions. The ejectment copies were served by Mr. Adair's gamekeeper, Kerr, without the least hindrance being offered by the tenantry.

(signed) *Jas. Considine*, R. M.

J. G. Adair, Esq., to the Under Secretary.

Sir,

I AM in receipt of yours of the 12th instant, and beg to state, for the information of his Excellency, that I was informed and understood the police were placed at Glenveagh, in consequence of the murder of my manager, the destruction of my sheep, and the attempt to burn out myself, for the protection of the remaining servants and property, under the circumstances a duty, as it seems to me, of Government.

Dugald Rankin, my herd, can perhaps be seduced or compelled to leave his duties and my service, and to remain at the nearest police station five and a half miles away; but whether this course would be creditable or expedient, it is for you to consider.

Should Government fail in their duty to protect my property and the lives of my servants, warned as they are, I must only take all the steps in my power to do so; but I must decline to pay Government for that duty, and I leave to them the responsibility of withdrawing a legitimate protection.

I beg you will convey to his Excellency, that it is with the deepest pain and regret I have most reluctantly come to the resolution to evict the people of Derryveagh, a resolution which I some time ago communicated to you.

It is one involving great risk, suffering, odium, and loss, and which I would most gladly relinquish, could I have any guarantee or hope from Government or the legitimate authorities for the protection of my life, my servants, or my property; but I must recall to his Excellency's memory, that, in addition to the crimes above enumerated, a previous proprietor of my estate (Mr. Marshall), was a few years ago murdered; that I was myself attacked by an armed party on the very spot where my manager was murdered; that upwards of 600 of my sheep have been destroyed; and that in not one single instance have the perpetrators been brought to justice, or their guilty intentions frustrated by the action of Government.

I have not evicted a tenant; I have taken no mountain commonage from the people; and I have not heard one single complaint against me as a landlord. I cannot suppose that his Excellency would advise that I should subject myself, my servants, or my property, to a repetition of these crimes, by leaving things as they are: he would surely not suggest that I should abandon my property to these people.

Law establishes the principle, in cases of malicious injury to property, that the district be made responsible; does the addition of murder do away with the responsibility?

I request you will assure his Excellency that I would with heartfelt pleasure abandon my intention of evicting these people could the Government suggest to me

me any other means of safety for myself or my servants, or could they assure me of that protection which I believe it is their first duty to afford, and which hitherto they have so entirely failed in doing—failed with such sad consequences. But in the absence of this, I cannot hesitate to do at any risk and cost what their failure and the state of the country makes my duty to myself and to society.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John G. Adair.*

Bellegrove, Ballybrittas, 16 February 1861.

THE Under Secretary to *J. G. Adair*, Esq.

Dublin Castle, 18 February 1861.

Sir,

REFERRING to your letter of the 16th instant, relating to the protection required for your servants and property at Glenveigh, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you, that your communication has been forwarded to Mr. Dillon, R. M., with instructions that it may be laid before the magistrates at Church-hill, requesting their consideration of the number of men the state of the district may require for its protection, and the district on which they recommend that the charge should be levied.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

John G. Adair, Esq.,
Bellegrove, Ballybrittas.

T. A. Dillon, Esq., R. M., to the Under Secretary.

County of Donegal,
Letterkenny, 17 March 1861.

I HAVE heard that Mr. Adair has intimated to the sub-sheriff of this county that he purposes putting out, some time within the next 10 days, about 50 families from out of the lands of Derryveagh, near where James Murray was murdered, and that the sheriff intends calling upon me and a very large force of police to protect him while evicting those people, and giving Mr. Adair possession: I have also been informed that all the houses on the lands in question are to be thrown down by the sheriff and his assistants.

May I beg to be informed if it is my duty, and that of the police, to stand by and give protection whilst the houses are being levelled.

To the Under Secretary,
Dublin Castle.

(signed) *Theobald A. Dillon*, R. M.

T. A. Dillon, Esq., R. M., to the Under Secretary.

County of Donegal,
Letterkenny, 23 March 1861.

IN returning the annexed file, I have to report, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, that I attended the assizes at Lifford, and met there the different magistrates who were the owners of property adjoining the Glenveagh district. I also attended the Church-hill petty sessions on the 14th instant: I there met Mr. Stewart, J. P., and Mr. Chambers, J. P., and we agreed that I should write and name a day to the different proprietors to meet at Letterkenny on this day. I also wrote a letter to Mr. Adair, J. P., and a circular to the different magistrates, copies of which I send; also copy of the resolutions passed by them, to which Mr. Adair has protested; he denied in the strongest manner that he ever asked for an extra force of police, and that he looks to the Government for the protection of the lives of his servants, and that he considers it is the duty of the Government

Government to protect his property also without his paying for it; in fact he was very stiff, and hinted that if he did not get the protection so required, that the case would be brought before Parliament. The county inspector and sub-inspector attended the meeting; the former satisfactorily replied to any questions as to the police force put to him by the magistrates.

(signed) *Theobald A. Dillon*, R.M.

The Under Secretary, &c. &c. &c.,
Castle, Dublin.

Letterkenny, 15 March 1861.

Sir,

YOUR official communication to the Under Secretary, dated 16th ultimo, has, by his Excellency's order, been sent to me to lay before the Church-hill magistrates, for the purpose of ascertaining their opinion as to the number of police the state of the Glenveagh locality may require for the protection of your property and the lives of your servants, and the district on which they recommend that the expense or charge thus incurred should be levied. Having attended the Church-hill petty sessions on yesterday, and met there Mr. Stewart and Mr. Chambers, justices of the peace, they requested that I should write to the different landlords who had property adjoining or near your locality, requesting their attendance at the court-house at Letterkenny, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the 23d instant, for the purpose of considering and replying to the communication from Government on this subject, which I shall then lay before them. I give you this early intimation, in order that, should you deem fit, you may be pleased to attend this meeting; and am,

Sir, &c.

John G. Adair, Esq.,
Bellegrove, Ballybrittas.

(signed) *T. A. Dillon*, R.M.

Letterkenny, 15 March 1861.

Sir,

AN application having been made by Mr. Adair to the Lord Lieutenant for police protection of his Glenveagh property, and the lives of his servants living there, that application has been sent me through the Under Secretary, for the purpose of laying it before the Church-hill magistrates, to ascertain their view of the number of police the state of that district may require for its protection, and the district on which they recommend that the charge be levied. I attended accordingly at the petty sessions at Church-hill on yesterday, and there met Mr. Stewart of Gartan, and Mr. Chambers of Forhall, justices of the peace, and laid the Government file before them, when they agreed that I should write to the different landlords who have property in the Glenveagh locality, requesting their attendance at the court-house at Letterkenny, at 12 o'clock, on Saturday, the 23d instant, for the purpose of considering and replying to the communication from Government, which I shall then place before them. I give you this early intimation, in order that, should you deem fit, you may be pleased to attend the meeting.

I am, &c.

Colonel Humfrey.

(signed) *T. A. Dillon*, R.M.

W. Fenwick, J.P.	J. Stewart, J.P.
Chas. Stewart, J.P.	G. S. Fenton, J.P.
A. Hastings, J.P.	J. Chambers, J.P.

Letterkenny, 23 March 1861.

WE, the undersigned magistrates usually attending the petty sessions of Church-hill, or having property in the district,—

Having met this day at Letterkenny, to consider a correspondence between John George Adair, Esq., and Government, with reference to the necessity of protecting force for himself and servants at Glenveagh, and reference being made to us for allocating the expense on some portion of the district, we have to report our opinion; viz., we consider the number of police now stationed at Glenveagh may be so strengthened from other stations as to be ample for all purposes of protection; and as the outrages complained of have, in our opinion, arisen from causes unconnected with any matter having relation to the adjoining estates (hitherto and now in a state of perfect tranquillity), we consider that the expense of any extra police, if the necessity should arise, should be levied off the Poor Law electoral district of Gartan, comprising the Derryveagh and Gartan property, or the county at large; and, for the causes above stated, we are of opinion that it would be an act of the greatest injustice to levy any part of such expense off any other property in the district.

(signed) *William Fenwick*, Chairman.
B. J. Humfrey, J.P.
Chas. Stewart, J.P.
A. Hastings, J.P.
John Stewart, J.P.
G. Spence Fenton, J.P.
John Chambers, J.P.

Letterkenny, 23 March 1861.

I PROTEST against the foregoing resolution, unanswered, as some of the facts stated are not correct, as a reference to the county inspector will prove.

William Fenwick, Chairman. (signed) *John G. Adair*, J.P.

S. J. Crookshank, Esq., to the Under Secretary.

Sir, Donegal, 2 April 1861.

I AM advised that should I attend Mr. Adair's evictions without a very large force it will certainly lead to riot, and perhaps loss of life. I had forwarded to the county inspector a requisition for 200 of the constabulary, but from a communication received from him yesterday, I find he can only provide 150 men.

On talking over this matter with some of the magistrates, they are of opinion I should apply for military, and I am certain the attendance of 30 soldiers will have a good effect, and enable me to execute the habere without a breach of the peace. I have therefore to request that one officer and 30 rank and file be ordered to meet me at Lough Barrow, on Monday, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock, in aid of the civil power. If the party leave Dublin by rail on Friday morning they will reach Strabane at 4 o'clock, wait there that night, march next day to Letterkenny, a distance of 14 Irish miles, rest there Sunday, and meet me and the constabulary early on Monday. As it is likely the force will be employed Monday and Tuesday, and part of Wednesday, I would suggest for your consideration the prudence, if not necessity, of the soldiers being provided with tents, as it will be impossible in a mountain country such as Glenveagh to get for them accommodation for the night; and after remaining some time under arms they could not march back to Letterkenny, nearly 10 Irish miles, and return the next day.

I have to request your immediate and particular attention to this matter, as the eviction of so many persons will cause much and serious excitement.

Please let me hear from you in reply by return of post. Direct, Post-office, Donegal, and after to-morrow evening to Lifford, Strabane.

I remain, &c.

Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B. (signed) *Samuel John Crookshank*,
&c. &c. &c. Under Sheriff, County Donegal.

The Under Secretary to *S. J. Crookshank*, Esq.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 3 April 1861.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, relative to the force required to preserve the public peace, while executing writs of habere on the property of Mr. Adair; and I am desired to acquaint you that steps will be taken to bring together the full number of constabulary (200) which you have called for.

There would, however, be considerable difficulty in moving troops, without tents, &c., and his Excellency prefers the employment of constabulary on the occasion referred to.

I am, &c.

Samuel J. Crookshank, Esq., (signed) *Thomas A. Larcom.*
Under Sheriff, Donegal.

T. A. Dillon, Esq., R.M., to the Under Secretary.

County of Donegal, Letterkenny,
11 April 1861.

I HAVE to report, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, that I attended the sheriff with 200 men of the constabulary, under the command of Sub-Inspectors Henry Corr and Griffen, and we proceeded to Lough Barrow and the lands of

Derryveagh, the property of John G. Adair, Esq., when the sheriff commenced executing the habere. On the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant, there were 47 families, comprising 244 persons, evicted. There was no breach of the peace, and the people conducted themselves calmly and quietly, and witnessed the most of their houses levelled. Four families were readmitted as tenants until the 1st November next, and six were readmitted as caretakers. Some are about to emigrate, but the most of them say they will go into the workhouse.

(signed) *Theob. A. Dillon*, R.M.

The Under Secretary, Castle, Dublin.

S. J. Crookshank, Esq., to the Under Secretary.

Sir, Lifford, 23 April 1861.

In reply to your communication of 20th instant, I have to state that I did not retain copies of the requisitions forwarded to me for the attendance of military and constabulary on the Derryveagh evictions, but beg with great respect to refer to my original requisitions to you and the county inspector of constabulary, which are, no doubt, filed in your respective offices. The only document or notice I received was the writ of habere, which was delivered to me on the 19th of March, and was returnable on the 20th of April instant.

For the information of Government I send the following statement of the facts of the case, as far as I was officially engaged in the business.

After I received the writ, I forwarded to the county inspector a requisition for the attendance of three officers and 150 of the constabulary at Lough Barrow on the 8th of April instant, and by the following post I received a reply from him, informing me the force I required would meet me at the time and place mentioned in my requisition. Acting on the advice of the local magistrates of the county, I forwarded a second requisition to the county inspector to augment the number to 200 men, to which he replied that in consequence of a great number of his men being engaged on the census, he could not give me the number I required, and advised an application to Government.

I subsequently had an interview with several local magistrates, to whom I stated what had taken place, and asked their advice, when, taking into consideration the peculiar circumstances of the case, the number of persons to be evicted, and the excitement likely to be attendant thereon, they advised me, as a matter of prudence, to apply for military; and, accordingly, I did apply, through you, for the attendance of one officer and 30 rank and file. In your reply you stated you had laid my letter before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, who, taking into consideration the difficulty (I would say, the impossibility) of getting accommodation for the force in so very remote and mountainous a district, recommended the duty being performed by the constabulary; and that an order was issued for the number I required. On the 8th of April three officers and 200 of the constabulary met me at Lough Barrow and remained with me that day, as also on the 9th and 10th of April, during which period I was occupied in the several evictions, which I am happy to say were executed without a breach of the peace or any appearance of riot or disturbance whatever.

I remain, &c.

(signed) *Sam. Jno. Crookshank*,
Under Sheriff, County Donegal.

Sir Thomas Larcom, K.C.B.
&c. &c. &c.
Dublin Castle.

Chief Secretary's Office, Dublin Castle,
10 May 1861.

— No. 2. —

COPY of REQUISITIONS, REPORTS, NOTICES, and CORRESPONDENCE, with reference to a recent EJECTMENT of the LANDS of *Derryveagh*, in the County of *Donegal*.

1.—Copy of Information of Mr. *Adair*.

County of Donegal to Wit.

JOHN G. ADAIR, of Glenveagh, in the county of Donegal, Esq., came before me, Henry Walker Thompson, Esq., Assistant Inspector General of Constabulary, and a justice of the peace for Ireland, and made oath as follows: That informant is about to serve occupiers on the Derryveagh estate, in the county of Donegal, with ejectments, and that he believes the life of the bailiff who will be employed to serve same will be in danger if he is not protected or accompanied by a party of police, and that such notices will be served during the present week.

Sworn before me this 4th day of February, in the year 1861, at the Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle.

(signed) *H. W. Thompson*,
J. P. for Ireland at large.

2.—The Inspector General to the County Inspector.

(Immediate.)

Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
4 February 1861.

THE annexed information having been made by Mr. Adair, of Glenveagh, the county inspector will direct such protection to be given to the bailiffs who serve the ejectments as may be required.

(signed) *H. J. Brownrigg*.

3.—The County Inspector to Sub-Inspector *Corr*.

Letterkenny, 8 February 1861.

TRANSMITTED for the information and guidance of Sub-Inspector Corr, who will be pleased to attend Mr. Adair's bailiffs with the disposable force of his district, while engaged in serving the ejectments referred to, previously reporting to the resident magistrate the day this duty is to be performed, and the arrangements he has made, and respectfully requesting his attendance.

(signed) *T. Macmahon*.

4.—The Sub-Inspector to Captain *Considine*, Resident Magistrate.

Letterkenny, 11 February 1861.

I HAVE to inform you that Mr. Adair is to serve ejectments on all the Derryveagh tenants (say about 50 families) some day this or next week, and, as there may be a serious breach of the peace on the occasion, may I request to know if you would attend, by getting due notice of the day, in the absence of Mr. Dillon. I can have 40 men for this duty, or more if you think it necessary. I beg to forward you a copy of an information lodged by Mr. Adair before the Inspector General.

(signed) *John Corr*, S. I.

5.—The Sub-Inspector, to Captain *Considine*, Resident Magistrate.

Letterkenny, 14 February 1861.

As Mr. Adair's man requires the protection of the constabulary, on Saturday next, while serving notices to quit on all the tenants at Derryveagh, on which I have already communicated with you; may I therefore request your attendance on the occasion, as it is probable some breach of the peace may occur, through the excitement of so many families being about to be evicted. I will attend at eight o'clock a. m. on Saturday, with 40 men, and shall expect your reply.

(signed) *John Corr*, S. I.

6.—Sub-Inspector to Inspector General.

Letterkenny, 17 February 1861.

I HAVE to report, that on yesterday I proceeded to the above-named lands (Derryveagh) with a force of 42 men of the constabulary, and protected Mr. Adair's man while serving about 46 families with ejectment processes, which he succeeded in doing, without the slightest opposition. Mr. Considine, R. M., was also in attendance.

(signed) *John Corr*, S. I.

7.—Constable *M'Lain* to Sub-Inspector.

Glenveagh Cottage, 17 February 1861.

I HAVE to state that Mr. Adair has caused 46 of his tenants to be served with ejectment summonses, from the Court of Common Pleas, on the Derryveagh estate. I understand that those tenants will be evicted in the course of three weeks, if no defence is taken by them against the complaint. I am of opinion that when those tenants are evicted, that they will be driven to desperation against Mr. Adair, and his property, and his Scotch servants. I believe that all have paid their rent up to November last, except one or two; a number of those tenants are in poor circumstances, as some of them are old, and unfit to emigrate to a foreign land; other families are young, and unfit to earn a living by labour. Under these circumstances, I consider the only course open to them is to enter the workhouse as paupers.

(signed) *James M'Lain*, Constable.

8.—Sub-Inspector to Inspector General (forwarding the preceding).

Letterkenny, 19 February 1861.

I BEG to submit this communication, in order that the Inspector General may know how matters stand between Mr. Adair and his tenants at Derryveagh.

(signed) *John Corr*, S. I.

9.—Under Sheriff to County Inspector.

Dear Sir, Lifford, 28 March 1861.

I HAVE received the writ of habere, issued by Mr. Adair against his tenants, the execution of which will, in my opinion, lead to very unpleasant work.

I had a long conversation on Saturday with General Larcom, who is aware of the business; and he directed the attendance of Mr. Dillon, R. M. I have therefore to request that you will order three officers and 150 of the constabulary to meet me at Loughbarrow on Monday morning, the 8th of April next, at 11 o'clock a. m., to proceed with me thence, in aid of the civil power. The force will likely be required on Monday, Tuesday, and part of Wednesday, and should be prepared accordingly. I hope to be in Letterkenny on the 7th of April, and would like to see

see you. I hope Mr. Dillon will be there also on same day, as I have written to request he will meet me there. I have fixed Loughbarrow the place of meeting on the suggestion of Mr. Corr, who is well acquainted with the locality.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *S. J. Crookshank.*

10.—County Inspector to Inspector General (forwarding the preceding).

Letterkenny, 29 March 1861.

I BEG to submit the attached requisition from the under sheriff of the county, requiring a force of three officers and 150 men to meet him at Loughbarrow on the 8th of April, to protect him while executing an habere, &c. As the 8th of April is fixed for collecting the census returns, to assemble so large a force, and to prevent that duty from being interrupted, I fear I shall have to draw men from nearly every station in the county.

(signed) *T. Macmahon.*

11.—Inspector General to the Government (forwarding preceding).

SUBMITTED.

(signed) *H. J. Brownrigg.*

12.—Minute of Government to Inspector General.

30 March 1861.

(Immediate.)

UNDER these circumstances the 8th is a peculiarly inconvenient day for the protection of the sheriff. I have written to Mr. Dillon, R. M., and perhaps if it is represented to the sheriff, he will be able to postpone the day.

T. A. L.

13.—Inspector General to County Inspector (forwarding preceding).

Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
30 March 1861.

ADVERTING to the Minute of Government on the annexed file, the county inspector is requested to communicate with the sheriff, and, if possible, postpone the day for executing the habere.

(signed) *H. J. Brownrigg.*

14.—Under Sheriff to County Inspector.

Lifford, 30 March 1861.

My dear Sir,

I HAVE had a conversation with several of the magistrates of the county relative to Mr. Adair's habere, the execution of which, I greatly fear, is likely to cause much excitement. I think it is my duty to prevent, by every means in my power, anything like a breach of the peace taking place during the evictions, and which can only be accomplished by having on the ground such a force as must keep down all excitement and prevent trouble; and for this purpose it will be prudent to increase the number of constabulary ordered on this duty from 150 to 200 men, and beg you will make arrangements for having that number (200) to meet me on the 8th of April. In my opinion prevention is always the best cure, and by having a large and overpowering force, I trust we will be able to perform the duty without anything unpleasant taking place. Please direct your reply to me to Donegal, where I hope to be on Monday or Tuesday next.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Samuel J. Crookshank.*

15.—Under Sheriff to County Inspector.

My dear Sir, Lifford, 31 March 1861.

I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of your communication forwarded to me by an express. In reply, I would indeed be most happy to meet your convenience, and postpone the execution of Mr. Adair's habere until after the 22d instant; but, unfortunately, the writ will be out of date on the 20th instant, which prevents my putting off the business; added to this, Mr. Adair presses me to have the writ put into force with as little delay as possible.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *S. J. Crookshank.*

16.—Under Sheriff to County Inspector.

Dear Sir, Letterkenny, 1 April 1861.

I RECEIVED yours of yesterday this morning in Stranorlar, and came on here in hopes of meeting you, but was disappointed to find you absent. I am strongly advised not to attempt the execution under a force of 200 men of the constabulary, and, as you cannot, under existing circumstances, give me that number of the local constabulary of the county, I must beg that you will without delay apply to the Inspector General to send down 50 of the constabulary from Dublin, so as to meet the constabulary of the county on the 8th instant, agreeably to my requisition to you. This can easily be done if the men leave Dublin by rail on Friday next. They will arrive at Strabane, same day, at 4 o'clock p.m., remain there that night, and reach Letterkenny the following day; rest in Letterkenny on Sunday, and proceed to Loughbarrow early on Monday. May I request your particular and immediate attention to this matter, as I fear the execution of the habere will lead to great excitement and trouble.

Yours, &c.
(signed) *Sam. J. Crookshank.*

17.—County Inspector to Inspector General (forwarding the two preceding).

(Immediate.)

Letterkenny, 2 April 1861.

ON receipt of the foregoing (Inspector General's) Minute of 30th March, I lost no time in communicating to the sub sheriff at Lifford the Minutes of the Government and the Inspector General, at the same time requesting he would be good enough to postpone the execution of the habere until the 22d instant, when the census duty would be completed; and in reply, I received the attached letter of the 31st ultimo. Again, I wrote to him to Stranorlar, where I knew he would be next day, begging a postponement to any day after the 8th instant, otherwise I feared, under the circumstances, the Government would have to place military at his disposal, as it would be difficult to assemble 200 constabulary for three days, &c.; when he came in here, during my absence on duty, and left for me the attached letter of yesterday's day. I send herewith a return exhibiting the force of the county, and how employed. I can calculate on having 150 men available without interrupting the census duty, and leaving the men so engaged for any emergency that may arise in their respective sub-districts. Considering the distance, three days at Derryveagh, on the part of the men there engaged, will involve nearly a week's absence from quarters; about 50 men only can be accommodated at Church-hill and the neighbouring barracks, and the remainder of the force will have to come in here each night, a distance from the scene of about 15 miles. I do not entirely share in the sheriff's apprehensions as to resistance, but of course in all cases of this kind, precautionary measures are advisable; and I should say that one day ought to be sufficient for executing the habere, unless delay is occasioned by prostrating houses.

(signed) *T. Macmahon.*

18.—Inspector General to Government.

SUBMITTED.

3 April 1861. (signed) *H. J. Brownrigg.*

19.—Minute of Government to Inspector General.

3 April 1861.

IT will be advisable to supply the full 200 by drafts from the reserve or other counties.

(signed) *T. A. L.*

20.—Inspector General to County Inspector.

(Immediate.) 3 April 1861.

THE county inspector will send two officers, three head constables, and 160 constables and sub-constables.

(signed) *H. J. Brownrigg.*

(Office.) 3 April 1861.

Direct the county inspector of Roscommon to send one head constable and 20 constables and sub-constables to Letterkenny.

Direct the county inspector of Leitrim to send one head constable and 17 constables and sub-constables to Letterkenny.

The above detachments should arrive at Letterkenny on the 7th instant.

(signed) *H. J. Brownrigg.*

21.—Sub-Inspector *Henry* to County Inspector.

Letterkenny, 11 April 1861.

I BEG to report, that in compliance with your order, I proceeded, on the 8th, 9th, and 10th instant, in command of a force of one sub-inspector and 200 men, accompanied by T. A. Dillon, Esq., R. M., to Loughbarrow and Derryveagh, to protect Mr. Crookshank, the sub-sheriff, while executing a writ of habere on the property of Mr. Adair. There were 47 families, comprising 244 persons, evicted. Many of their houses were levelled; there was no breach of the peace; the possession was quietly given up.

I have much pleasure in being able to report, that the conduct of the men under my command was excellent, and that they performed this onerous duty with steadiness and alacrity. The detachments from Roscommon and Leitrim respectively, under head-constables Vaughan and Moore, together with a portion of this county force (who were obliged to return to Letterkenny each night, there being no accommodation for them in the county), were dispensed with by the sheriff on the third day, and they left on that morning for their respective quarters.

(signed) *William Henry.*

22.—County Inspector to Inspector General.

Letterkenny, 11 April 1861.

Submitted.—THE sheriff called on me to express his sense of the exemplary conduct and efficiency of both officers and men while engaged with him on this arduous and harassing duty; he requested me to convey to the Inspector General his approbation in strong terms.

I send the "Londonderry Standard," which contains the first account of the evictions that has yet appeared.

(signed) *T. Macmahon.*

23.—Sub-Inspector *Corr* to *T. A. Dillon*, Esq., R. M.

Letterkenny, 3 April 1861.

I HAVE to report that Grierson, Mr. Adair's manager, called here to-day, demanding an escort to protect ten men on Saturday next, from Kilmacrenan to Glenveagh Lodge, which he is to bring from another county, to level all the houses at Derryveagh. Those men will certainly cause great excitement in the county, and a serious breach of the peace may take place. Under the circumstances, may I request that you will be pleased to attend here on that day. Grierson will be here on Friday next, to swear an information that the lives of those persons will be in danger if not protected by a large force.

(signed) *John Corr*, S. I.

24.—Sub-Inspector *Corr* to Inspector General.

(Immediate.) Letterkenny, 3 April 1861.

I HAVE to report that Grierson, Mr. Adair's manager, called upon me to-day, to give protection to 10 men on Saturday next, from Kilmacrenan to Glenveagh Lodge, a distance of about 12 miles; those men he is bringing from another county, for the purpose of levelling all the houses at Derryveagh on the 8th instant; and as their appearance will, I am sure, cause great excitement in the county, and perhaps a serious breach of the peace, under the circumstances, I wrote a communication to Mr. Dillon, R. M., a copy of which I attach, requesting his attendance here on that day.

(signed) *John Corr*, S. I.

25.—Inspector General to Government (forwarding preceding).

4 April 1861.

SUBMITTED for instructions.

(signed) *H. J. Brownrigg.*

26.—Minute of Government to Inspector General.

4 April 1861.

As an information is to be lodged before the magistrate, he will act in the exercise of his own discretion, under the existing circumstances, at the time.

(signed) *T. A. L.*

27.—Inspector General to County Inspector.

4 April 1861.

SENT to the County Inspector.

(signed) *H. J. Brownrigg.*

28.—*T. A. Dillon*, Esq., R. M., to Sub Inspector *Corr*.

Donegal, 4 April 1861.

IN reply to your communication of yesterday's date, I have to inform you that I will not be a party to affording those men protection on Saturday, for the following reasons:—The county will be sufficiently excited on Monday, without augmenting it by any previous proceedings; and the force going on Monday will be ample protection, and they can accompany them and let them remain safely at Letterkenny, and it will save the necessity of protection at the Lodge on Saturday night and Sunday. However, should any other magistrate differ in opinion from me, of course he can act otherwise. I shall be at Letterkenny on Friday evening.

(signed) *Theobald A. Dillon*, R. M.

29.—Sub-Inspector *Corr* to Inspector General.

Letterkenny, 11 April 1861.

THE men referred to came in here under escort from Derryveagh on last night, and left early this morning for Strabane ; no breach of the peace occurred.

John Corr, S. I.

30.—Sub-Inspector *Corr* to Inspector General.

Letterkenny, 11 April 1861.

I HAVE to report that in compliance with a requisition received from Mr. Dillon, R.M., dated 9th instant, constable M'Sherry of Churchill Station sent on yesterday morning a constabulary party of 10 men to Derryveagh to protect Adam Grierson, Mr. Adair's manager, while driving and impounding any stock that he might find trespassing on the mountains from which the tenants were evicted.

This duty was performed without any trouble. Grierson lodged an information before Mr. Dillon, that his life would be in danger if he did not get the required protection.

John Corr.

(Copy of Order.)

31.—*T. A. Dillon*, Esq., R. M., to Constable *M'Sherry.*

I DIRECT and empower you, constable M'Sherry, to give Mr. Adam Grierson, agent to Mr. Adair, and his men protection while clearing the mountain of all stock trespassing where the owners are unknown, and protection to the men while impounding those that their owners cannot be found.

Given under my hand this 9th day of April 1861.

Theobald A. Dillon, R.M.

EVICTIONS.

County of Donegal—District of Letterkenny—Sub-District of Church-hill—Barony of Kilmacrenan—Parish of Gartan—Townlands of Derryveagh—Poor Law Union, Letterkenny.

Number of Persons Evicted.		Re-admitted into Possession, ——	As Tenants	As Caretakers.
Husbands -	37	Husbands -	4	6
Wives - -	35	Wives - -	3	5
Children -	159	Children -	22	17
Other Inmates	13	Other Inmates	2	—
TOTALS - -	244		31	28

Number of houses from which the above were evicted -	46
Number of such houses unroofed or levelled - - -	28
Number of distinct families evicted - - - -	47
Number of distinct families re-admitted as tenants - -	4
Requisition or Warrant—by whom signed - - -	Samuel Crookshank, Esq., Sub-Sheriff.

FORCE EMPLOYED.

Military,

Constabulary, 3 Sub-Inspectors, 200 Men.

Was due notice served on the Relieving Officer? and the date? - - - -	Yes, 23 March 1861.
Name and Residence of the Landlord evicting * - -	John G. Adair, Esq., Bellgrove, Ballybrittas.
Nature of legal process, or other authority for evicting	Habere.
Extent in Statute Acres of the whole of the Farms from which the Tenants have been evicted -	11,602
Ditto of the Farms to which any of them have been re-admitted as Tenants - - - - - -	1,046
Extent of the largest Farm from which ejected -	2,353
Ditto, smallest - - - - - - - -	2

* If the Property is in Chancery, state so, giving the name of the Proprietor.

STATEMENT.

Letterkenny, 11 April 1861.

I HAVE to report that on the 8th, 9th, & 10th days of April instant, I proceeded to Derryveagh with the above force (Sub-Inspector Henry in charge), and there protected the Sub-Sheriff while evicting 47 families.

This duty was performed without the slightest opposition.

The most of the poor people must go into the poorhouse; the others emigrate to America.

I have only to add, that four families are re-admitted as tenants until 1st of November next, and six as caretakers.

(signed) *John Corr*,
Second Sub-Inspector.

The Inspector General.

— No. 3. —

COPY of all REQUISITIONS, REPORTS, NOTICES, and CORRESPONDENCE from or to any Relieving Officer, with reference to a recent EJECTMENT of the LANDS of *Derryveagh*, in the County of *Donegal*.

(No. 9082–'61.)

NOTICE.—To be served on the Relieving Officer of the Electoral Division of previous to the execution of Habere, Decree, &c., pursuant to the statute 11th & 12th Vict., cap. 47.

John George Adair and *Thomas Cook French* against *Patrick Bradley*, and others.

WHEREAS there issued forth of Her Majesty's Court of Common Pleas in Ireland, and under the seal thereof, Her Majesty's writ of *Habere facies possessionem* in this cause, directed to the Sheriff of the county of Donegal, bearing test the 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1861, and returnable into said court on the 25th day of April, whereby the said sheriff was commanded that he should deliver to the plaintiff his possession of, and in all that and those townlands of Derryveagh, comprising the townlands of Maghernashanagan, Claggin, Castletown, Wanentown, Altinadague, Ardatur, Shruhangarrow, Staghall, and Ardatur, in the barony of Kilmacrenan and county of Donegal: Now, I, Adam Grierson, of Glenveagh, in the county of Donegal, agent to John George Adair and Thomas Cooke French, the owners of the said lands in the said above-recited writ mentioned, do hereby, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, give you notice that I will, after the expiration of 48 hours after the delivery of this notice, proceed to have said recited writ executed; and I hereby give you notice that the said lands and premises, of which possession is so to be taken as aforesaid, are in the parish of Gartan, barony of Kilmacrenan, and the several townlands above mentioned and electoral division of Gartan, in the county of Donegal.

Dated this 23d day of March 1861.

(signed) *Adam Grierson*,
Agent to the Owners of the said Lands.

To the Relieving Officer of the said Electoral Division of Gartan.

(signed) *B. Banks*,
Chief Clerk.

Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 26 April 1861.

DERRYVEAGH EVICTIONS.

COPY of all Requisitions, Reports, Notices, and Correspondence, from or to the Sheriff or Sub-sheriff of the County of *Donegal*, and from or to any Resident Magistrate, Officer of Constabulary, or Relieving Officer, and from or to the Chief or Under Secretary for *Ireland*, with reference to a recent Ejectment of the Lands of *Derryveagh* in that County.

(Mr. Scully.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *May* 1861.

Under 3 *oz.*

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 May 1861 ;—*for*,

COPIES "of any CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place between *J. G. Adair*, Esquire, and the *Irish* Government, on the subject of EXTRA POLICE in the County of *Donegal*, and of certain EVICTIONS that have taken place in that County:"

"And, RETURN of the OUTRAGES specially reported by the Constabulary as committed within the Barony of *Kilmacrenan*, in the County of *Donegal*, during the last Ten Years."

COPIES of CORRESPONDENCE that has taken place between *J. G. Adair*, Esquire, and the *Irish* Government, on the subject of EXTRA POLICE in the County of *Donegal*, and of certain EVICTIONS that have taken place in that County.

Dublin Castle, 2 February 1861.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith copy of police report, which has been received through the Inspector General of the Constabulary, relative to affording protection to your herd; also copy of the Constabulary Code, containing the conditions on which police protection is supplied in private houses; and I am desired to state that his Excellency apprehends there must be some mistake in the case, and that it will be necessary that the men be accommodated in conformity with the regulations, and 1 *s.* per night paid for each man, so long as you wish the post to be retained.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

John Geo. Adair, Esq., J. P.
Glenveagh, Letterkenny.

1081. *Conditions.* — When persons receive such protection, they will be required to provide the men with longing, bedding, and fuel; and to pay for each man a sum not exceeding 1*s.* per night, unless otherwise directed by Government. Men employed on this duty will be subject to the officer of the district in which they are placed, and to all the regulations of the force.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

Letterkenny, 24 January 1861.

IN reference to file 91,908—10,829, 29th November 1860, I beg to state that I have made inquiry, and have reason to apprehend that Dugald Rankin's (Mr. Adair's herd at Glenveagh) life would be in danger should the protection of the police be withdrawn from him.

I beg to annex a copy of an information sworn by Rankin on 30th ultimo, before John Stewart, esq., justice of the peace, at Gartan, by which it appears he has reason to apprehend that violence would be used towards him if he had not the protection of the police.

I have only to add, that the party stationed at Mr. Adair's cottage are constantly complaining of having no firing, and informed me that Mr. Adair told them that he would supply them with none, which, I think, is the very least he should do, as they are protecting his servants and property, and for which he pays nothing.

(signed) *John Corr*,
2d Sub-Inspector of Constabulary.

J. Macmahon, Esq.

County of Donegal.

(A. 91,908—10,899—29/11/60.)

Glenveagh Cottage, 24 December 1860.

I beg to state, that I and three sub-constables have been sent here for the protection of Mr. Adair's property and servants; since we came here we have endured great hardship, cutting timber for fuel, as we are allowed none. I spoke to Mr. Adair on the 20th instant, to provide us with fuel and light, which he declined to give us. He has also refused to allow us to cut timber; it is therefore impossible for us to do without fire, having to patrol mountains during the day, and return at night to a damp cold house, with our clothing wet, ourselves fatigued from cold and want of food, having no fire to cook our victuals, or dry our clothing; under these circumstances, I hope the county inspector will call on Mr. Adair to provide us with fuel and light, agreeable to Section 1081 of the Code, or have our grievances redressed.

(signed) *James M'Lain,*
Constable.

John Corr, Esq., Sub-Inspector.

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26 December 1860.

Submitted.

(signed) *John Corr.*

J. Macmahon, Esq.

Letterkenny, 28 December 1860.

Returned to the sub-inspector for report, with reference to file above quoted. In the event of the party being withdrawn from Glenveagh Lodge, do you consider Dugald Rankin, Mr. Adair's present manager, would be in danger?

(signed) *J. Macmahon,*
Chief Inspector.

Sub-Inspector Corr.

Information.

Petty Sessions, District of Church-hill, County of Donegal.

The information of Dugald Rankin, of Glenveagh, who saith on his oath, that I am shepherd to John G. Adair, esq., at Glenveagh, and employed taking care of his sheep. I know the late James Murray, he was caretaker for Mr. Adair at Glenveagh; he was found murdered on the mountains on the 15th day of November last. I gave evidence touching his murder, and lodged informations against certain parties whom I believed to be concerned in his murder; for doing this I believe my life is in danger. I have been told by respectable persons to leave the employment of Mr. Adair, and go home, or I would lose my life, or words to that effect; I have therefore reason to believe my life to be in danger.

Taken before me this 31st Day of December 1860, at Loughveigh, in the said county.

(signed) *John Stewart,* J. P.

Bellegrove, Ballybrittas,
8 February 1861.

Sir,

Your communication of the 2d instant has been forwarded to me here, together with copies Constabulary Reports. In reply, I beg to state for the information of his Excellency, that from the first I have directed the men stationed at Glenveagh Lodge to be supplied with the same fuel as my own servants. I can get no better within eight miles. I have not prevented their cutting wood, as may be seen from the great number of trees cut.

The murder of my steward has been followed by a series of outrages. The Rev. Mr. Maturin's offices, with whom I was a guest, were burned down; upwards of 100 of my sheep have been maliciously made away with; and inasmuch as I am now having ejectments served on the inhabitants of the district in which these crimes have been committed, I have the fullest conviction that still further crimes will be perpetrated if not guarded against.

The affidavit of Dugald Rankin, my shepherd, a Crown witness, you have before you. I am prepared to make a similar one from my own information.

Under

Under these circumstances, I think I am entitled to demand from the Government protection for the lives of my servants and my property.

I refuse to pay for the police required for this duty. I leave to the Government the responsibility of withdrawing that protection; with this distinct declaration, that I am prepared to make oath that I believe that over a district of 90 square miles, my property, neither I, nor any servant of mine, could stand unarmed without the certainty of injury, and no property unguarded without the certainty of destruction, and that this is the general opinion of those best informed in the district.

This state of things has not been brought about by any act of mine, no tenant having been ever evicted by me, no mountain commonage taken from the people. I desire to add that in the steps I am now taking I shall be a large pecuniary loser, fully 200 *l.* per annum, for several years, as the lands from which these people are evicted must remain waste.

That in the increased number and wages of my servants, consequent on this state of things, I am a loser to an equal extent.

That those crimes have prevented me letting my mountain property, for which, to a large extent, parties were actually in treaty.

And I am compelled to pay income tax for this! The course I have taken is dictated solely by a sense of duty. I incur personal risk, pecuniary loss, and popular odium.

I must leave it to the Government and the public to consider whether this state of things is creditable, and whether I am to be compelled to go back to the first stage of society to defend my own property and life by my own armed retainers.

I have, &c.

The Under Secretary, (signed) *John G. Adair.*
the Castle.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 12 February 1861.

Having laid before the Lord Lieutenant your letter of the 8th instant, relating to the protection to your herd, I am directed to observe, that while his Excellency does not question your perfect right to dispose of your property and the tenants which occupy it, in such way as you may be authorised by law to do, his Excellency, nevertheless, feels it his duty to call your attention to the very serious responsibility which attaches to so extensive an operation as you appear to contemplate by the simultaneous eviction of 50 families from their holdings, and to the results which may arise from its being carried into effect.

In regard to the police protection party now in your lodge at Glenveagh for the safety of Dugald Rankin, the herd, I am directed to state that as a Crown witness, his Excellency is prepared to direct his support in the nearest constabulary barrack; and that as it is for your own service alone that he remains in the Lodge, his Excellency trusts that you will feel that there is no ground for exempting you from the payment of the established quota of the expense.

I am, &c.

John G. Adair, Esq., (sigued) *Thomas A. Larcom.*
Bellegrove, Ballybrittas.

Bellegrove, Ballybrittas,
Sir, 16 February 1861.

I am in receipt of yours, 12th instant, and beg to state for the information of his Excellency, that I was informed and understood, the police were placed at Glenveagh, in consequence of the murder of my manager, the destruction of my sheep, and the attempt to burn out myself, for the protection of the remaining servants and property, under the circumstances a duty, as it seems to me, of Government.

Dugald Rankin, my herd, can perhaps be seduced or compelled to leave his duties and my service, and to remain at the nearest police station five and a half miles away, but whether this course would be creditable or expedient, it is for you to consider.

Should Government fail in their duty to protect my property and the lives of my servants, warned as they are, I must only take all the steps in my power to do so, but I must decline to pay Government for that duty, and I leave to them the responsibility of withdrawing a legitimate protection.

I beg you will convey to his Excellency that it is with the deepest pain and regret I have most reluctantly come to the resolution to evict the people of Derryveagh; a resolution which I some time ago communicated to you.

It is one involving great risk, suffering, odium and loss, and which I would most gladly relinquish could I have any guarantee or hope from Government or the legitimate authorities for the protection of my life, my servants or my property; but I must recall to his Excellency's memory that in addition to the crimes above enumerated, a previous proprietor of my estate (Mr. Marshall) was a few years ago murdered; that I was myself attacked by an armed party on the very spot where my manager was murdered; that upwards of 600 of my sheep have been destroyed; and that in not one single instance have the perpetrators been brought to justice, or their guilty intentions frustrated by the action of Government.

I have not evicted a tenant, I have taken no mountain commonage from the people, and I have not heard one single complaint against me as a landlord.

I cannot suppose that his Excellency would advise that I should subject myself, my servants or my property, to a repetition of these crimes by leaving things as they are. He would surely not suggest that I should abandon my property to these people.

Law establishes the principle, in cases of malicious injury to property, that the district be made responsible; does the addition of murder do away with the responsibility?

I request you will assure his Excellency that I would with heartfelt pleasure abandon my intention of evicting these people could the Government suggest to me any other means of safety for myself or my servants, or could they assure me of that protection which I believe it is their first duty to afford, and which hitherto they have so entirely failed in doing, failed with such sad consequences.

But in the absence of this, I cannot hesitate to do, at any risk and cost, what their failure and the state of the country makes my duty to myself and to society.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John G. Adair.*

Sir, Dublin Castle, 18 February 1861.

Referring to your letter of the 16th instant, relating to the protection required for your servants and property at Glenveagh, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that your communication has been forwarded to Mr. Dillon, R.M., with instructions that it may be laid before the magistrates at Church-hill, requesting their consideration of the number of men the state of the district may require for its protection, and the district on which they recommend that the charge should be levied.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thomas A. Larcom.*

John G. Adair, Esq.,
Bellegrove, Ballybrittas.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL—BARONY OF KILMACRENAN.

RETURN of the Number of OUTRAGES in each of the last Ten Years, commencing 1st January 1851.

YEAR.	Number of Outrages specially Reported.	YEAR.	Number of Outrages specially Reported.
Year commencing 1 January - 1851	45	Year commencing 1 January 1858	35
„ „ 1852	33	„ „ 1859	26
„ „ 1853	27	„ „ 1860	43
„ „ 1854	34	Period comencing 1 January, and terminating 30 April - - 1861	24
„ „ 1855	38		
„ „ 1856	33	TOTAL Number of Outrages reported from 1 January 1851 to 30 April 1861 -	388
„ „ 1857	50		

Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
11 May 1861.

H. J. Brownrigg,
Inspector General of Constabulary.

DONEGAL EVICTIONS, &c.

COPIES of Correspondence between *J. G. Adair*, Esq., and the *Irish* Government, on the subject of Extra Police in the County of *Donegal*, and of certain Evictions that have taken place in that County; and Return of the Outrages specially reported by the Constabulary as committed within the Barony of *Kilmaorenan*, in the County of *Donegal*, during the last Ten Years.

(*Mr. Conolly.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
27 *May* 1861.

Under 1 *oz.*

OUTRAGES (KILMACRENAN).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 3 June 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the OUTRAGES specially reported by the Constabulary as committed within the Barony of *Kilmacrenan*, County *Donegal*, during the last Ten Years; specifying the Nature of each Offence, the Number of Parties Arrested on Suspicion, and whether Conviction had or not."

(*Mr. Conolly.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
5 *July* 1861.

COUNTY OF DONEGAL.—BARONY OF KILMACRENAN.

RETURN of the OUTRAGES specially reported by the Constabulary as committed within the Barony of *Kilmacrenan*, County of *Donegal*, during the last Ten Years; specifying the Nature of each Offence, the Number of Parties Arrested on Suspicion, and whether Conviction had or not.

Date of Offence.	Parish and Townland.	Name and Class of Injured Person.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Number of Persons Arrested.	Whether Conviction had or not.
1851:					
5 Jan. -	Tullyfern (P.), Cratlagh (T.)	Wm. Williamson, farmer	Housebreaking and assault; a dispute about a farm of land.	5	Acquitted.
26 „ -	Clondavaddog, Doaghbed	Charles Kerr, farmer -	Robbery of eight sheep - -	2	Three months' imprisonment.
16 Feb. -	Kilmacrenan, Sockar -	John Buchanan, farmer	Stealing a horse for an old debt.		
20 „ -	Tullaghobegly, Dunlewy	Farrell Boyle, and E. Diver, bailiffs.	Assault, having seized cattle for rent.	2	Sent for trial; no further record.
25 „ -	Killygarvan, Kinletteragh	Edward Green, farmer -	Stealing a horse, no motive.		
27 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Golan -	Michael M'Garvey, farmer.	Stealing 17 "stooks" of oats.		
27 „ -	Tullyfern, Moyle - -	John Sweeny, farmer -	Firing at the person.		
28 „ -	Tullaghobegly, Seminagh	Coast Guard - -	Obstruction and assault - -	1	Acquitted.
8 Mar. -	Aughnish, Rathmelton -	Ecclesiastical Commissioners.	Stealing lead off the church vestry.		
13 „ -	Tullyfern, Ballyarr -	William Porter, farmer	Housebreaking and robbery of 8 *l.* and a silver watch; also seriously assaulting the inmates.		
15 „ -	Conwal, Gortnavern -	Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, Presbyterian minister.	Housebreaking and assault; attempt to commit a robbery.		
16 „ -	Augnish, Carrowcashel	Richard Moore, farmer -	Stealing a horse.		
23 „ -	Augnish, Carrowcashel	John and Richard Moore, farmers.	Waylaying and assault; revenge for an old debt.		
24 „ -	Clondavaddog, Cloghfin	Michael Boreland, farmer	Burning a corn-stack; supposed revenge for taking a farm from which another was evicted.		
28 „ -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Henry Lucas, farmer -	Stealing two horses; an old claim for a lost lawsuit.		
31 „ -	Conwal, Cumrick - -	Michael M'Daid, farmer	Housebreaking, and robbery of 4 *l.* 13 *s.*		
6 April -	Kilmacrenan, Portleen -	William Starrett, farmer	Housebreaking, assault and robbery of 4 cwt. of meal, and 5 *s.* in money.	2	No further record.
14 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Legnahoory	Finlay Russell, farmer -	Stealing a horse.		
6 May -	Conwal, Booragh - -	William Boyce, farmer	Housebreaking, taking 7 cwt. of meal, and 1 *l.* 6 *s.* in money.		
6 „ -	Clondahorky, Faymore	Michael M'Ginley, farmer.	Firing a shot to intimidate from holding a certain farm of land.	1	No further record.
14 „ -	Conwal, Meenacung -	James Kelly, farmer -	Stealing a cow off the mountain.		
22 „ -	Killygarvan, Craig -	James Deery, farmer -	Violent assault.		
7 June -	Kilmacrenan, Massreagh	Infant, name unknown -	Child desertion.		
14 „ -	Tullyaughnish, Grovehall.	William Torrens, farmer	Stabbing three cows in the belly; supposed for taking a farm of land in dispute.		
14 „ -	Conwal, Glencar - -	Infant, name unknown -	Infanticide; a newly born infant.		
14 „ -	Conwal, Drumcavany -	Thomas Levins, farmer -	Breaking into a house, and assaulting the inmates.		
16 „ -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Infant, name unknown	Child desertion.		
4 July -	Aghanunshin, Drumnaskea.	Redmond Smith, farmer	Forcibly taking away two cows; supposed for debt.		
29 Aug. -	Killygarvan, Gortlough	Infant, name unknown -	Infanticide; cause illegitimacy.		
25 Sept. -	Gartan, Drumbologe -	Widow James, farmer -	Threatening notice.		
2 Oct. -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Hugh Turner, teacher -	Threatening letter, to deter him from prosecuting John Park at quarter sessions.		
5 „ -	Clondavaddog, Drumfad	H. Letham, Esq., J.P., gentleman.	Carrying off a quantity of corn seized for rent.	13	Case dismissed.
11 „ -	Clondahorky, Lurgabrack	John Hay, servant -	Fired at and wounded, when pursued, for trespassing in a rabbit warren.		
9 Nov. -	Kilmacrenan, Goldrum	Daniel O'Donnell, farmer	Stealing a cow.		
13 „ -	Tullyfern, Drumatrumman.	Daniel Friel, bailiff -	Rescuing cattle seized for rent, and assaulting the bailiff.	3	No further record.
25 „ -	Conwal, Cumrick - -	Michael M'Devitt, farmer.	Stealing four cows; supposed by some of his own children.		
2 Dec. -	Kilmacrenan, Portleen -	Samuel Patterson, farmer.	Housebreaking, and attempt to steal two cows and two horses.	3	No further record.
6 „ -	Conwal, Ballymacool -	John R. Boyd, Esq., J.P., gentleman.	Stealing a quantity of silver plate.		

Date of Offence.	Parish and Townland.	Name and Class of Injured Person.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Number of Persons Arrested.	Whether Conviction had or not.
1851:					
0 Dec. -	Tullyfern, Ballyarr -	William Porter, farmer	Stealing a cow.		
0 „ -	Aghanunshin, Aghalenty	Robert Hood, farmer -	Housebreaking, robbery of several articles, and assaulting the inmates.		
2 „ -	Conwal, Drumnashammar.	Cornelius M'Grenra, farmer.	Housebreaking, and stealing two cows.		
2 „ -	Conwal, Cabra Brook -	Francis Gallagher, bailiff	Housebreaking, and unsuccessful attempt at robbery.		
5 „ -	Conwal, Glencar - -	Wm. and Rebecca Patterson, peasants.	Assault, when intoxicated.		
6 „ -	Conwal, Tullygay -	John Kelso, farmer -	Threatening letter; no purport.		
9 „ -	Aghanunshin, Aghalenty	James Boyce, farmer -	Threatening letter, requiring Boyce to pay 30 *s.* he owed.		
1852:					
6 Jan. -	Aghanunshin, Aghalenty	Robert Hood, farmer -	Threatening letter respecting money.		
0 „ -	Clondahorky, Dunfanaghy	Sheriffs' bailiffs - -	Carrying off shop goods under seizure by the sheriff.	1	Acquitted.
9 Feb. -	Aughnish, Glenleary -	Alexander Love, farmer	Threatening letter, requiring payment of 32 *s.* 6 *d.*		
9 „ -	Conwal, Ballymacool -	Patrick Kildea, farmer -	Waylaying and assault.		
1 „ -	Aghanunshin, Ardárawer.	George Hughes, teacher, &c.	Forcing into a dwelling-house.		
3 „ -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	William Hagarty, hotel keeper.	Stealing lead from the roof of a house.		
4 „ -	Clondahorky, Clonmore	Thomas Ingram, farmer	House attack, and robbery of 75 *l.*	6	Discharged; could not be identified.
9 „ -	Conwal, Killyclug -	Hugh M'Loughlin, labourer.	Breaking open a cow-house, and stealing a cow for an old debt.		
0 „ -	Conwal, Edushariun -	Charles Scott, farmer -	Threatening letter respecting money.		
3 „ -	Clondavaddog, Carrowkeel.	Joseph Dunion, farmer -	Waylaying, and serious assault.		
4 Mar. -	Killygarvan, Rathmullan	Lieut. Trouton, revenue police.	Firing at the person.		
6 „ -	Gartan, Inniskil - -	Edward Doherty, bailiff	Threatening letter.		
7 „ -	Conwal, Cumrick - -	Michael M'Daid, farmer	Burning a stack of hay and one of turf.		
0 „ -	Gartan, Loughveagh -	John Stewart, Esq., J.P., gentleman.	Stealing nine sheep.		
0 „ -	Conwal, Carnamogagh -	John Malseed, cess collector.	Assault, when returning from Letterkenny market.		
4 „ -	Conwal, Ards Little -	James Dunion, farmer -	Housebreaking; taking 26 *l.*, and assaulting the inmates.	2	Convicted.
3 April -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	William Elliott, grocer	Threatening letter.		
6 „ -	Tullyfern, Tully - -	Charles Porter, farmer -	Firing at the person - - -	1	
7 „ -	Killygarvan, Anny -	The captain of the vessel	Boarding a smack and stealing meal.	4	Acquitted.
2 „ -	Aughnish, Rathmelton -	John Shiells, publican -	Threatening letter respecting money	1	Acquitted.
3 „ -	Mevagh, Turloughan -	William M'Connell, farmer.	Burning of a house and seven head of cattle; supposed for impounding sheep for trespass.		
9 „ -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Henry M'Kay, Esq., attorney-at-law.	Breaking into an office, and taking a number of decrees, letters, deeds, &c.	1	Transported.
7 June -	Tullyfern, Glenkeen -	The guardians of the poor.	Stealing clothes from the workhouse.		
1 „ -	Tullaghobegly, Cross-roads.	None - - - - -	Threatening notice, to deter parties from purchasing cattle seized and auctioned under distress warrant.	- -	The writer fled to America, and has not returned.
3 Aug. -	Killygarvan, New Town Carradoan.	John Sheridan, farmer -	Firing into the dwelling, and demanding money.		
1 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Aghaowoney.	Michael Doherty, farmer	Destroying hay, by throwing it into the river.		
6 Oct. -	Gartan, Warrentown -	William Armstrong, farmer.	Forcibly entering and taking a cow, also 4 *l.* 7 *s.* in cash.		
8 „ -	Killygarvan, Meenreagh	Hugh Green, farmer -	Waylaying and assault.		
3 Nov. -	Clondavaddog, Bunnaton	Denis Deeny, farmer -	Burning two corn stacks, &c.		
8 „ -	Tullaghobegly, Glashagh	Rev. A. Nixon, J.P., and clerk.	Carrying off timber.		
2 „ -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Patrick Layden, Scripture reader.	Assault.		
5 „ -	Conwal, Glencar - -	Samuel Kemps, farmer -	Housebreaking, and attempt at robbery.		
8 Dec. -	Augnish, Drumnasharra	Rebecca M'Elrath, servant.	Assault and rape - - - - -	2	Sentenced to two years' imprisonment.
1853:					
2 Jan. -	Conwal, Keeloges -	Charles Gobin, servant -	Threatening letter, to intimidate.		
7 „ -	Conwal, Killiclug - -	James Boner, servant -	Cow stealing; for an old debt.		
1 „ -	Conwal, Ballymacool -	J. R. Boyd, Esq., J.P., gentleman.	Stealing 28 sheep - - - -	1	Sentenced to 10 years' transportation.

Date of Offence.	Parish and Townland.	Name and Class of Injured Person.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Number of Persons Arrested.	Whether Conviction had or not.
1853:					
30 Jan. -	Tullyfern, Moyle - -	Nathaniel Gordon, servant.	Waylaying and assault; for ploughing a farm from which tenants were evicted.		
21 Feb. -	Clondavaddog, Bunnaton	James Gallagher, farmer	Stealing a horse - - - - -	1	Acquitted.
18 Mar. -	Killygarvan, Craigmaddyroe.	Patrick Doherty, farmer	Threatening letter respecting the taking of land.		
22 „ -	Aughnish, Newtownfore	William Baird, caretaker	Attacking a house and levelling it.		
30 „ -	Tullyfern, Cratlagh -	W. Williamson, farmer	Burning a straw stack - - -	3	Acquitted.
3 April -	Tullyaughnish, Glenlaur	Scott Patton, farmer -	Stealing six sheep.		
4 „ -	Aughnish, Cashelshanaghan.	David Patterson, farmer	Stealing two horses.		
10 „ -	Killygarvan, Aughterlin	John Coyle, farmer -	Stealing a horse; for an imaginary debt.		
1 July -	Aughnish, Rathmelton -	Hugh M'Daid, farmer -	Waylaying and assault - - -	3	Acquitted.
4 „ -	Clondavaddog, Drumfad	Anthony Doherty, rate collector.	Obstructing service of writ - -	1	Acquitted.
25 „ -	Aughnish, Rathmelton -	Sub-constables Smith and Campbell.	Obstructing the police in the execution of their duty.	2	Sentenced to three months' imprisonment each.
28 „ -	Conwal, Carnamogagh -	John M'Dermott, collector for Loan Fund.	Housebreaking and robbery of 36*l.*		
31 „ -	Tullyfern, Glentidaly -	Sarah M'Daid, servant	Assault, with intent to commit a rape.	1	Dismissed.
18 Aug. -	Aughnish, Drumherrive	Rose Loughhead, an old woman.	Rape and assault - - - - -	1	Acquitted.
6 Sept. -	Clondavaddog, Drumfad	Robert Matson, farmer -	Threatening notice; no motive assigned.		
12 Oct. -	Conwal, Culhame - -	George M'Dermott, farmer.	Assault, &c.; a drunken quarrel -	6	No further record.
28 „ -	Clondavaddog, Rosnakill	Walter Reilly, nailer -	Incendiarism; no motive assigned	1	Bailed to keep the peace.
1 Nov. -	Clondahorky, Derryart	Shane Boyle, servant -	Waylaying and assault - - -	2	Fined 5*l.* or two months' imprisonment.
19 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Loughaskerry.	James Shawn, farmer -	Threatening notice; no motive.		
23 „ -	Clondavaddog, Kerrykul	Robert Matson, farmer -	Assault; a dispute about land -	6	Acquitted.
17 Dec. -	Raymunterdoney, Moyra	Gabriel Wright, excise officer.	Assault; no motive assigned.		
23 „ -	Tullaghobegly, Falcarragh.	John Benson, bailiff -	Assault; no motive assigned.		
23 „ -	Aughnish, Rahin - -	Hugh O'Rourke, farmer	Highway robbery of 42*l.*		
26 „ -	Clondavaddog, Drum -	Constable Dawson and sub-constable M'Cabe.	Assaulting and obstructing the police.		
1854:					
23 Jan. -	Tullyfern, Moyle - -	Mandy M'Gaddy, farmer	Plucking wool off sheep.		
23 „ -	Tullyfern, Moyle - -	John C. Colhoun, farmer	Stealing sheep.		
23 Feb. -	Tullyfern, Oghill - -	Mary O'Donell, farmer	Stealing cattle; for an imaginary debt.	1	No trial. Note, the accused was her son.
26 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Stragraddy	Hanah M'Bride, farmer	Stealing a horse - - - - -	1	No further record.
14 Mar. -	Tullaghobegly, Stramackilmartin.	County at large - -	Throwing down of 18 feet protection wall of a bridge.		
17 „ -	Aughnish, Rathmelton -	Jane Gallagher, shopkeeper.	Shopbreaking and robbery.		
20 „ -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Eliza Hayden, spinster -	Stabbing; by her brother, a lunatic	1	Sent to an asylum.
26 „ -	Clondavaddog, Doaghbeg	Darby Martin, farmer -	Stealing a horse - - - - -	1	Acquitted.
30 „ -	Tullaghobegly, Meenaduff.	Bryan Boyle and Neal Owens, farmers.	Unlawful levying of money; to reimburse for high prices.		
5 April -	Conwal, Drummacanoo	Head constable Patton and others.	Assaulting and obstructing the police in the execution of their duty.	3	Sentenced to one month's imprisonment each.
5 „ -	Tully, Garrygort - -	William M'Adoo, farmer	Levelling fences; motive, the taking of land.		
7 „ -	Conwal, Doon Glebe -	Charles Mitchell, farmer	Threatening letter.		
27 „ -	Killygarvan, Creeveoughter.	Hugh Kelly, farmer -	Burning a stack of hay.		
2 May -	Tullyfern, Magheradrumman.	Thomas Kyle, farmer -	Stealing four lambs.		
3 „ -	Raymunterdoney, Dunmore.	Hugh Harkin and Charles M'Clafferty, farmers.	Forcibly taking away cattle; arising from family disputes.	1	Could not be identified.
19 „ -	Aughnish, Rathmelton -	Name unknown - -	Child desertion.		
23 June -	Raymunterdoney, Ray -	Rev. A. Nixon, J. P. and clerk.	Larceny of turf; supposed in consequence of trespass-money being charged.		
2 July -	Tullaghobegly Glashagh.	William Robertson, agriculturist.	Cutting the tails off seven heifers; to prevent the owners from sending them to graze at Glassagh.		
25 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Gortmacall	John Buchanan, farmer	Stealing a cow - - - - -	5	Acquitted.
25 „ -	Aughnish, Glenleary -	N. Gallagher, bailiff -	Assault - - - - - -	1	Acquitted.
29 „ -	Conwall, Lisnenan -	William Starrett, farmer	Threatening letter, &c.		
3 Aug. -	Mevagh, Doagh - -	John M'Clafferty, farmer	Assault by striking on the head with a stone; dispute about timber.		

Date of Offence.	Parish and Townland.	Name and Class of Injured Person.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Number of Persons Arrested.	Whether Conviction had or not.
1854:					
12 Aug. -	Clondavaddog, Moross -	William Curran, Esq., S. I. Revenue Police.	Breaking windows.		
31 „ -	Tullaghobegly, Derrybeg	John Masson, baker, &c.	Burglary; no motive except want.		
25 Sept. -	Tullaghobegly, Magheraclogher.	John Masson, publican, baker, &c.	Threatening letters; to deter people from entering the public-house of the person named, he being a Scotchman.		
1 Oct. -	Aughnish, Gortaway -	William Cathcart, labourer	Violent assault; endangering life -	4	Acquitted.
18 „ -	Clondavaddog, Drumnavohy.	Patrick Gallagher, farmer.	Attack on a dwelling-house and breaking windows.	2	Acquitted.
20 „ -	Clondavaddog, Balloor -	Thomas Gallagher, farmer.	Violent assault and breaking windows.		
18 Nov. -	Kilmacrenan, Carrick -	John Cheatly, farmer -	Stabbing a mare.		
21 „ -	Clondavaddog, Highleairne.	Robert M'Elwain, farmer	Maliciously throwing down flax.		
1 Dec. -	Clondavaddog, Arryheernabin.	Lieut. H. Ware and party, Revenue Police.	Assault and obstruction.		
7 „ -	Raymunterdoney, Carrowcancum.	Mary Cleaveland, coast guard's wife.	Assault, with intent to commit a rape.		
16 „ -	Tullyfern, Drumman -	James Elliott, sawyer -	Waylaying and assault.		
16 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Letter -	William Campbell, farmer.	Breaking six panes of glass.		
1855:					
3 Jan. -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Charles Kelly, merchant	Breaking into a meal store and stealing 2 *l.* 11 *s.*		
2 „ -	Tully, Urbalshinny -	John and Patrick Friel, farmers.	Assault, endangering life; dispute about land.	6	Three acquitted, and three sentenced to three months' imprisonment.
4 „ -	Tullaghobegly, Meenderrygamph.	Lord G. A. Hill - -	Housebreaking and robbery of 6 *l.*, together with rent-rolls and other papers; for the purpose of destroying records of increased rent on Lord G. A. Hill's property.	5	Bills ignored.
21 „ -	Tullaghobegly, Meenaduff.	Edward Gallagher, labourer.	Challenge fight (arising from previous ill-feeling) in which a life was taken by James M'Garvey.	1	James M'Garvey sentenced to 14 years' transportation.
26 „ -	Clondavaddog, Ballymagahy North.	Charles Sweeny, farmer	Wounding on the head with a sharp instrument.	1	Sentenced to one month's imprisonment.
26 „ -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Samuel Beatty, cooper -	Waylaying and assault - - -	2	Could not be identified.
1 Feb. -	Clondavaddog, Fanavolty.	Rev. J. Gallagher, P.P. -	Robbing the poor-box in Roman Catholic chapel.		
1 „ -	Tullyfern, High Cairne	William Anderson, farmer.	Taking off a plough and refusing to return it.	1	Acquitted.
19 „ -	Tullaghobegly, Knockastoller.	Hugh Sweeny, bailiff -	Waylaying and assault; for assisting a poor-rate collector in the collection of rates.	2	One acquitted, and the other sentenced to 14 years' transportation.
21 „ -	Clondavaddog, Ballymagowan.	Charles Friel, farmer -	Stealing three sheep.		
1 Mar. -	Kilmacrenan, Carnaganagh.	Hugh Duffy, farmer -	House attack, and tendering an illegal oath.	1	Acquitted.
10 „ -	Conwal, Drumenan -	James Hamilton, receiver under Court of Chancery.	Assaulting a bailiff, and resisting a legal process.		
11 „ -	Clondahorky, Creenary	Biddy Ferry, poor woman	Assault; arising from a casual dispute.	2	No further record.
23 „ -	Clondavaddog, Knockbrack.	Captain Letham, J. P., Donegal Militia.	Poisoning a dog; ill-feeling to the owner.		
23 „ -	Clondavaddog, Kerrykeel	Michael Martin, farmer	Assault and robbery - - - -	3	Acquitted.
29 April -	Clondavaddog, Rinboy -	Humphrey Shiells, farmer	Maliciously killing a horse.		
12 May -	Kilmacrenan, Dumdarin	William M'Menamin, farmer.	Threatening letter.		
23 „ -	Tullyfern, Urbalshinny	John Patterson, farmer	Stealing three heifers; as recompense for lost land.		
3 June -	Clondavaddog, Ballyheerin.	Cathrine Martin, servant	Rape and assault.		
29 „ -	Tully, Magheradrumman.	Francis Peoples, farmer	Threatening letter; an ill-feeling about land.		
6 July -	Tullaghobegly, Cashelnagor.	John Currin, farmer -	Assault; arising from a dispute about land.	1	Sentenced to two months' imprisonment.
3 Aug. -	Tullaghobegly, Magheraclogher.	John M'Bride and Dolty Gallagher, farmers.	Maliciously cutting the tails off two cows.		
12 „ -	Conwal, Socker - -	Patrick Coyle, farmer -	Horse stealing, &c.		
21 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Trentagh	Henry James, farmer -	Riot and violent assault.		
22 „ -	Clondavaddog, Arryheernabin.	Edward Boyce, farmer -	Maliciously cutting the ear off a horse.		
9 Sept. -	Clondahorky, Creeslough.	Mary M'Fadden, poor woman.	Absconding and taking money from a lodging-house.		

(continued)

Date of Offence.	Parish and Townland.	Name and Class of Injured Person.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Number of Persons Arrested.	Whether Conviction had or not.
1855:					
20 Sept. -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Mrs. Mary Lowe, housekeeper.	Threatening letter, respecting a brother.		
20 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Lutree -	Infant; name unknown	Child desertion.		
3 Oct. -	Tully, Carn - - -	John Spencer, shopkeeper	Maliciously killing a horse.		
7 Nov. -	Tullyfern, Garrygort -	William M'Adoo, farmer	Maliciously throwing down an unoccupied house.		
16 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Dromore	James Stevenson, farmer	Threatening letter; no motive assigned.		
19 „ -	Mevagh, Highglen -	Constable Hughes and sub-constable Breen.	Attack on police, when conveying a horse under seizure to Glen Barrack.		
22 „ -	Clondavaddog, Gortnatraw.	The public - - -	Placing stones on the public road.		
27 „ -	Clondavaddog, Gortnatraw.	Robert M'Elwain, farmer	Waylaying, and violent assault -	5	Sentenced to one month's imprisonment.
9 Dec. -	Tullaghobegly, Knockastoller.	Lord G. A. Hill - -	Threatening notice, to deter Lord G. A. Hill's tenants from paying increased rents.		
11 „ -	Clondahorky, Kilmackilloe.	National Board - -	Maliciously breaking the windows of a national school; supposed by former teacher, who refused to give up the key.		
15 „ -	Clondavaddog, Lurgandyen.	Sophia Coyle - -	Maliciously burning a stack of turf.		
17 „ -	Mevagh, Kinnalargy -	John M'Elhare, farmer	Preventing the shipping of potatoes, which the people considered should be kept in the country.	1	Acquitted.
1856:					
2 Jan. -	Clondahorky, Maherablad.	Ellen Diner - - -	Stealing (from an outhouse) two cows, supposed to have been obtained in lieu of 10 *l.* for support of an illegitimate child.		
3 „ -	Conwal, Knockabrin -	Thomas Colhoun, small farmer.	Stealing a mare - - - -	- -	Accused ascertained to have fled to Scotland.
5 „ -	Tullaghobegly, Glashagh	Arthur Doherty, bailiff -	Maliciously breaking of a boat (the owner was bailiff to Lord G. A. Hill).		
8 „ -	Tullaghobegly, Moneybeg.	Edward John Diver, gamekeeper.	Assault committed when accompanying a summons server.	3	Two discharged, and one sentenced to one month's imprisonment.
1 Feb. -	Kilmacrenan, Kilmacrenan.	Rev. James M'Donough, clerk.	Waylaying, and serious assault.	4	No further record.
1 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Kilmacrenan.	Edward Huston, shopkeeper.	Entering a shop through a window, and stealing 10 *l.*	4	Acquitted.
10 „ -	Tullaghobegly, Carrick -	Denis M'Bride, farmer -	Cutting the tail off a cow; motive, trespass.		
18 „ -	Tullaghobegly, Magheraroarty.	Coastguard - - -	Maliciously breaking the coastguard boat to prevent them performing revenue duty.		
23 „ -	Tullaghobegly, Dunlewy	Mrs. Jane Russell -	Threatening letter, to deter from residing at Dunlewy.		
1 Mar. -	Kilmacrenan, Kilmacrenan.	Samuel Reid, farmer, and Daniel M'Fadden, bailiff.	Assault and rescue of a prisoner -	- -	Accused surrendered some months after the occurrence. No further record.
5 „ -	Tully, Claggan - -	Thomas M'Adoo, farmer	Stealing a horse - - - -	1	Acquitted; the horse subsequently found.
11 „ -	Tullyfern, Fawninoughan	John Jameson, servant -	Assault; supposed attempt to commit violence on William Wray, J. P.		
15 „ -	Killygarvan, Gortcross -	James Anderson, farmer	Maliciously burning a barn containing straw and oats.		
17 „ -	Conwal, Meenaboll -	John Sheskin, caretaker	Assault - - - - - -	1	Acquitted.
2 Apr. -	Clondavaddog, Carrownagarn.	Mary Dougherty, poor woman.	Receiving money under false pretences (for fortune telling).	2	Confined during the pleasure of Government.
9 Apr. -	Killygarvan, Carnagarrow.	Michael Doherty, small farmer.	Maliciously setting fire to four corn stacks.		
16 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Aghaowoney.	John Lynagh, farmer -	Stealing a cow.		
28 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Oughill -	Francis Peoples, farmer	Stealing a mare - - - -	3	Two acquitted, and one sentenced to two months' imprisonment.
5 May -	Clondavaddog, Rosnakill	Acting Commissioner O'Connor, constabulary	Riot and assault on the police -	1	Acquitted.
12 Aug. -	Clondahorky, Derryart -	Bryan and John M'Cue, farmers.	Waylaying and assault; previous altercation.	5	Convicted.
16 Sept. -	Tullyfern, Moyle - -	Samuel Sweeny, farmer	Maliciously burning an unoccupied dwelling-house.		
24 Oct. -	Clondavaddog, Gortnatraw.	Catherine M'Donald -	Stealing a heifer.		
24 „ -	Conwal, Glenkeo - -	Charles M'Monagle, farmer.	Stealing three head of cattle.		

Date of Offence.	Parish and Townland.	Name and Class of Injured Person.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Number of Persons Arrested.	Whether Conviction had or not.
1856:					
28 Oct. -	Conwal, Tullygay -	William M'Kay, farmer	Maliciously breaking windows in a dwelling-house.		
3 Nov. -	Kilmacrenan, Sockar -	John M'Daid, farmer -	Forcibly entering a house, and assaulting the inmates.	5	No further record.
24 Nov. -	Conwal Carnamuggah -	H. E. Peoples, Esq., head stamp distributor.	Threatening letter; no motive assigned.		
26 „ -	Conwal, Carnamuggah -	John M'Carron, farmer	Stealing a cow.		
27 „ -	Clondavaddog, Magherawarden.	John Reynolds and John M'Callion, privates in revenue police.	Assault - - - - - -	4	No further record.
30 „ -	Conwal, Ballybolader -	David Baxter, farmer -	Stealing a heifer - - - -	1	No further record.
5 Dec. -	Kilmacrenan, Ballyscadden.	Mary M'Elhinny, farmer	House attack, and robbery of 5*l.* 13*s.*	1	No further record.
5 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Ballyscadden.	John M'Elhinny, farmer	Stealing a horse.		
10 „ -	Tulloghobegly, Alton -	James Lillico, Scotch shepherd.	A party visiting the house, to intimidate.	17	Bound in 20*l.* to appear when called on.
26 „ -	Conwal, Kiltoy - -	Rev. W. Boyd, clerk and servants.	House attack, and serious assault on inmates.		
1857:					
15 Jan. -	Tulloghobegley, Cashelnagore, and Fawnaboy.	- - - - -	Levying contributions to defray law expenses in James Lillico's case, as above.		
6 Feb. -	Mevagh, Dunmore -	Francis M'Clure, Presbyterian Minister.	Breaking of an iron plough (a dispute about land).		
31 Jan. to 7 Feb.	Tulloghobegley, Meenderrygamph.	James Hugguss, Esq., English settler.	Destruction of 180 sheep, to prevent the proprietor from holding land for grazing purposes.	21	16 bailed; 4 acquitted; one sentenced to 10 years' transportation.
12 Jan. to 12 Feb.	Tulloghobegley, Kildrum, Upper.	- - ditto - -	Malicious destruction of 42 sheep, to prevent the proprietor from holding mountains for grazing purposes.		
7 and 15 Feb.	Tulloghobegley, Meenderrygamph.	- - ditto - -	Malicious destruction of 60 sheep, to prevent the proprietor from holding mountains for grazing purposes.		
20 and 23 Feb.	Meenderrygamph - -	- - ditto - -	Malicious destruction of 21 sheep, to prevent the proprietor from holding mountains for grazing purposes.		
20 Feb. -	Tor - - - - -	- - ditto - -	Malicious destruction of 75 sheep, to prevent the proprietor from holding mountains for grazing purposes.		
10 „ -	Tullyfern, Tully - -	William Porter, farmer -	Threatening letter (supposed to have originated with Porter himself to have the police sent back to Ballyarr).		
14 „ -	Tullyfern, Claragh -	James Watt, Esq., gentleman farmer.	Stealing a cow, which was afterwards found.		
19 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Alton -	Joseph Wright, Esq., Scotch settler.	Malicious destruction of 125 sheep, to deter the owner from keeping the mountains for grazing.		
20 Feb. to 1 Mar.	Tulloghobegley, Alton -	- - ditto - -	Malicious destruction of 87 sheep, to deter the owner from keeping the mountains for grazing.	1	Acquitted.
22 Feb. -	Kilmacrenan, Aughanriny.	Bryan Boyle, farmer -	Threatening letter; no motive assigned.	1	No further record.
25 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Meenbara.	Edward M'Fadden, farmer.	Eight or ten men visiting the house, and firing a shot; motive, "high prices."		
26 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Meenderrygamph.	Francis Forster, J. P., and others.	Threatening notice, in consequence of the part taken in a sheep case.		
1 Mar. -	Gartan, Glanveagh -	Mr. Forster, J. P. - -	Stealing a horse.		
7 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Tor -	Robert Cowan, Scotch shepherd, and Lord George Hill.	House attack and robbery at Tor, by 15 or 16 men, who afterwards partly levelled a new house of Lord George Hill, and administered an oath to the shepherd.	1	Admitted to bail, to appear when called on.
12 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Meenlara	Hugh M'Clafferty, John Dixon, and Pat Gallagher, small farmers.	Ten or twelve men (some in disguise) visiting their houses, demanding money from some, forcing it from others, administering oaths, &c.		
13 „ -	Conwal, Coolboy - -	John Stewart, farmer -	Waylaying and assault; a dispute about land.		
13 and 19 Mar.	Tulloghobegley, Meenderrygamph.	James Hugguss, Esq., settler.	Malicious destruction of 26 sheep.		
17 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Gortahork.	- - - - -	Threatening notice; posted, fixing the price to be charged for potatoes, &c.	1	Acquitted.

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1857:					
26 Mar. -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Thomas Newman, watchmaker.	Breaking a shop window, and stealing a number of watches.	1	Convicted.
3 April -	Tulloghobegley, Kildrum, Upper.	William Hunter, Esq., English settler.	Destruction of 79 Scotch sheep, to prevent the owner holding the mountain for grazing purposes.		
4 & 7 Apr.	Tulloghobegley, Meenderrygamph.	James Hugguss, Esq., English settler.	Destruction of 12 Scotch sheep.		
10 and 17 April.	Ditto - - -	- - ditto - - -	Destruction of 16 Scotch sheep, to prevent the owner holding the mountain for grazing purposes.		
16 April -	Tully, Currin - -	G. C. G. Wray, J. P., Esq.	Three threatening notices posted.		
30 „ -	Aughnish, Ramelton -	Presbyterian congregation.	Malicious breaking of 14 panes of glass in Presbyterian church.		
30 „ -	Conwal, Glenkeeragh -	John Curran, shoemaker	Maliciously setting fire to a house -	1	Bailed, and absconded.
4 & 12 May	Tulloghobegley, Meenderrygamph.	James Hugguss, Esq, English settler.	Malicious destruction of 7 Scotch sheep.		
9 May -	Clondavaddog, Coolderry.	James Friel, bailiff -	House attack; breaking doors and windows.	2	Acquitted.
15 „ -	Clondavaddog, Carland	Anthony Coll, farmer -	Stealing 4 sheep.		
17 „ -	Clondavaddog, Arryheernabin.	Stephen Coll, farmer -	Threatening notice relative to the grazing of cattle belonging to a bailiff of Lord Leitrim.		
19 „ -	Aughnish, Low Glen -	Hugh M'Award, farmer	Dangerous assault returning from Ramelton fair.	1	Acquitted.
3 June -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	John Crerand, farmer -	Taking forcible possession of a house which was bequeathed for charitable purposes.	23	Acquitted.
1 & 22 July	Tulloghobegley, Meenderrygamph.	James Hugguss, Esq, English settler.	Destruction of 22 Scotch sheep, to deter the owner from keeping mountains for grazing.		
12 July -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	An infant; name unknown.	Infanticide; illegitimacy - -	1	Acquitted.
29 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Tor -	James Hugguss, Esq., English settler.	Destruction of 42 Scotch sheep.		
10 Aug. -	Tulloghobegley, Gortahork.	John Sweeny, poundkeeper.	Breaking a pound, and taking three head of cattle out of it impounded for trespass.		
15 „ -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	John Dornan, servant -	Dangerous assault - - - -	1	Not identified.
17 „ -	Raymunterdoney, Devlin	William Hunter, Esq., English settler	Stealing of 98 Scotch sheep (lambs).		
24 „ -	Ditto - - - -	- - ditto - - -	Destruction or stealing of 80 Scotch sheep.		
10 Sept. -	Tulloghobegley, Ardnagappery.	Edward Devir, poundkeeper.	Breaking into a pound, and taking out a cow and 21 sheep.	1	Fined 1 *l.*
22 „ -	Conwal, Glenkeeragh -	Widow Mary M'Geehan, farmer.	Malicious injuring of cattle; a dispute about grazing.		
19 Nov. -	Tullyfern, Milford -	Alexander Russell, bailiff	Threatening notice (bailiff of Lord Leitrim).		
29 „ -	Raymunterdoney, Dunmore.	Dominick Quinn, farmer	Malicious burning of a stack of oats; dispute about land.		
29 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Tor -	William Hunter, Esq., English settler.	Malicious destruction or theft of 32 Scotch sheep.		
2 Dec. -	Mevagh, Derryhassin -	Hugh Gallagher, farmer	Malicious burning of a stack of oats; ill-feeling about shipping potatoes.		
8 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Carnaganagh.	Michael M'Monagle, farmer.	Assault; for taking a farm of land from which another person was evicted.		
8 „ -	Clondavaddog, Rathgorey.	Mathew Elliott, farmer -	Incendiarism; no motive assigned.		
13 „ -	Clondavaddog, Ballykinard.	Hugh Blaney, bailiff -	Homicide of Blaney, and assault on others.	1	Acquitted.
23 „ -	Tullyfern, Milford -	Alexander Russell, bailiff	Firing a pistol close to the house of Russell.	1	Discharged; no evidence.
1858:					
16 Jan. -	Aughnish, Ramelton -	John O'Donnell, farmer	Assault by three men - - -	3	Convicted.
23 „ -	Tullyfern, Urbalshinney	John Patterson, farmer -	Attack on a dwelling-house, and robbery of a mare.		
4 Feb. -	Tulloghobegley, Tor -	William Hunter, Esq., English settler.	Malicious destruction or theft of 11 Scotch sheep.		
17 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Alton -	- - ditto - - -	Destruction of 111 sheep.		
21 „ -	Meenderrygamph -	- - ditto - - -	Destruction of 21 sheep.		
5 & 7 Mar.	Tor - - - -	- - ditto - - -	Destruction of 19 sheep.		
16 Mar. -	Tulloghobegley, Kildrum, Upper.	Daniel Ferry, small farmer.	Dangerous assault; a drunken quarrel.	1	Acquitted.
18 April -	Tullyfern, Drumbarren -	William Russell, farmer	Threatening letter about land -		
13 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Arduns	Lord George A. Hill -	Malicious cutting of the ropes of a flagstaff to annoy his lordship.		

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1858:					
21 Mar. to 21 Apr.	Tulloghobegley, Attalantee.	William Hunter, Esq., English settler.	Malicious destruction of 30 Scotch sheep.		
22 April -	Tulloghobegley, Alton -	- - ditto - - -	Theft, or malicious destruction of 25 Scotch sheep.	2	One sentenced to four years' penal servitude, and the other to one year's imprisonment.
5 June -	Mevagh, Kill - -	J. Kane, sub-constable, constabulary.	Assault and obstruction of the sub-constable in the execution of his duty.	3	Sentenced to four months' imprisonment each.
19 „ -	Clondavaddog, Ballyhoriskey.	Daniel M'Callion, constable, constabulary.	Assault and obstruction of the constable on duty.	1	Convicted.
24 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Carnacarry.	Hugh M'Ivers, small farmer.	Burning a cart laden with turf; a dispute about turf.		
25 „ -	Clondavaddog, Kildrum	Mr. William Bailie, jun.	Malicious injury of a boat.		
26 „ -	Clondavaddog, Kerrykeel.	John Benson, sheriffs' bailiff.	Assault on the bailiff when executing a decree.		
29 „ -	Raymunterdoney, Moyra	Hugh Sweeny, farmer -	Levelling a sod-house, and threatening notice not to rebuild.		
12 July -	Conwal, Sallaghagrane -	James M'Teague, bailiff	Waylaying and serious assault by two men returning from Letterkenny Fair, to deter the bailiff from summoning parties.		
21 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Kilmacrenan.	Infant; name unknown	Child desertion.		
15 Aug. -	Tullyfern, Milford -	Earl of Leitrim - -	Setting fire to a cabin to prevent another man from taking it.		
7 Sept. -	Tulloghobegley, Ardsmore.	Charles M'Ginley, farmer.	Assault, about some land.		
8 „ -	Aughnish, Ramelton -	Wm. H. Talbott, supervisor of excise.	Breaking windows.		
13 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Tulloghabegley, Irish.	Cormick M'Garney, labourer.	Challenge fight; M'Garney severely injured.	5	One fined 1*l.*, and four acquitted.
18 „ -	Raymunterdoney, Drumnatuny Bar.	William Gunn, Scotch shepherd.	Assault on the shepherd and a servant of Mr. Hamilton, Poor Law Inspector, by drunken men.	3	Not identified.
13 Oct. -	Tulloghobegley, Ardnagappery.	James Gallagher, farmer	Malicious levelling of a stack of oats to prevent the owner holding the farm on which it grew.		
24 „ -	Raymunterdoney, Ballyboes.	Rev. A. Nixon, J. P., gentleman.	Firing at and wounding Mr. Nixon, to cause him to leave the country.	several	Acquitted for want of evidence.
1 Nov. -	Aughnish, Glenalla -	Thomas Haliry, land steward.	Waylaying and assault - - -	1	Discharged.
8 „ -	Mevagh, Devlinmore -	Bryan Doherty, labourer	Maliciously cutting off part of an ass's tail.		
23 „ -	Aughannishin, Ballymaleel.	Thomas Moore, servant	Malicious levelling of two cabins; supposed to have been done by the owner himself.	- -	Inquired into; no conviction.
26 „ -	Conwal, Ballyraine -	John Baird, farmer -	Cutting off part of the tail of a heifer; a dispute about trespass.		
3 Dec. -	Conwal, Gorttee - -	Charles Porter, blacksmith.	Assault, arising out of sectarian expressions (a drunken squabble).		
17 „ -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Rev. Richard Smyth, clerk.	Threatening letter, requiring him to discharge his servant Brown, who had distributed religious controversial tracts.		
17 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Tor -	William Hunter, Esq., English settler.	Malicious destruction of six Scotch sheep, to deter the owner from holding the mountains.	5	Two of the accused sentenced to three months' imprisonment each for having wool for which they could not account; the other three acquitted.
20 „ -	Killygarvin, Rathmullen	Thomas Batt, Esq., J. P.	Breaking 6 bars of an iron gate.		
28 „ -	Aughnish, Aughnish -	James Nalseed, farmer -	Robbery of 2 *l.* 4 *s.* 8 *d.*		
1859:					
31 Jan. -	Tullyfern, Urbalshinney	John Patterson, farmer	Threatening letter; about land -	1	Acquitted.
11 Feb. -	Kilmacrenan, Gortnataragh.	Widow Doherty, farmer	Stealing a cow; on a Glen Swilly decree (old bail money).		
11 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Alton and Ballyness.	William Hunter, Esq., English settler.	Malicious destruction of 35 sheep.		
23 „ -	Tor - - - - -	- - ditto - - -	Malicious destruction of 164 sheep.		
26 „ -	Raymunterdoney, Moyra Glebe.	Rev. J. Brougham, clerk	Threatening notice, in consequence of having served notices to quit on tenants.	1	Admitted to bail.

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1859:					
26 Feb. -	Raymunterdoney, Derryherriff.	James Brogan, bailiff -	Threatening letter; to prevent a house being built on a farm in dispute.	1	Admitted to bail.
2 Mar. -	Raymunterdoney, Raf -	Denis Harken, farmer -	Breaking a window (supposed to have been done by himself to evade a notice to quit, &c.)		
3 „ -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Simon Maddock, clerk of petty sessions.	Threatening letter, requiring the discharge of a servant boy.		
29 „ -	Aughnish, Rameltown -	John Porter, farmer -	Conspiracy to poison (with strychnine in lozenges) to recover land.	1	Acquitted.
8 & 20 Apr.	Tulloghobegley, Tor -	William Hunter, Esq., English settler.	Malicious destruction of 88 Scotch sheep.		
1 May -	Clondahorkey, Castledoe and Massiness.	John M'Bride and Patrick Harken, farmers.	Cutting the tail off a cow, and burning a stack of corn.		
4 „ -	Clondavaddog, Ballyheerinn.	Earl of Leitrim - -	Levelling fences.		
6 „ -	Conwal, Windyhall -	Edward M'Bride, small farmer.	Waylaying and dangerous assault by six or seven men; dispute about trespass.	2	Discharged, from want of evidence.
15 „ -	Clondahorkey, Kildarra	Daniel M'Gee - -	Dangerous assault; dispute about the trespass of cattle.	1	Fined 10 *l.*, and three months' imprisonment.
17 „ -	Tullyfern, Glesnante -	Earl of Leitrim - -	Burning a quantity of young trees.		
21 June -	Tulloghobegley, Meenadaff.	Thomas M'Bride, farmer	Alleged malicious destruction of four sheep (supposed to have been done by himself).		
3 July -	Gartan, Magherashaugan	Mary Bradley, farmer's daughter.	Giving medicine to cause abortion	- -	One man accused; no evidence.
9 „ -	Killygarvin, Oughterlin	Hugh Coyle, farmer -	Assault, &c. - - - - -	4	Three convicted; two months' imprisonment each.
13 „ -	Conwal, Carrickascanlan	John Ward, farmer -	Stealing a cow, on a Glenswilly decree, for an old (marriage) debt.		
16 „ -	Tullyfern, Ballyarr -	Infant, and Poor Law Union.	Child desertion.		
20 Aug. -	Raymunterdoney, Derryreel.	John M'Fadden, farmer	Burning of two out offices; a family dispute.		
9 Sept. -	Conwal, Doon Glebe -	Bryan M'Daid, small farmer.	Assault, on the way to Letterkenny market, by two drunken men.	1	Sentenced to two months' hard labour in Lifford gaol.
30 „ -	Raymunterdoney, Carrowcannon.	Daniel Cannon, small farmer.	Alleged malicious burning of a stack of flax; no motive assigned.		
12 Dec. -	Tulloghobegley, Attatantee.	William Hunter, Esq., English settler.	Alleged malicious destruction of 237 Scotch sheep.	- -	Presentment disallowed; the case being considered fictitious.
17 „ -	Raymunterdoney, Ballyboes M'.	- - ditto - - -	Alleged malicious destruction of 40 Scotch sheep.		
23 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Clonculybeg.	Hugh M'Loughlin, farmer and money lender.	Burglary, and robbery of 21 *l.* 10 *s.* and a watch, by a party of 14 men.	1	Acquitted.
1860:					
2 Jan. -	Clondavaddog, Ballyhonsky.	James Kerr, farmer -	Levelling a house; supposed to have been done by a former tenant.		
10 „ -	Gartan, Runatrushrubbin	John S. Adair, J.P. -	Malicious destruction, or making away with 85 blackfaced sheep; 66 afterwards found dead from natural causes, and 16 skins found in Mr. Adair's office houses.	- -	The magistrates in petty sessions thought the case to be fictitious.
14 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Cratlagh	Charles Gamble, farmer	Burning a corn stack.		
19 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Ardsbeg	Sub-constables Kinnelly and Moloughney -	Assault by smugglers.		
19 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Attatantee Kildrum.	C. B. Trotter, Esq., English settler.	Alleged malicious destruction of 52 sheep.	- -	Compensation disallowed; case fictitious.

Date of Offence.	Parish and Townland.	Name and Class of Injured Person.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Number of Persons Arrested.	Whether Conviction had or not.
1860:					
9 Feb. -	Clondavaddog, Drumatrasnan.	Michael Doherty and James M'Ador, farmers.	Sheep stealing - - - -	2	Acquitted.
18 „ -	Conwal, Foxhall - -	J. Chambers, J.P. - -	Arson; of an outhouse, supposed to have been accidental.		
5 Mar. -	Clondavaddog, Aughadrennin.	Widow C. Meenan -	Housebreaking, and assault; a family dispute.	6	Bailed, to keep the peace.
14 „ -	Aughnish, Ramelton -	An infant - - -	Concealing birth - - - -	1	Acquitted.
4 Apr. -	Raymunterdoney, Ray -	Denis and A. Harkin -	Breaking of two ploughs; supposed to have been done by persons who did not get work.		
14 „ -	Clondahorkey, Ummerafad.	W. Wilkins, farmer -	Assault, a family dispute - -	2	Bound to keep the peace for 12 months.
16 „ -	Clondahorkey, Massiness	Patrick Harkin, merchant.	Breaking into a shop at night, and stealing shop goods.	1	Acquitted.
27 „ -	Gartan, Lossett - -	Michael Halberty and family.	Burglary, assault on the inmates of the house and robbery of 23*l.*, at night (supposed for having taken land belonging to Mr. Adair, J.P.)	7	Discharged; want of evidence.
23 May -	Gartan, Lossett - -	Edward Rodden, farmer	Arson, of out offices and eight head of cattle; a family dispute.	1	Acquitted.
24 „ -	Clondavaddog, Carland	H. Leathem, J.P. - -	Throwing down two houses; supposed to have been done by a former tenant.		
28 or 31 May.	Tulloghobegley, Carrick	James Boyle, small farmer.	Alleged malicious breaking of a boat; Boyle was a witness in a sheep case.		
1 June -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Sub-constable, J. Cochrane.	Attack on police by militia - -	1	One month's imprisonment, with hard labour.
2 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Magheragallow.	James Coll, farmer -	Malicious attempt to burn a house.		
2 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Portteen	John Bradley, labourer	Visiting the house, and using threats.		
5 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Tory Island.	William Rogers, poor man.	Alleged malicious breaking of a horse's leg; supposed by accident.		
15 „ -	Mevagh, Glenveragh -	Farigle M'Gettigan, farmer.	Stealing sheep; supposed by J. M'Gettigan.	- -	Accused left the country.
22 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Portteen	John Bradley, labourer -	Threatening letter; to prevent a notice to quit being served.		
23 „ -	Tullyfern, Urbalshinney	Michael Donan, farmer	Waylaying and assault; an old dispute.	1	Acquitted.
9 July -	Kilmacrenan, Cool, Upper.	James Boyce, farmer -	Stealing sheep - - - -	1	Acquitted.
10 July -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Constabulary - -	Riot and assault on the police when making arrests for furious driving.	4	Three convicted, and one acquitted.
10 „ -	Tully, Cloneymore -	Grace Brogan, servant -	Endeavouring to procure abortion, and firing at the person.	1	Acquitted.
18 „ -	Tully, Glenlomer - -	James and Jos. Greer -	Threatening language, and challenge to fight; sectarian motives.	4	Convicted.
30 Aug. -	Aughnish, Glenleary -	Edward Sweeny, farmer	Pulling and carrying off flax - -	3	Acquitted.
11 Sept. -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Edward M'Auley, farmer, &c.	Threatening letter, respecting the letting of a house.		
12 „ -	Clondavaddog, Rathgorey	Daniel and Charles Mateer, bailiffs.	Rescue and assault - - -	3	Sentenced to eight, six, & four months respectively.
25 „ -	Tullyfern, Milford -	John Stewart, merchant	Housebreaking and robbery.		
2 Oct. -	Conwal, Carrickmiltown	Patrick M'Greneragh, farmer.	Burning of a flax mill; supposed to have been done by a scutcher, who had either to work in the mill or go to gaol.	1	Discharged.
25 „ -	Killygarvin, Carlin -	John O'Brien, tailor -	Waylaying and assault.		
31 „ -	Killygarvin, Arneyportbane.	Margaret Burns, married woman.	Assault, and attempt to commit a rape.	1	Acquitted.

(*continued*)

Date of Offence.	Parish and Townland.	Name and Class of Injured Person.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Number of Persons Arrested.	Whether Conviction had or not.
1860:					
1 Nov. -	Tulloghobegly, Tor - -	Edward Hunter, Esq., English settler.	Alleged malicious destruction of 73 Scotch sheep.		
13 „ -	Gartan, Claggan Mountains.	James Murray, Scotch manager and agent to Mr. Adair, J.P.	Homicide; deceased was found with several injuries inflicted on his head; he had been personally obnoxious in his capacity as the manager for Mr. Adair, and had sought to recover compensation for 85 sheep, alleged to have been maliciously destroyed; however, he had not been molested till steps were taken to dispossess the tenants on Derryveagh estate.	20	A family named Sweeny (tenants on Derryveagh, the only one out of 50 families that refused to give up possession at six months' notice to quit, a short time before the murder), were suspected as having been concerned therein; the nephew was committed for trial.
21 „ -	Clondavaddog, Tamney	John M'Garney, farmer	Burning of a house and flax.		
23 „ -	Conwal, Conwal - - -	J. Neely, servant, and W. Wilkins, farmer.	Waylaying and assault; jealousy entertained by a previous servant boy, who threatened the parties that day.	- -	The accused was summoned; no evidence. W. Wilkins was a juror in Murray's case of murder.
24 „ -	Gartan, Glebe - -	Rev. H. Maturin, rector	Burning of an outhouse; supposed in consequence of Mr. Adair, J.P., stopping at the Glebe, or from accidental causes.		
1 Dec. -	Tullyfern, Bridge-End -	J. Stevenson, sub-constable.	Assault; by striking on the head with a stone at night.		
4 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Magheragallan.	Inland Revenue Department.	Maliciously breaking of a constabulary boathouse, and stealing sails and ropes therefrom.		
7 „ -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	John Fleming, miller -	Waylaying and assault by four persons; supposed because he found the murdered body of Murray.		
16 „ -	Mevagh, Toragh - -	Pat. Harkin, farmer -	Burning corn stacks; a dispute about land.		
* 2 Sept. 1857.	Mevagh, Melmore - -	Denis Shiell, farmer -	Assault; fracturing the skull - -	1	Acquitted.
1861:					
1 Jan. -	Tulloghobegley, Meenaduff.	J. Connaughton, sub-constable.	Assault, when on revenue duty - -	1	Six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.
3 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Derrybeg.	John Masson, publican	Breaking into a house at night, and stealing money and whisky.		
7 „ -	Aughnish, Ramelton -	Henry White, merchant	Burning a corn stack.		
10 „ -	Mevagh, Sackagh - -	Benjamin Moore, extra sub-constable.	Assault.		
16 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Tullaghabegley, Irish.	Edward Hunter, Esq., English settler.	Alleged stealing of 15 sheep - -	1	Admitted to bail.
20 „ -	Killygarvin, Rathmullen	Daniel Coll, butcher -	Threatening letter; requiring him to leave the town.		
9 Feb. -	Clondavaddog, Drumaghy	James M'Couch, farmer	Attacking a dwelling-house.		
23 „ -	Clondavaddog, Kerrykeel.	Edward Friel, farmer -	Serious assault - - - - -	1	Sentenced to six months' imprisonment.
23 „ -	Tullyfern, Rosgarrow -	John Hunter, farmer -	Waylaying and assault - - -	1	Sentenced to two months' imprisonment.
- „ -	Gartan, Carrowtrasna -	Samuel Marshall, gentleman farmer.	Threatening notice; requiring the payment of 30*l.* for a house, from which a family was evicted 15 years before by Mr. Marshall's uncle.		

* This case having been compromised by the parties concerned at the time of the occurrence, was not reported to the constabulary till August 1860, when the injured man had become deranged in his intellect from the effects of the assault.

Date of Offence.	Parish and Townland.	Name and Class of Injured Person.	NATURE OF OFFENCE.	Number of Persons Arrested.	Whether Conviction had or not.
1861:					
11 Mar. -	Gartan, Drumsallagh -	Sub-constables J. Reilly and M'Caffry.	Assault and obstruction of the police in the discharge of their duty.	- -	Adam Grierson, Mr. Adair's manager, fined 5s.
12 „ -	Tullyfern, Kerrykeel Glebe.	Michael Kerr, farmer -	Levelling part of a house; a bad feeling about land.		
14 „ -	Mevagh, Kill - -	John Doherty, farmer -	Waylaying and assault - - -	4	Acquitted.
23 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Gortnalabbin.	W. Doherty, farmer -	Waylaying and assault; motive, seduction.		
26 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Tulloghobegley, Irish.	J. Gallagher and J. Boyle, farmers.	Malicious breaking of a plough.		
27 „ -	Clondahorkey, Ballymore.	Samuel Dixon and Charles Boyle.	Stealing of two sheep. - - -	1	Four months' imprisonment.
28 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Killult	Ecclesiastical Commissioners.	Breaking of 17 panes of glass in the church; supposed by drunken persons.		
12 April -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Rev. Mr. Kinnear and congregation.	Malicious breaking of the windows of the Presbyterian church.		
18 „ -	Gartan, Churchill -	John Conaghan, bailiff to Mr. Adair.	Assault; for interfering in a drunken squabble.	1	Sentenced to one 'month's imprisonment, with hard labour.
23 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Gortnacorrib.	Richard M'Loughlin, bog bailiff.	Waylaying and assault - - -	3	Not identified.
23 „ -	Kilmacrenan, Cratlagh -	Dolty M'Garney and Michael Logue, farmers.	Waylaying and assault - - -	4	One sent for trial.
25 „ -	Gartan, Drumcaveny -	Alexander Black, farmer	Serious assault, inflicting several wounds with stones; a dispute about land.	- -	Alex. Buchanan fined 1*l.* and costs.
26 „ -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	William Morron, carter, &c.	Waylaying and assault; owing to some language touching the murder of Murray.	3	One, J. Bradley, one month's imprisoment.
28 „ -	Tulloghobegley, Meenagappage.	Archibald Campbell, Scotch shepherd.	Poisoning two dogs; supposed by poisoned meal that Campbell himself left on the mountains.		
1 May -	Kilmacrenan, Tawney -	Francis Peoples, farmer	Waylaying and assault; a dispute about the right of passage to a mill.		
7 „ -	Aughnish, Ramelton -	Charles M'Adoo - -	Robbery from a shop.		
10 „ -	Clondahorkey, Faugher	Charles Lafferty, farmer	Assault; arising out of a casual quarrel.	1	Case pending.
13 „ -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	James Davis, farmer -	Serious assault; from a previous ill-feeling.	1	Sent for trial.
16 „ -	Clondavaddog, Ballycallon.	Thomas Heal, excise officer.	Assault, &c.		
19 „ -	Conwal, Letterkenny -	Rev. Mr. Kinnear and congregation.	Breaking the windows in the Presbyterian church (second attack).		
25 „ -	Mevagh, Aghadachon -	Jane M'Intyre - -	Assault and rape - - - -	1	Not yet disposed of.

Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
28 June 1861.

W. Browning,
Inspector General of Constabulary.

OUTRAGES (KILMACRENAN).

RETURN of the OUTRAGES specially reported by the Constabulary as committed within the Barony of *Kilmacrenan*, County *Donegal*, during the last Ten Years; specifying the Nature of each Offence, the Number of Parties Arrested on Suspicion, and whether Conviction had or not.

(*Mr. Conolly.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
5 *July* 1861.

404. *Under* 2 *oz.*

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 6 June 1861;—*for,*

A RETURN "showing the Name and Locality of every REFORMATORY SCHOOL in *Ireland*, and whether intended for the reception of Male or Female Children connected with the Established Church, the Presbyterian Church, any other Protestant Communion, or the Roman Catholic Church respectively; the date of the Certificate of each School; the Number of Children each School is calculated to accommodate; the number of Children received into each School during the year 1860; the actual Number of Children in each School on the 31st day of December 1860; the Cost incurred for the Maintenance, Clothing, and all other Expenses of each Child in such School per Annum; and the Total Amount contributed by the Parents, Relatives, or Guardians of the Children, or by the State or other Public Authority, for the Maintenance of each School for the Year ending the 31st day of December 1860; also the Amount of all Donations, Subscriptions, or other Charitable Contributions, for the Maintenance of each School during the same Period."

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (IRELAND), under 21 & 22 Vict. c. 103.

	NAME AND LOCALITY of REFORMATORY SCHOOL.	The Religious Persuasion and Sex of each School.	The Date of the Certificate of each School.	The Number of Children each School is calculated to accommodate.	The Number of Children received into each School in 1860.	The actual Number of Children in each School on 31 Dec. 1860.	The Cost incurred for the Maintenance, Clothing, and all other Expenses of each Child in such School, per Annum.	The Amount Contributed by the Parents, Relatives, or Guardians of the Children, or by the State, or other Public Authority, for the Maintenance of each School, for the Year ending 31 December 1860.							The Amount of all Donations, Subscriptions, or other Charitable Contributions, for the Maintenance of each School, during the Year 1860.		
								By Parent.			By State.			By Rates.			TOTAL.					
							£. s. d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1.	High Park, County Dublin -	Roman Catholic, female.	21 Dec. 1858	45	13	28	23 10 2	19	1	5	399	17	7	104	13	8	523	12	8	147	9	4½
2.	St. Joseph's, Limerick - -	Roman Catholic, female.	25 Jan. 1859	60	16	23	24 7 1¾	-	9	3	276	18	9	-		-	277	8	-	45	-	-
3.	St. Kerin's, Glencree, County Wicklow.	Roman Catholic, male.	12 April 1859	240	141	228	19 9 5½	97	-	5	3,009	9	7	452	4	4	3,558	14	4	485	15	9
4.	103, Cork-street, Dublin -	Protestant, female	12 April 1859	24	6	7	25 16 3	2	11	-	124	5	-	13	1	4	139	17	4	127	-	-
5.	Golden Bridge, County Dublin	Roman Catholic, female.	3 May 1859	60	21	22	26 10 -	9	17	10	267	19	2	30	14	4	308	11	4	262	7	2
6.	"Spark's Lake," Monaghan -	Roman Catholic, female.	29 July 1859	40	12	19	20 2 4	8	5	2	264	17	10	30	4	2	303	7	2	525	10	11
7.	No. 3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin	Protestant, male	18 Nov. 1859	46	8	10	25 17 10	2	9	-	131	11	-	16	16	8	150	16	8	124	3	-
8.	"Malone," Belfast - -	Protestant, male	13 Mar. 1860	50	17	14	28 8 6	-	14	-	123	3	-	-		-	123	17	-	168	-	-
9.	St. Patrick's, Upton, County Cork.	Roman Catholic, male.	6 July 1860	80	12	12	No Juveniles were received until 29 Oct. 1860, which left but 2 months; too short a time to estimate the cost under this heading.	-		-	19	19	-	2	4	-	22	3	-	120	16	4

25 June 1861.

Walter Crofton,
Inspector of Reformatory Schools in Ireland.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (IRELAND).

RETURN showing the Name and Locality of every REFORMATORY SCHOOL in *Ireland*, and whether intended for the Reception of Male or Female Children connected with the Established Church, the Presbyterian Church, any other Protestant Communion, or the Roman Catholic Church respectively; the Number of Children each School is calculated to accommodate; the Number of Children received into each School during the Year 1860; &c.

(*Sir Edward Grogan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
11 *July* 1861.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (DUBLIN).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 11 March 1861;—*for*,

COPIES of "a LETTER dated the 17th day of December 1859, from the Honorary Secretary to the Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools to the Inspector of Reformatory Schools, and of the REPLY of the Inspectors General of Prisons thereto, dated the 7th day of February 1860:"

"Of the LETTER of the Chief Secretary of *Ireland*, dated December 1860, to the Manager of the said Schools, ordering the discharge of *Lucy Daly*, and of the Application, Memorial, and all other Documents relating to the case on which such Order was founded:"

"And, of the MEMORIALS of *Catherine Tyrrell* to the Lord Lieutenant or Chief Secretary, dated the 22d day of November and the 11th day of December 1860, and of the ANSWER thereto, dated the 27th day of December 1860, and of all other Documents relating to the case of *Catherine Tyrrell*."

Dublin Castle, 5 April 1861.

THOS. A. LARCOM.

(*Sir Edward Grogan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 16 *April* 1861.

SCHEDULE.

Date.	Subject.	Page.
1859:		
17 December -	Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools, to the Inspector of Reformatory Schools - - -	3
1860:		
7 February -	Reply of the Inspectors General of Prisons to the Honorary Secretary, Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools - - - -	3
1860:		
13 November -	Inspector of Reformatories to the Under Secretary, enclosing Memorial of John Daly and Mary Daly, dated 11th November; with Certificate of the Marriage of Thomas Daly and Lucia M'Dermott, dated 9th November - - - - - - - - -	4
17 November -	The Right Honourable the Recorder to the Under Secretary, enclosing Letter from Mr. Synnott, Governor of Grange Gorman Female Prison, dated 17th November; Letter from Mrs. Jane Miles, Matron, dated 17th November; and Letter from Mr. Thomas M'Dermott, dated 17th November - - - - - -	5
	Memorial of John Daly, Mary Daly his wife, and Mary Anne Daly	7
11 December -	Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in relation to Lucy Daly, an inmate of the Cork Street Protestant Reformatory - - -	7
14 „ - -	Order for the discharge of Mary Daly from the Cork Street Juvenile Reformatory - - - - - - - - - - -	7
14 „ - -	The Chief Secretary to John Daly - - - - - -	8
14 „ - -	The Chief Secretary to the Recorder - - - - - -	8
15 „ - -	The Honorary Secretary to the Dublin Protestant Reformatory School to the Chief Secretary - - - - - - -	8
1860:		
22 November -	Memorial of Catherine Tyrrell, enclosing Certificate of Rev. Edm. Childs, dated 22d November - - - - - - -	8
29 „ - -	J. W. O'Donnell, Esq., Divisional Justice, to the Under Secretary -	9
11 December -	Memorial of Catherine Tyrrell - - - - - - -	9
27 „ - -	The Under Secretary to Catherine Tyrrell - - - - -	10
1861:		
5 January -	The Honorary Secretary, Dublin Catholic Reformatory Committee, to the Under Secretary - - - - - - - -	10
9 „ - -	The Under Secretary to the Honorary Secretary, Dublin Catholic Reformatory Committee - - - - - - - -	11
25 „ - -	Crown Solicitor's Report of the Proceedings on the Appeal of Catherine Tyrrell at the City of Dublin Quarter Sessions - - -	11

COPY of a LETTER dated the 17th day of December 1859, from the Honorary Secretary to the Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools to the Inspector of Reformatory Schools, and of the REPLY of the Inspectors General of Prisons thereto, dated the 7th day of February 1860.

84, Lower Dorset-street, Dublin,
17 December 1859.

Sir,

IT is my painful duty to forward to you the following extracts from the minutes of the Committee of the Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools :—

"Committee met 16th December 1859; Rev. Charles S. Stanford, D, D., the chair.

"Report of superintendent of male school was read, in which, after detailing the circumstances of the escape and recapture of a boy named William Edwards, he adds :—

"In my opinion, this restless conduct on his part is, among other causes, mainly attributable to the fact, of some of the prison* officials having endeavoured to prejudice him *against* this reformatory, and *in favour* of Glanchree. The boy states that a turnkey named Carty, who brought him from the prison here, told him that the Glanchree Reformatory would be much better for him; that there the boys get meat three times a week; have a band of music, footballs, &c., and the free run of the mountains. He also states that a prisoner, who is allowed to go about the prison in the capacity of hallman, frequently annoyed him by telling him that he would have fared better if he had said he was a Roman-catholic, in order to get with his companion to Glanchree. The boy's father also told me that he believed the boy had been tampered with, as some of the turnkeys had urged him (the father) very much to have him sent to Glanchree.

"*Resolved*,—That a copy of the last paragraph of the superintendent's report be forwarded to the inspector of reformatories, with the request of this committee that he would institute a strict investigation into this matter.

"I have, &c.

The Inspector of Reformatory Schools in Ireland.

(signed) "*Thos. R. Shore*, B. D.,
"Honorary Secretary."

Office of Inspector General of Prisons,
Dublin Castle, 7 February 1860.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Inspectors General of Prisons to apprize you, for the information of the Committee of the Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools, that your letter of the 17th of December 1859 having been referred to them, received from them the most attentive consideration.

The Inspectors General deemed it inexpedient to institute a public inquiry into the circumstances stated in your letter, but took the earliest opportunity, after the appointment of the Board of Superintendence of the City of Dublin Prisons for the current year, to move that body to pass such resolutions as would prevent the recurrence of any such objectionable practices as described in your letter of December 17th, and in another communication which you addressed to them with reference to an occurrence in the Recorder's Court.

A copy of the resolutions arrived at by the Board is subjoined, and the Inspectors General have every confidence that no further cause of complaint will arise.

Rev. Thos. Shore,
8, Lower Dorset-street.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John W. Gregg.*

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* Richmond Bridewell.

Board of Superintendence, Richmond Bridewell,
24 January 1860.

PRESENT:

Alderman George Roe, J. P., D. L., in the Chair; Alderman D. Moylan, J. P.; Councillor J. Gray, J. P.; Councillor J. Dunne, J. P.; Councillor H. Price, J. P.; Councillor J. O'Neill; and Councillor J. Draper.

Resolved,

THAT the Governor of Richmond Female Penitentiary be spoken to emphatically as to the errors made in the registry of the prisoners Daly and Connor, and be cautioned for the future to make himself acquainted with the registry, and to secure its accuracy.

That a rule be made that the Governors shall, on the day after the admission of each prisoner, see such prisoner, and satisfy themselves that the registry of the religion of each prisoner is properly made, and in accordance with his or her own wish.

That the officers be cautioned not to tamper in any way with the religion of prisoners, and be informed officially that a rule will be adopted and enforced, that all officers proved guilty of such conduct will in future be dismissed.

(signed) *C. P. Gavin.*

COPY of the LETTER of the Chief Secretary of *Ireland*, dated December 1860, to the Manager of the said Schools, ordering the discharge of *Lucy Daly*, and of the Application, Memorial, and all other Documents relating to the case on which such Order was founded.

Office of Inspector of Reformatory Schools,
Dublin Castle, 13 November 1860.

Submitted,

THE enclosed letter and certificate forwarded to me by the uncle of Lucy Daly, who is now in Cork-street Protestant Reformatory, Dublin, and the particulars of whose sentence are given in the margin.*

It is submitted that inquiry be made from the judicial officer who passed the sentence, and that if the girl proves to be a Roman-catholic, she may be transferred to Golden Bridge Reformatory School, county Dublin.

The practice which has been pursued on two or three similar occasions of discharging the prisoner altogether, appears likely to lead to misrepresentations on the part of the juvenile when brought before the magistrates, with a view of securing early liberation.

(signed) *Walter Crofton,*
Inspector of Reformatory Schools.

THE Memorial of *John Daly*, of 161, Lower Church-street, Dublin (paternal Uncle of *Lucy Daly*), and of *Mary Daly* his Wife, and *Mary Anne Daly*, to Captain *Crofton*, Inspector of Reformatory Schools.

Sir,

LUCY DALY, a juvenile offender, now confined in the Protestant Reformatory in Cork-street, Dublin, is the daughter of Thomas Daly and Lucy Daly his wife, whose maiden name was M'Dermott. They are both now dead, but were always Catholics, and all their families, both Dalys and M'Dermotts, were the same.

They were married in Marlborough-street Catholic Chapel in the year 1826 (we enclose their marriage certificate); all their children were Catholics, and are so still, that is, the brother and sister of this Lucy Daly; and this Lucy Daly herself went to Anne-street Chapel School, and your memorialist Mary Anne Daly taught her the entire of the Catholic catechism.

In June, or the beginning of July, we first heard that the reformatory she was sent to was Protestant, and your memorialist John Daly applied at the reformatory to know if she was there, and was told by one of the matrons, Miss Gibson, that she was there, but could not see her until she gained marks. She was however allowed to write to us, and we were allowed

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* Name—Lucy Daly. Age on conviction—16 years. Date of conviction—16 December 1859. Sentence—One month's imprisonment and three years in reformatory. Tried at City Sessions, Dublin, by the Recorder.

allowed to see her on the 1st of November. It was only last week we ascertained that it was illegal for her to be there, or we would have taken advice to have her removed, as we were greatly fretted at her being there, and as her nearest relatives and guardians, we beseech you to have her removed to a Catholic reformatory, or at all events not left where she is.

Miss Gibson, the matron, called on us, Mary and M. A. Daly, yesterday evening, and said Lucy was very uneasy about our not answering her last letter, and had awful dreams about us. We said that we had ascertained that she could be removed to a Catholic reformatory, and it was not worth while writing, besides it was an insult what she said in her last letter that she wished her sister there as she would be well done for. Miss Gibson replied that she could not be transferred to a Catholic reformatory, it was against law, and she said, "Depend upon my word she will not go to her own ladies." This we said was very hard, as she had no mixture in her.

As the parents lived for upwards of 30 years in Marlborough-street Chapel parish, and were well known, we can procure any amount of evidence you may require that they and their children were always Catholics.

160, Lower Church-street,
11 November 1860.

John Daly his + mark.
Mary Daly her + mark.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, Marlborough-street, Dublin, this 9th day of November 1860.

I CERTIFY that Thomas Daly and Lucia M'Dermott were lawfully married according to the rite of the Catholic Church, on the 14th day of August, A.D. 1826, in the presence of Edward M'Dermott and Mary M'Dermott, as appears from the marriage register of the united parishes of St. Mary, St. Thomas, and St. George, kept in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Marlborough-street, Dublin.

(Stamp.)

Denis Heyfron,
Curate of said United Parishes.

Kimmage House, Rathfarnham,
17 November 1860.

Sir,

I HAVE had the honour to receive your letter and the accompanying papers with reference to Lucy Daly, in respect to her committal to a Protestant reformatory.

I beg to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that in all such cases, when the question of a reformatory arises, I inquire immedately after the conviction in open court, from the officer of the prison in attendance, and in presence of the prisoner and all parties, the age and religion of the prisoner in question. I act upon the information at the time, and I do not take any note of it.

The circumstances of the present case had passed from my recollection, but they are recalled to it by the papers which I forward with this, and which were sent to me at my request, by the officers of Grange Gorman Penitentiary. What occurred in court, appears to me to be correctly stated by Mrs. Miles, who is one of the matrons of the institution, and whose special duty it is to attend in court, and give every information respecting the female prisoners which may be required of her.

I have no observations to add, except that I think the concluding remark in the letter of the Inspector of Reformatory Schools, as to discharging prisoners altogether, well deserving of consideration.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Fred. Shaw.*

The Under Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Grange Gorman Female Prison, Dublin,
17 November 1860.

My Lord,

HAVING had the honour of a communication from your Lordship on last evening, through Mr. O'Neill, the Deputy Clerk of the Peace, referring to the case of a prisoner named Lucy Daly, I have, therefore, for your information to report as follows. She was committed

mitted for trial on the 30th November 1859, tried and sentenced by your Lordship on the 16th December 1859, to one month's imprisonment, after which, to be detained in the Protestant Reformatory, Cork-street, for three years, and transmitted to same on the 12th January 1860.

When your Lordship was about to pass sentence on her, you asked me to what religious denomination she belonged; when I replied a Catholic, Mrs. Miles, one of the female officers of the prison, who was present at the time, said the girl was a Protestant, and that she had seen her in church; knowing that this officer was much more in immediate contact with the prisoners than I could possibly be, I felt at the moment that I was under a mistake, and so stated to your Lordship; however, upon my return home, I examined the registry of untried prisoners, and found the entry to be "Roman Catholic," this is all I know personally of the transaction. Mrs. Miles, the officer referred to, and Thomas M'Dermott, the assistant clerk, who received the prisoner, will furnish your Lordship with a statement of the circumstances as far as they are concerned, which will bring the matter to a close, and trust prove satisfactory to your Lordship.

I beg further to observe, that this prisoner had been previously incarcerated, and had entered herself a Roman Catholic.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas L. Synnett,*
Governor.

The Right Hon. the Recorder.

The Right Honourable the Recorder.

My Lord,

In compliance with your order, relative to the two girls, Margaret Connor and Lucy Daly, sentenced by you, on the 16th December 1859, to one month in Grange Gorman Female Prison, and three years each to the Protestant Reformatory, Cork-street, I beg leave to state, that on my going to see the prisoners for trial, in the class for untried prisoners, and seeing there two very young girls, and thinking it would be a great blessing to them to be sent to some reformatory, I asked each of them what religion they belonged to, and they both told me they were Protestants. I was quite satisfied with their reply, and had no further conversation with them on that point, and thought no more about it until after their being found guilty in your court, when you inquired their religion, to enable you to sentence them to the reformatory for the persons of the same religion. Mr. Sinnott, on the moment, replied that they were both Roman Catholics. Believing him to be under a mistake in the matter, I immediately said, "My Lord, those girls are both Protestants, and the Protestant Reformatory, Cork-street, is the right place for them." Mr. Sinnott then stooped down, and spoke to either one or both of the girls, and he then said, "My Lord, it is all right, they are Protestants;" and then your Lordship gave their sentence of one month to Grange Gorman, and then three years to the Protestant Reformatory, Cork-street, on each of the prisoners.

After that, the Local Inspector of the Prisons of Dublin examined into the case, and ordered that your sentence should be carried fully out. The Inspectors General of Prisons visited the prison on purpose, and inquired fully into the entire case; they examined the two girls, who each told them that they were Protestants. They said, that on coming into the prison, they were not asked anything about their religion in the office, but that the next morning the matron of their class asked them, and they told her they were Protestants. She took them to church, before their trial and after their trial, until they went to the reformatory. The matron, in whose class they were during that month, took them always to church, and both of the matrons who had them in charge in this prison are Roman Catholics.

The Board of Superintendence also investigated the matter, and with the knowledge and sanction of all the authorities, they were sent to the Protestant Reformatory. All the inquiries arose from what passed in the court, and these are the facts of the case.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Jane Miles.*

Grange Gorman Prison,
17 November 1860.

Sir, Grange Gorman Prison, 17 November 1860.

With reference to the entry of the religion of prisoner Lucy Daly in the registry of prisoners committed for trial, which occurred on the 30th November 1859, I beg to state, that as nearly as I recollect this individual occurrence (as was my usual custom), I asked her religion, and registered her a Catholic upon her own statement to that effect. I must observe, that in the month of June previous she was committed to this prison, and registered herself a Catholic.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thos. M'Dermott,* Jun.

E. S. O'Neill, Esq.

To His Excellency the Earl of *Carlisle*, Lord Lieutenant and Lieutenant Governor of Ireland.

The MEMORIAL of *John Daly*, *Mary Daly*, his wife, and *Mary Anne Daly*.

MEMORIALISTS beg to call your Excellency's attention to the case of Lucy Daly a Catholic girl whose father and mother were always Catholics, and also every member of their family, and the girl herself, although well instructed in her religion by us, has been confined in a Protestant reformatory since last January. Some months ago memorialists ascertained for the first time what had become of the girl, and John Daly called at the Protestant Reformatory in Cork-street and told them that the girl was a Catholic, but could not find how to get her out. In October last your memoralist learned that the law did not permit Catholic children to be placed in Protestant reformatories, and they applied to Captain Crofton the Inspector of Reformatories to have her removed. Captain Crofton would not see memorialists, but sent us word to put our statement in writing, which we sent him, with the marriage certificate of the girl's parents. This happened at least five or six weeks ago, and notwithstanding, she is still in the Protestant reformatory. Memorialists Mary and Mary Anne Daly called yesterday at the Protestant Reformatory and saw Lucy Daly, who was not allowed to answer their questions, and they were grossly insulted by Miss Cooke the manager of the reformatory.

Memoralists pray that their niece may be discharged without any more delay from the Protestant reformatory, or removed to a Catholic one. She has now been nearly a year illegally detained in a place where she is not only deprived of the advantages of her religion, but is taught the doctrines of another.

We therefore pray, that your Excellency will not allow this to continue any longer, and your memoralists will ever pray.

John Daly × (his mark).
Mary Daly × (her mark).
Mary Anne Daly × (her mark).

160, Lower Church-street.

COPY of the Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown relative to *Lucy Daly*, an Inmate of the Cork-street Protestant Reformatory.

UNDER the circumstances of this case, and having regard to the age which Lucy Daly appears to have attained at the time of her committal, we think that the most proper course will be to have her discharged by the order of the Chief Secretary, under the 7th Section of the 21 & 22 Vict. c. 103.

(signed) *R. Deasy.*
Thomas O'Hagan.

11 December 1860.

Dublin Castle,
14 December 1860.

Sir,

THE case of Lucy Daly, an inmate of the Cork-street Juvenile Reformatory, who was convicted at the Dublin Sessions on the 16th December 1859, of attempting to pick pockets, and sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and to be kept for three years in the reformatory having been under my consideration, I desire that the said Lucy Daly be discharged.

You are requested to acknowledge the receipt of this order by return of post.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward Cardwell.*

The Manager of the Juvenile Reformatory,
Cork-street.

Dublin Castle,
14 December 1860.

John Daly,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of a memorial signed by you, Mary Daly and Mary Anne Daly, on behalf of Lucy Daly, an inmate of the Juvenile Reformatory in Cork-street; and to inform you that an order has this day been issued for Lucy Daly's discharge.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Edward Cardwell.*

160, Lower Church-street.

Dublin Castle, 14 December 1860.

Sir,

WITH reference to the case of Lucy Daly, an inmate of the Cork-street Juvenile Reformatory, I have the honour to inform you that upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, her discharge from that institution has been deemed advisable, and an order has been issued for that purpose accordingly.

I have &c.
(signed) *Edward Cardwell.*

The Right Hon. the Recorder.

Dublin Protestant Reformatory School,
103, Cork-street, Dublin, 15 December 1860.

Sir,

I BEG leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, directing that an inmate of this school named Lucy Daly should be discharged, and I have to state that, in compliance therewith, she was discharged forthwith.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Thomas R. Shore*, B.D.,
Honorary Secretary.

The Right Hon. Edward Cardwell,
Chief Secretary for Ireland,
&c. &c. &c.

COPY of the MEMORIALS of *Catherine Tyrrell*, to the Lord Lieutenant or Chief Secretary, dated the 22d day of November and the 11th day of December 1860, and of the ANSWER thereto, dated the 27th day of December 1860, and of all other Documents relating to the case of *Catherine Tyrrell.*

To His Excellency the Earl of *Carlisle*, K. G., Lord Lieutenant, &c. &c., of Ireland.

The MEMORIAL of *Catherine Tyrrel*, widow,

Humbly showeth,

THAT memorialist's son, James Tyrrell, now aged 14¼ years, was in the month of October last, sent by the magistrates of Capel-street Police Office, to a reformatory school at Glanchree, in the county of Wicklow, which school is an exclusively Roman Catholic institution.

That memorialist's said son James Tyrrell is not, nor ever was, a Roman Catholic, for his deceased father was always a Protestant, as memorialist has always been; and they always reared James in the Protestant faith, and he never professed any other, until, at the time of his being sentenced, he was tempted to say he was a Roman Catholic, in order that he might be sent to the same school with some of his companions, from whom he was anxious not to be separated, and memorialist was never inquired of as to his religion when he was thus sentenced to be a Roman Catholic.

Memorialist encloses a certificate from his parish minister who knows well that she

she and her said son are Protestants; and she humbly implores that your Excellency will be graciously pleased not to allow him to be detained in a school where he must be compelled to adopt a religion to which neither he or his parents ever belonged, but that he may be transferred to the Protestant Reformatory School, where he will be educated in the religion of his parents, in which he himself had always been reared.

her
Catherine + Tyrrell.
mark.

Vestry Room, St. Nicholas Church,
41, Nicholas-street, Dublin.

I CERTIFY that I have known Catherine Tyrrell and her son James, who have been living in this parish for several years, and that they are members of the Established Church; and I was quite annoyed to hear that he, whom I know to be a Protestant, should have been sent to a Roman Catholic reformatory school. The slightest inquiry in this parish, where both mother and son are well known, would have left no doubt as to the boy's religion. I am sure that it only requires to have the error made known to have it promptly rectified.

(signed) *Edward Childs,*
Curate of St. Nicholas (within the Walls),
Dublin.

22 November 1860.

Police Court, Capel-street,
29 November 1860.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, accompanied by the memorial in behalf of James Tyrrell, which I herewith return; and beg leave to state, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, that the prisoner was committed to Richmond Bridewell for vagrancy seven times in the year 1854, and once in the year 1857, and on each of those occasions he registered himself as a Roman Catholic. On the last occasion, when brought before me, charged with the felony of potatoes in the month of October, he said he was a Roman Catholic, and that his parents were dead. His mother did not appear in court, nor was there any intimation on her part, or that of any other person, that the boy was a Protestant; and having therefore no doubt that the boy belonged to the religion of which he professed to be a follower. I accordingly committed him to a Roman Catholic reformatory under the provisions of the statute, not being aware that his mother was in existence at the time. It was her duty to have come forward, and prevented me from being misled by the misrepresentations of her son as to the death of his parents.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. W. O'Donnell.*

The Under Secretary, &c. &c.
The Castle.

To His Excellency the Earl of *Carlisle,* K.G. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c., &c.

The Memorial of *Catherine Tyrrell,* Widow.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT nearly three weeks ago she informed your Excellency that her son, James Tyrrell, her only child, was sent to Glenchree Reformatory School, to be there reared a Roman Catholic, although his father and mother were always Protestants, and he was himself always reared in the Protestant faith, and in no other, as will appear by the certificate of her parish minister sent in to your Excellency.

That she is sure your Excellency will not allow a Protestant child, scarcely more than fourteen years of age, to be reared by force in a religion contrary to that of his parents; and yet every day that he is forced to remain at Glenchree is occupied in teaching him a religion, which his surviving parent believes to be a false one.

That she is informed that the religion of his parents should have been inquired into before he was sentenced to any reformatory, but that no inquiry whatever was made on the subject.

That she would not again have troubled your Excellency, but that no notice whatever was taken of her former petition.

That she humbly begs that your Excellency will at once cause her said son to be removed to a Protestant school.

And your petitioner will ever pray.

her
Catherine × *Tyrrell.*
mark.

Vestry Room, 41, Nicholas-street, Dublin,
11 December 1860.

Catherine Tyrrell, Dublin Castle, 27 December 1860.

I AM directed by the Lords Justices to acknowledge the receipt of two memorials relative to your son, at present confined in Glencree Reformatory, and I am to acquaint you in reply that the case does not call for any interference on the part of the Government. It appears from the statement made by the transmitting magistrate that the boy stated his parents were dead, and that he was a Roman Catholic. The magistrate was bound to act upon that statement, and to send him to a Roman-catholic reformatory.

A power of appeal is given to a parent or guardian by the 7th section of the Juvenile Reformatory Act (21 & 22 Vict. c. 103), and that is the course which you should adopt in order to have the sentence revised.

I am, &c.

Dublin Castle,
27 December 1860.

(signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

1, Upper Pembroke-street,
5 January 1861.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Dublin Catholic Reformatory Committee to call the attention of Government to a letter signed "Clericus," appearing in the Dublin Daily Express newspaper of Wednesday, the 2d January instant, in which it is stated that the Lords Justices have, in reply to the memorial of a widow named Tyrrell, a Protestant, whose husband was also a Protestant, refused to discharge her son James Tyrrell from St. Kevin's Reformatory for Catholic Boys, Glencree, although about the same time an order was issued for the discharge of a Roman Catholic girl from the Protestant Girls' Reformatory, Cork-street, who had been sent to it by mistake under precisely similar circumstances. It is also stated in this letter that their Excellencies have directed the widow to appeal under the provisions of the 7th section of the Act, but in consequence of her ignorance and poverty she was unable to lodge it in sufficient time to apply to have the sentence reversed at the next sessions under the Act.

The Dublin Catholic Reformatory Committee beg to observe that, in their opinion, it is essential to the well working of the Act that all such cases should be immediately discharged from custody as soon as ascertained, and that no child should be left in a reformatory when any doubt exists as to the religion. The public mind in Ireland is peculiarly sensitive on the subject of proselytism, and no cause of dispute should be permitted to exist.

The Protestant and Catholic Reformatory Committees have up to the present worked in perfect harmony, and it would be a pity to disturb it by forcing children sent through mistake to a wrong reformatory to remain in it, until sectarian feelings were aroused, and subscriptions should be set on foot for the purpose of instituting legal proceedings to bring the matter before a superior court.

The Dublin Catholic Reformatory Committee have inquired into the two cases named in the letter above referred to, and they find that in neither could an appeal have been presented; the Protestant widow was too late to lodge her appeal; and the Roman-catholic girl had been already 11 months in the Protestant Reformatory before her case was decided; she, however, was discharged by their Excellencies, and this Committee respectfully submit that a like order should be made in Tyrrell's case, which is even stronger, as the mother is alive.

The

The Dublin Catholic Reformatory Committee, and the manager of St. Kevin's school, are particularly anxious that no cause of complaint should be allowed to exist in the carrying out of the Schools' Act, and they therefore earnestly entreat you to impress on the Government the necessity of discharging this boy.

He has already undergone a punishment for his crime, and no harm can result from his discharge, as if he should again offend, and be considered a proper subject for a Reformatory, he can be sent to one.

The power of discharge is expressly given in the 7th Section of the Act to the Chief Secretary.

The Committee beg you will excuse their troubling you in this case, but they feel it is one of paramount importance.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Patrick Joseph Murray,*
Honorary Secretary, Dublin Catholic
Reformatory Committee.

The Under Secretary,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 9 January 1861.

I AM directed by the Lords Justices to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, relative to James Tyrrell, who is at present confined in St. Kevin's Reformatory at Glencree, and I am to acquaint you for the information of the Reformatory Committee, that there has been error in supposing the time was past for appeal; on the contrary, the appeal has been lodged, and will be proceeded with at the next sessions, that having been considered the course most advisable under the circumstances of the case.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Thos. A. Larcom.*

Patrick Joseph Murray, Esq.
Hon. Sec. Dublin Catholic Reformatory Committee,
1, Upper Pembroke-street.

REPORT.

IN the matter of the boy *James Tyrrell*, a Juvenile Offender, sentenced under the Reformatory Schools (Ireland) Act, by J. W. O'Donnell, Esq., Divisional Justice of the City of Dublin, on 8th October 1860. to be sent, after an imprisonment of 14 days, to Glencree Roman Catholic Reformatory School for five years.

5 January 1861.

RECEIVED instructions from the Government to lodge the necessary notice of appeal, on the part of Catherine Tyrrell, mother of James Tyrrell, and conduct the case under the 21 & 22 Vict. c. 103.

In compliance therewith, I lodged the documents necessary to prosecute the appeal of Catherine Tyrrell, as parent, at the Quarter Sessions Appeal Court, on the 18th January, to have the order of Mr. O'Donnell varied, in the respect of having the boy removed to a Protestant reformatory, on the grounds that the mother (a widow) was a Protestant.

I carefully examined the facts of the case, waited upon the Rev. Mr. Shore and Mr. Childs, the Protestant clergymen of the parish in which the boy and his mother resided; also upon the Rev. Mr. Macsorly, and with him examined the registry of baptisms in St. Peter's Church, where the mother stated she had had the boy baptised, where, however, there was no entry of the baptism.

As the question of the common law right of the boy, if over 14 years of age, to choose his own religion, was likely to arise, I examined all the means suggested by his mother, to establish her statement that he was under that age.

N.B.—It was during my examination of the mother that it first transpired that he was under 14 years of age.

I also waited upon Mr. O'Donnell, and at his request, examined his office police constables as to what occurred in Court when the order was made.

I instructed Mr. Charles Robert Barry, Q.C., the first Crown Prosecutor, to appear on behalf of Catherine Tyrrell, at the Appeal Court, and the following is a detailed account of the proceedings thereat:—

City of Dublin Quarter Sessions Court, 18 January 1861.

Before the Right Honourable the *Recorder*.

Catherine Tyrrell - - - - - Appellant.
J. W. O'Donnell - - - - - Respondent,

Reformatory Case.

Mr. *Barry*, Q.C., stated that this was an appeal brought by the Crown, in the name and on the behalf of a woman named Tyrrell, in order to have an adjudication on the case of her son, a boy named James Tyrrell, who, having been convicted before the magistrates on a charge of having illegal possession of potatoes, was sent to Glencree Reformatory for five years. The boy was young, undoubtedly, under fifteen years of age; but he had been, within a period of four years, imprisoned eight times by the magistrates under their summary jurisdiction. Upon each occasion he represented himself to the magistrates to be a Roman Catholic, and on the last occasion he stated that his age was fourteen years. That was a fact of importance, because on the last occasion he represented himself to be a Roman Catholic; he also stated that his parents were dead. After he was committed to Glencree Reformatory, without any objection having been made to the sentence, a memorial was sent to the Chief Secretary by a woman who represented herself to be the mother of the boy, stating that he was of the Protestant religion, as she was herself, and as his father, who was dead, had been. That exactly brought the case within a question of law of a very serious character, which had been raised upon the construction of the Act of Parliament, and upon which very eminent authorities differed. Under the seventh section of the Act the boy was to be sent to a reformatory, under the exclusive management of persons of the religious persuasion professed by his parents or guardians where the religion is known. An opinion has been given by eminent authority that that did not apply to the case of a boy over fourteen years of age, because a boy of that age was supposed to be capable of determining for himself as to his religion, and if he determined to be of a particular religion, that was the religion which should regulate the reformatory to which he was to be sent. On the other hand, it was contended by equally eminent authority, that whether the boy was, or was not, fourteen years of age, made no matter; that the words of the Act were conclusive as to the religion of the reformatory being that of his parents. In that state of the facts the authorities had no power, except either to discharge the boy or to send him to another reformatory of the same religion as that to which he had been sent. His Lordship had already spoken in his charge to the grand jury of the expediency of turning a boy loose after being committed to a reformatory.

The *Recorder* said he believed that to discharge a boy after he was sent to a reformatory was calculated to bring the administration of justice into great disrepute; but was there not a power of changing the reformatory?

Mr. *Barry* replied, that under the Act of Parliament, there was no other course, except to discharge the boy, or send him to another reformatory of the same religion as that to which he had been originally sent.

The *Recorder* called attention to the words of the 20th section, which provided that a child should be removed to some reformatory under the management of persons of the same religious persuasion as that to which he or she might have been originally committed; not "was," but "might have been."

Mr. *Barry* thought the meaning of the section was, that the child was to be sent to such reformatory as he or she might have been legally sent to, and that that question would have to be determined by a proper tribunal, namely, the tribunal by which the order was made on the Court of Appeal.

The *Recorder* said, he did not see why the Government could not send a boy to where they thought he might have been legally committed.

Mr. *Barry* did not think the 20th section was intended to impose on the Executive the duties, or confer on them the power of a Court of Appeal; at all events,

it

it would be much more satisfactory, and for the benefit of the country, that the question should be publicly decided by the competent court, whether, if a boy were upwards of 14 years of age, the Act of Parliament made the religion of the parents determine the reformatory to which he should be sent, irrespective of his common law right of determining for himself.

The *Recorder* said, he did not know what means he had of deciding the matter.

Mr. *Barry* contended, that under the clause giving the right to appeal which was against the order only as far as regarded the reformatory, his Lordship had the power of inquiring, upon oath, into all matters which would determine whether the boy had been sent to a proper reformatory.

His *Lordship* inquired whether any one was present to represent the boy. If he had made representations, he had some interest in verifying them; fraud, too, might be practised, and it might be alleged that other persons were the parents, and that the woman was not the parent at all.

Mr. *Barry* said, the Crown solicitor had inquired into the case, and satisfied himself that the woman was the mother of the boy.

The *Recorder* thought it would be desirable that the boy should be present before the matter was decided.

Mr. *Barry* did not think there was any machinery to enable the Court to have the boy brought up, but he had no doubt that if his Lordship thought it desirable, the boy would be sent up by the manager at Glencree. The Act of Parliament, however, gave no power to compel his being sent.

His *Lordship* remarked, that it was a piece of amateur legislation; no person had taken charge of it, but the motive and principle being good, the Legislature had determined to give the matter a trial.

It was finally arranged that the boy should be in attendance, and the matter discussed on Tuesday, 22d January.

On the next morning, 19th January, I wrote a letter to the Chief Secretary, suggesting that the expense and delay of applying to the Queen's Bench to have the boy brought up might be avoided by a request from the Government to the managers of the Glencree Reformatory to have him in attendance on the following Tuesday.

This course was adopted by the Government, and on Tuesday the 22d January the Rev. Mr. Lynch, Roman Catholic clergyman, and manager of the Glencree Reformatory, attended with the boy before the Recorder, when the case came on as adjourned; and

Mr. *Barry* said, before going into the evidence he had to lay before the Court, he thought it right to allude to the fact, that in one of the reports of the former proceedings it was stated that he represented the Government authorities as conceiving that they had power to discharge a boy, circumstanced as young Tyrrell was, or to send him to a Protestant or to a Roman Catholic reformatory. He stated that they might discharge the boy, but that they had not, and certainly never exercised, the jurisdiction of altering the sentence of the Court, by changing the youth from the reformatory to which he had been consigned to one of a different religion. It was for the tribunal he now addressed to correct any error that might have been committed by the Court below, and his Lordship could do so by taking evidence and examining the matter with all the solemnity of a public Court. The Executive had not such a jurisdiction, and if they had, there was no machinery for exercising it. With reference to the Act itself, he should observe that it was taken from the English Act, and any deficiency in it was therefore to be attributed not to Irish, but to English legislation. The only difference between the two Acts was, that relating to Ireland contained certain clauses to meet the difficulties on religious matters which existed in this country, and not in England. In the work of Mr. Murray, who had bestowed a great deal of attention to the subject, the words "might have been originally committed" were said to mean "had been originally committed." In other words, that the judgment of the Court was the test by which the Executive was to be guided. In the present case, the Court had to decide a question of fact and a question of law. The question of fact was, whether or not the boy was upwards of 14 years of age, and it was with reference to that that the

the question of law arose. He was supposed to be, at the age of 14 years, capable of forming a conscientious opinion as to the creed he should follow. If the boy Tyrrell, then, was 14 years of age, a question of great gravity arose. The 7th section of the Reformatory Act contained these words: "Provided that no such offender shall be liable or directed to be sent to any such reformatory, except to some one reformatory, under the exclusive management of persons of the same religious persuasion as that professed by the parents or guardians of such juvenile offender." These words in themselves were unambiguous and clear, that, irrespective altogether of any declaration of opinion, or possession or profession of any opinion by the boy on the subject of religion, and whether he was upwards of 14 years of age or not——

The *Recorder*.—Provided he be under 16 years of age.

Mr. *Barry*.—Of course the reformatory is to be determined by the religion of his parents or guardians. It then provided that if the religion of the parents be unknown, the religion in which he was baptised, or of which he professed to be a follower, should determine the reformatory to which he should be sent. In the first instance, then, the religion of the parents was to be ascertained, and next, the age of the boy. If he was 14 years of age, then came in the question as to the common-law right of every one in the land of that age to fix his own religion; a right which had been decided by the authorities, as he had already stated. It might be supposed to be an extreme case that a young culprit of 14 years should have the option of deciding as to his religion, but they had nothing to do with that matter. The question was, if a boy of 14, in fact, determined to be a Protestant, or to be a Roman Catholic, was that youth to be sent to persons who would teach him a religion which he rejected, the law supposing he was capable of accepting or rejecting it? It was stated by high authority that that would be a reading of the Act repugnant to the common law, and unconstitutional. Then was the Court to send the boy to the reformatory of the religion which he professed himself, or to treat the case as one not provided for by the Act of Parliament? Clearly, if the boy was under 14 years of age, he must be sent to a reformatory under the management of persons of the same religious persuasion as his parents; but, if he was over that age, then the other question arose. His mother was in attendance, and her statement was, that the boy would not be 14 until 26th July next. The boy himself, at the police office, represented himself as going on 15 years of age, and he was so registered in the prison books. He also, within the last hour and a half, in reply to the question how he knew he was going on 15, said he heard his mother say so to a Mrs. Lee, about four months ago. Mr. Anderson at once made out Mrs. Lee, and she was present to be examined. The mother stated that the boy was baptized in St. Peter's church, Aungier-street. Mr. Anderson had search made in the books, and no entry of such a baptism could be found. The present clergyman stated that the registry had been regularly kept. This was, however, stated to have occurred in the time of a former clergyman. It was very desirable that the question of law involved in this case should be settled by this, the highest tribunal in the land to whom the question could be referred, for the guidance of those who had the administration of this salutary Act.

The *Recorder*.—I think that the value of the opinion of any tribunal depends very much on its confining itself to that which is its duty to decide upon. Whatever may be the law with regard to the very important question as to the right of a boy over 14 years of age, I consider that I shall not be called upon to decide it, and for this reason: the Act most distinctly declares two things; one, that the tribunal about to send a boy to a reformatory shall first ascertain whether he is under, not 14, but 16 years of age; and then it says, "Provided that no such offender shall be liable, or directed to be sent to any such reformatory, except to some one reformatory under the exclusive management of persons of the same religious persuasion as that professed by the parents or guardians of such juvenile offender." *Quoad* this case, I think the Act stops there. It goes on, as Mr. Barry stated, to provide that if the religion of the parents be unknown, then the religion in which the boy was baptised, or which he professed, should determine the reformatory to which he should be sent; I do not therefore intend to give any opinion except on the case before me. I have to ascertain two things; first, is the boy under 16 years of age? and next, what was the religious profession of his

his parents? I will not go further than that. I have looked into the case very carefully since it was last before me, and I feel, as I have said already, that no judge should decide more than he is called upon to do in the matter before him.

Mr. *Barry*, Q. C.—It may not be now expedient or necessary to discuss it, but it appears to me that your Lordship's decision will involve a decision on the point I have mentioned.

The *Recorder*.—I think not, if I am satisfied that the boy is not 16 years of age, and as to the religion of his parents. If not, I may have to go into the other matter, but at present I will confine myself to the two questions of fact. I will not, however, limit you in the examination of witnesses. When the other questions come before me, I will arrive at a decision as to them. At present I will not go further for my own satisfaction than the two matters of fact, for the reasons I have stated.

Mr. *Barry*, Q. C.—That I think will, in effect, decide the other point. I do not at all quarrel with your Lordship's decision. If my own opinion were asked, I think the words of the Act exclude the possibility of his being sent to any other reformatory than that one which is under the exclusive management of persons of the religion professed by his parents.

The *Recorder*.—You are quite right.

Mr. *Barry*, Q. C.—That is certainly my opinion.

The *Recorder*.—We do not differ then.

The following evidence was then given:—

Catherine Tyrrell, examined by Mr. *Barry*, Q. C.—I have no way of living except by doing washing. My husband died five or six years ago; his name was George; this boy's name is James; my husband was a shoemaker; he was a Protestant; he belonged to the Established religion, so am I; we are Protestants at both sides, and all belonging to us. I never knew my son to go anywhere but to the Protestant Church; whenever I went, I always brought him. The last time I was bringing him, he said to me, "Mother, go you on before me, and I will follow you, for these boys here will be calling me a Swaddler." That occurred in Kennedy's-lane, where I live. "Well, Jemmy," said I, "they are not ashamed to go to their place of worship, and you ought not to be ashamed to go to yours." I then took him to church with me; that was a couple of months before he was sent to the reformatory in October last. Sometimes he would run away from me when I tried to bring him to church, but if he did not go there, he never went anywhere else, but used to play in the streets.

Mr. *Barry*.—What is his age?

Witness.—That boy of mine will not be 14 years of age until the 26th of next July.

Did you ever say he was going on 15?—To my knowledge I did not. I was out of my mind when he was taken, and do not know what I said, but that is the boy's age. When he was taken up before it was only for looking for a bit to eat. This is the first time he was taken up for anything else. I could not leave him sufficient to support him, and was away at work to earn a little, and he used to look for a bit. I do not recollect telling Mrs. Lee that he was going on 15. She is here, and will state whether I did or no.

To the Court.—I do not know what year he was born in, but I know he will be 14 next birthday. He was born on the 26th July, and was 13 last July.

To Mr. *Barry*, Q.C.—He was baptised in St. Peter's church. I was so bad after he was born that I was some months in bed, and Dr. Cotton got a person to nurse the boy. She refused to nurse him until he was baptised, as she said it was unlucky, and she told me she would take him and get him baptised. I asked her not to do so, and that when I was able I would get it done. I went before I was well able to do so to Peter's church, and had him baptised by the Rev. Mr. Newland. Dr. Porter was also present. I was churched at the same time.

To the Court.—My husband and all belonging to us at both sides were staunch Protestants. I do not recollect the year I was married. The ceremony took place in Cullenswood by a Protestant minister.

The *Recorder* (to James Tyrrell).—Do you wish to say anything to your mother?—Tyrrell, who is a dogged, determined-looking boy, answered without hesitation, or the exhibition of any feeling, "No, your worship; any one would take me to be more than 14."

The *Recorder*.—I, for one would certainly take you to be under 14. Have you anything else to say?

Tyrrell.—I heard her tell Mrs. Lee I was going on 15.

What is your birthday?—I can't tell.

The *Recorder*.—I would not take him to be 14. He is very small fo his age.

To the Boy.—Do you wish to ask any question?

Tyrrell.—Whenever I could I used to go to chapel.

The *Recorder* (to Mrs. Tyrrell).—Did you ever know him to go to a Roman Catholic chapel?

Witness.—I never did, my Lord; never.

The *Recorder*.—You are not 16, at all events?

Tyrrell.—No your worship, I am going on 15.

How do you know you are going on 15?—I have it from her own lips.

Mary Lee, examined by Mr. *Barry*, Q.C.—I live in Kennedy's-lane, in the same house with Mrs. Tyrrell. About the time the boy was sent to gaol I heard her say that he was going on 15, and that against the time he was out of the reformatory he would be 20 years, that is, when the five years would be up. I could not say where the boy used to go to on Sundays. I heard the mother say that the nurse got him baptised in the chapel, but that she afterwards got him baptised in Peter's Church. That I heard her say frequently.

Mr. *Thomas Wilson*, clerk of Peter's Church, deposed that search had been made for 20 years, and no entry had been found of the baptism. The mother was a constant attendant at the church in the Rev. Mr. Newland's time. Remembered her before she was married. An entry was always made of baptisms. They are very particular. Never saw the boy at church.

Mr. *Anderson* said he had searched the books also, and could find no reference to "James Tyrrell."

Mr. *Thomas Bailly*, examined by Mr. *Barry*, Q.C.—Knows Mrs. Tyrrell and her son. She is a Protestant. Heard that the boy attended church once, at all events. Knew the father; he was also a Protestant. Heard the mother calculating with a Mrs. Lee that the boy would not be 14 years of age until next June. They were calculating, as illiterate persons will, by contrasting different events.

To the *Court*.—I do not think the boy is 14, from his appearance.

The *Recorder* (to Mr. Costigan, the officer in charge of Tyrrell).—Have you any observation to make?

Mr. *Costigan*.—No, my Lord.

The Rev. Mr. *Lynch* gave a similar answer to the inquiry of his Lordship.

To Mr. *Barry*.—The boy represented himself as a Roman Catholic since he came to the reformatory.

The *Recorder*.—There is no doubt, Mr. Barry, as to these two facts: first, that the boy is under 16 years of age.

Mr. *Barry*.—That is quite clear.

The *Recorder*.—And that the father and mother were Protestants of the Established Church?

Mr. *Barry*.—Yes, my Lord.

The *Recorder*.—That is all for my present purpose I wish to ascertain. His Lordship then proceeded to deliver the following judgment:—This is an appeal

appeal to me, under the 21 & 22 Vict. c. 103, the seventh section providing "That whenever any order shall be made under this Act by any divisional justice for sending any juvenile offender to any reformatory school, it shall and may be lawful for any parent to appeal against such order to the Recorder of Dublin." It is a very peculiar appeal, and applies solely to the order sending the juvenile offender to a reformatory, and not to any other part of the judgment; I am, therefore, to put myself into the position of the divisional justice at the time he made the order as to the reformatory, with this only difference, that he had to investigate in a summary manner what I have the power to investigate upon oath by virtue of the appellate jurisdiction given me by this statute. The statute enacts that the divisional justices shall send the juvenile offender to a reformatory "under the exclusive management of persons of the same religious persuasion as that professed by the parents of such juvenile offender," also, that the age of the juvenile offender must not exceed 16 years. The only two questions, then, that I have to determine, are, whether the juvenile offender is under 16 years of age, and what religious persuasion was professed by his parents. I have upon these points examined the alleged mother upon oath, and am satisfied that she is his mother; that he is under 16 years of age, and that his parents were of the religion of the Established Church. I thought it right that the boy should be present, that I might have the opportunity of seeing him, that he might make any observations he thought right, or suggest any question for me to put to his mother in the nature of cross-examination; and also, as my decision must be in the nature of a criminal sentence upon him, that he should be present while it was pronounced. These being the circumstances, I have satisfied myself beyond any reasonable doubt that the boy is under 16 years of age, and that his parents were both members of the Established Church, and, therefore, I consider my simple duty to be to order that James Tyrrell be sent for the term ordered by the divisional justice, viz., five years from the period fixed by him, to the reformatory school situated at 3, Rehoboth-place, South Circular-road. A question has been raised whether, if the boy is above 14 years of age, he has not a common law right to choose his own religious persuasion. Upon that question I give no opinion, because the words of this statute, the 21 & 22 Vict. c. 103, s. 7, are express and plain that "if the age of the juvenile offender does not exceed 16 years," he shall be sent to a reformatory under the exclusive management of persons of the same religious persuasion as that professed by the parents of such juvenile offender.

Mr. *Barry* said he was of opinion that if the boy was over 14 years of age, and could, as it was said by the eminent authority referred to, assert his common law right so as to override the express language of the Act, the result would be that he could not be sent to a reformatory at all.

The *Recorder*.—I think so too; however, I am not deciding that question now. I am precluded from considering it by the first branch of the enactment, the plain words of the Act.

An order was then made for the transfer of the boy to the Protestant reformatory above mentioned.

(signed) *Matthew Anderson*,
Crown Solicitor.

25 January 1861.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS (DUBLIN).

COPIES of a LETTER, dated 17 December 1859, from the Honorary Secretary to the Dublin Protestant Reformatory Schools to the Inspector of Reformatory Schools, and of the REPLY of the Inspectors General of Prisons thereto, dated 7 February 1860; of the LETTER of the Chief Secretary of Ireland, dated December 1860, ordering the Discharge of *Lucy Daly*, and of the Documents on which such Order was founded; and of the MEMORIALS of *Catherine Tyrrell* to the Lord Lieutenant or Chief Secretary, dated 22 November and 11 December 1860, and of the ANSWER thereto; &c.

(*Sir Edward Grogan.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
16 *April* 1861.

165.

Under 2 *oz.*

POLICE GRANT.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 28 June 1861;—*for*,

A "RETURN of the CITIES and TOWNS that have accepted the POLICE GRANT in support of their respective POLICE FORCES; also to show what Cities and Towns have refused it after their Police Force has been reported efficient by the Government Inspector."

RETURN of the CITIES and TOWNS that have accepted the POLICE GRANT in support of their respective POLICE FORCES; also showing what Cities and Towns have refused it, since the passing of the Act 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 69.

ENGLAND.

Abingdon.
Bedford.
Birmingham.
Birkenhead.
Bradford.
Bristol.
Bath.
Brighton.
Boston.
Chesterfield.
Chester.
Carlisle.
Cardiff.
Cambridge.
Colchester.
Coventry.
Canterbury.
Carmarthen.
Chichester.
Derby.
Dartmouth.
Dorchester.
Devonport.
Dover.
Exeter.
Folkestone.
Grantham.
Gloucester.
Gravesend.
Great Grimsby.
Great Yarmouth.
Gateshead.
Guildford.
Hull.
Huddersfield.
Halifax.
Hereford.
Hertford.
Hartlepool.
Hastings.
Ipswich.
Kidderminster.
King's Lynn.
Leicester.
Liverpool.
Leeds.
Leamington.
Lincoln.
Louth.
Leominster.
Lancaster.
Manchester.
Middlesborough.
Maidstone.
Monmouth.
Margate.
Newark.
Nottingham.
Norwich.
Northampton.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Newport.
Newbury.
New Windsor.
New Sarum.
Plymouth.
Poole.
Peterborough.
Portsmouth.
Reading.
Ramsgate.
Rochester.
Stamford.
Shrewsbury.
Sunderland.
Salford.
Sheffield.
Southampton.
Sudbury.
Swansea.
South Shields.
St. Albans.
Tynemouth.
Tunbridge Wells.
Tewkesbury.
Wolverhampton.
Weymouth.
Winchester.
Walsall.
Warwick.
Worcester.
Wisbech.
Wigan.
Wakefield.
York.

SCOTLAND.

Alloa.
Arbroath.
Ayr.
Brechin.
Dumbarton.
Dundee.
Dunfermline.
Edinburgh (City).
Elgin (Burgh).
Forfar.
Glasgow (City).
Greenock.
Kirkintilloc h
Leith.
Maryhill.
Montrose.
Paisley.
Partick.
Rothesay.
Stirling.

Doncaster has refused to accept the Police Grant.
Louth was included in the Secretary of State's Certificate for 1857, but not for subsequent years.

Whitehall, Treasury Chambers, 8 July 1861.

F. PEEL.

POLICE GRANT.

RETURN of the Cities and Towns that have accepted the Police Grant in support of their respective Police Forces; also the Cities and Towns which have refused it after their Police Force has been reported efficient by the Government Inspector.

(Mr. Crossley.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
15 *July* 1861.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 22 April 1861;—*for*,

A RETURN "of the Number of Persons of each Rank or Grade employed in the Metropolitan Police Force on the 31st day of March, in the Years 1857 to 1861 inclusive; and, in like manner, of the Number employed on the 31st day of March 1861, in Her Majesty's Yards, and the Principal Stations of the War Department, under the Act 23 and 24 Vict. c. 135."

DATE.	Number in each Rank Employed.			
	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
31 March 1857 - - -	18	139	621	5,217
31 March 1858 - - -	18	139	621	5,225
31 March 1859 - - -	18	168	612	5,272
31 March 1860 - - -	18	171	645	5,188
31 March 1861 - - -	21	188	707	5,741*

* Of this number there were employed in Her Majesty's Yards on 31st March 1861, under the Act 23 and 24 Vict, c. 135:

Superintendents - - - - - - - - - - -	4
Inspectors - - - - - - - - - - -	19
Serjeants - - - - - - - - - - -	61
Constables - - - - - - - - - - -	378

Number of Persons employed in the principal Stations of the War Department on 31st March 1861, under the Act 23 and 24 Vict. c. 135:

— None.—

John Searle,
Inspector.

Metropolitan Police Office,
25 April 1861.

RICHARD MAYNE.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

RETURN of the Number of Persons of each Rank or Grade employed in the METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE on 31 March, in the Years 1857 to 1861 inclusive; and, in like manner, of the Number employed on 31 March 1861, in HER MAJESTY'S YARDS, and the Principal Stations of the WAR DEPARTMENT, under the Act 23 and 24 Vict. c. 135.

(*Mr. Crawford.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
26 *April* 1861.

623

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

1860.

ACCOUNTS

SHOWING THE

SUMS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE

METROPOLITAN POLICE, POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND,

PUBLIC CARRIAGES, AND POLICE COURTS,

In the Year ended the 31st December 1860.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
7 *March* 1861.

1.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the Service

	Amounts received from Parishes. £. s. d.	Amounts received from Her Majesty's Treasury. £. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Balance on the 1st January 1860			42,638 12 6
To Receipts on Rate Warrants issued during the Year 1860, the particulars of which are detailed according to the provisions of the 20th section of the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 44, in Appendix (A.), pages 12 to 16	317,389 17 9	105,797 17 7	423,187 15 4
To Receipts out of the Vote of Parliament, per Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94; viz.:			
1st. To defray the increased Charge of the Metropolitan Police, arising from the addition of the duties of the Horse Patrol and Thames Police	- - -	20,000 - -	
2d. To defray the Charge of Superannuation Allowances to Officers and Constables, late of the Bow-street Foot Patrol, Horse Patrol and Thames Police	- - -	3,516 2 5	23,516 2 5
To Amount issued out of the Vote of Parliament for the Salaries of the Commissioner, and two Assistant Commissioners of Police, under the authority of the Acts 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94, and 19 Vict. c. 2, s. 3	- - -	3,100 - -	3,100 - -
To Amount issued out of the Vote of Parliament for the Salary of the Receiver of Police, under the authority of the Acts 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71, s. 9, and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94	- - -	1,000 - -	1,000 - -
To Amount issued out of the Vote of Parliament to defray the Charge of Superannuation Allowances to Clerks, &c. under the authority of the Acts 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, and 17 & 18 Vict. c. 94	- - -	211 - -	211 - -
Total Sum received from the Parishes and the Treasury respectively, in the Year 1860	£. 317,389 17 9	133,625 - -	
Receipts carried forward		£.	493,653 10 3

of the METROPOLITAN POLICE, in the Year ended the 31st December 1860.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
By Expenditure, under the following Heads:			
I.—OFFICE EXPENSES:			
By Salaries and Allowances, Commissioner's Department:	£. s. d.		
One Commissioner, at £. 1,500 per annum	1,500 – –		
An Allowance to ditto for House-rent	311 5 –		
An Allowance to ditto for keep of a Horse, at £. 63 per annum	63 – –		
Two Assistant Commissioners, at £. 800 per annum each	1,600 – –		
Four Clerks, at Salaries varying from £. 110 to £. 500 per annum	1,005 18 9		
		4,480 3 9	
– Salaries and Allowances, Receiver's Department:			
One Receiver, at £. 1,000 per annum	1,000 – –		
An Allowance to ditto, for keep of a Horse, at £. 63 per annum	63 – –		
Five Clerks, at Salaries varying from £. 130 to £. 470 per annum	1,272 3 4		
One Surveyor, at £. 350 per annum, one Assistant ditto, at £. 163. 16. per annum	513 16 –		
One Clerk of the Works at £. 183. 16. per annum, and one Temporary ditto (five months)	240 13 6		
One Storekeeper, at £. 120 per annum	120 – –		
One Assistant ditto, at £. 78 per annum, and two Tailors, at 1 *l.* 10 *s.* per week each, and one Temporary Assistant Tailor	299 10 4		
		3,509 3 2	
– Pay of Office-keeper	120 – –		
An Allowance for Six Charwomen	131 5 –		
		251 5 –	
– Office Rent, Taxes, Repairs, &c.:			
Rent of Nos. 4 and 5, Whitehall-place, and Great Scotland-Yard	622 15 9		
Rates and Taxes of ditto	128 8 10		
Furniture, Repairs, &c.	187 8 9		
		938 13 4	
– Fuel and Light:			
Coals	80 – –		
Oil and Gas	59 16 9		
		139 16 9	
– Books, Printing, and Stationery		1,737 12 2	
– Stamps		10 9 3	
– Postage		116 10 10	
– Travelling Expenses, Cab-hire, &c.		74 4 11	
– Newspapers and Advertisements		98 2 8	
– Washing Towels, sweeping Chimneys, cleaning Offices, and other small Contingencies		198 – 4	
			11,554 2 2
Payments carried forward £.			11,554 2 2

1.—An Account of the Receipt and Expenditure for the Service of the - - - -

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Receipts brought forward - - -	- - -	493,653 10 3
To Amounts received for Special Services of the Police: £. s. d.		
At Osborne, Isle of Wight - - - - - - -	192 3 –	
– Treasury, Houses of Parliament - - - - -	428 10 –	
– Admiralty, Somerset House - - - - -	128 2 –	
– Ditto - Deptford Dockyard - - - -	2,813 7 –	
– Ditto - Woolwich - ditto - - - - -	3,127 9 10	
– Board of Trade, Geological Museum - - -	54 10 –	
– Ditto - - - Museum of Science and Art - -	891 7 9	
– Ditto - - - Office for the Registry of Merchant Seamen - - - - - -	81 18 –	
– Ditto - - - Patent Museum - - - -	64 1 –	
– Ditto - - - Shipping Office, Poplar - -	47 19 –	
– British Museum - - - - - - - - -	517 4 –	
– Commissioners of Works, Houses of Parliament -	1,063 14 2	
– Ditto - - - Botanic Gardens, Kew - - -	65 18 –	
– Ditto - - - Bushey Park - - - - -	32 4 –	
– Ditto - - - Chelsea Bridge - - - -	192 13 6	
– Ditto - - - Chelsea College - - - -	64 1 –	
– Ditto - - - Greenwich Park - - - -	10 7 10	
– Ditto - - - Hampton Court Palace - -	397 7 4	
– Ditto - - - Kennington Park - - -	192 3 –	
– Ditto - - - Pleasure Gardens, Kew - -	86 11 –	
– Ditto - - - Westminster Bridge - - -	195 3 –	
– Custom House - - - - - - - - -	570 – –	
– Greenwich Hospital - - - - - - - -	1,277 17 4	
– Inland Revenue - - - - - - - - -	616 5 2	
– Ditto - - - Checking Duty on Metropolitan Stage Carriages - - -	361 9 6	
– Ditto - - - Gresham Chambers - - -	5 8 6	
– National Gallery, Trafalgar-square - - - -	518 3 –	
– Ditto - - - Marlborough House - - -	5 12 11	
Receipts Carried forward - - - £.	14,001 10 10	- - - 493,653 10 3

- - - METROPOLITAN POLICE, in the Year ended the 31st December 1860—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Payments brought forward - - -	- - -	11,554 2 2
II.—LAW CHARGES:		
By Payments for Criminal Prosecutions, drawing Leases, &c. - - - - -	- - -	307 7 4
III.—PAY, CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT OF THE POLICE FORCE:		
By Salaries of Superintendents of Police:	£. s. d.	
One Superintendent, at £. 440 per annum - - -	440 - -	
One - ditto - at £. 325 „ - - - - -	325 - -	
Sixteen Superintendents, at £. 250 per annum each -	3,996 10 1	
	4,761 10 1	
- Pay of Inspectors, Sergeants and Constables (*see* Numbers and Rates of Pay in Appendix (B.) page 17) - - - - - - - - - - - -	325,767 19 8	
- Extra Duty Pay - - - - - - - - - - - -	370 8 6	
- Clothing for Sergeants and Constables - - - - - - - -	39,320 18 8	
- Truncheons, Rattles, Swords, Belts, &c. - - - - - - - -	193 5 9	
		370,414 2 8
IV.—MEDICAL AND FUNERAL EXPENSES;		
By Salaries of Superintending Surgeon (£. 800), and District Surgeons, at Salaries varying from £. 2 to £. 68 per annum - - - - - -	2,037 13 3	
- Medical Attendance, Medicines, &c., for destitute Prisoners, and for poor Persons in cases of Accidents in public thoroughfares - - - - -	1,047 6 9	
- Funeral expenses of 37 Constables - - - - - - - - -	196 15 -	
		3,281 15 -
V.—HORSES, VANS, &c.:		
By Purchase of 36 Horses - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,080 - -	
- Forage (189 Horses, including 32 for Van Service) - - - - - - - - -	6,315 8 11	
- Saddlery, Farriery, and Stable Contingencies (£. 83. 15. 9., received for Stable Dung, deducted) - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,371 4 10	
- Purchase and Repair of Police Vans - - - - - - - -	465 12 -	
		9,232 5 9
VI.—POLICE STATION AND SECTION HOUSES:		
By Erection and Purchase of Premises - - - - - - - - - -	7,477 15 4	
- Rent of Station and Section Houses (Lodging Money received in aid of this Expense, charged per contra) - - - - - - - - - - - -	7,718 17 -	
- Rates and Taxes - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2,320 2 2	
- Furniture and Fixtures purchased - - - - - - - - -	1,667 5 8	
- Repairs and Alterations of Premises - - - - - - - - -	2,345 11 11	
- Cleaning Stations - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,092 4 2	
- Turners' Wares, sweeping Chimneys, Travelling Expenses, &c., of the Surveyors in visiting Stations, and other incidental Charges - - - -	600 - 4	
		23,221 16 7
VII.—FUEL AND LIGHT:		
By Coals supplied to Constables, and for Police Stations - - - - - -	5,999 12 1	
- Gas (£. 2,297. 11. 8.) and Gas Fittings (£. 157. 5. 11.) - - - - -	2,454 17 7	
- Oil, and Cleaning, Trimming, and Repairing Police Lanterns - - -	5,304 19 4	
		13,759 9 -
Payments carried forward - - - £.		431,770 18 6

1.—An Account of the Receipt and Expenditure for the Service of the - - - -

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Receipts brought forward - - -	14,001 10 10	- - -	493,653 10 3
At National Portrait Gallery - - - - - -	74 18 –		
– Post Office - - - - - - - - - -	350 6 –		
– Public Carriage Office (Metropolitan Police) - -	475 16 –		
– Record Office - - - - - - - - -	410 13 6		
– Royal Mint - - - - - - - - -	462 3 10		
– Stationery Office - - - - - - - -	195 3 –		
– War Office, Royal Arsenal - - - - -	5,744 10 8		
– Ditto - Tower of London - - - - -	914 17 –		
– Ditto - Small Arms Manufactory, Enfield - -	609 15 –		
– Ditto - ditto - - - - Thames Bank - -	195 3 –		
– Ditto - Army Clothing Stores, Millbank - -	903 3 6		
– Ditto - Woolwich Garrison - - - -	18 7 –		
Westminster County Court - - - - -	47 19 –		
From Public Companies, Private Individuals, &c. - - - -		24,404 6 4	
Theatres, &c. - - - - - - - - - - -		4,563 13 4	
Reimbursements of Expenses incurred by the Police on special occasions - - - - - - - - - - -		607 5 –	
		1,332 1 2	
To Amounts received for the Conveyance of Prisoners:	£. s. d.		
In the Greenwich and Woolwich Van - - - -	126 17 6		
– Hammersmith Van - - - - - - -	17 4 –		
– Surrey Van - - - - - - - - -	500 – –		
– Wandsworth Van - - - - - - -	3 3 6		
		647 5 –	
To Stoppages from the Pay of the Police Force for Lodging - - - -		5,527 – –	
– Assessments on Police Constables for Repairs of Clothing - - - -		– 9 6	
– Proceeds of the Sale of Old Stores - - - - - - - - -		64 16 2	
– Proceeds of the Sale of 33 Cast Horses - - - - - - - -		231 17 9	
– Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - - -		121 3 4	
– Amounts received from Owners of dangerous Structures - - - -		1,965 1 4	
			39,464 18 11
		£.	533,118 9 2

- - - METROPOLITAN POLICE, in the Year ended the 31st December 1860—*continued.*

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Payments brought forward - - -	- - -	431,770 18 6
VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS:		
By Refreshments supplied to Destitute Prisoners, Searching Female Prisoners, Candles for Stations, Sawdust and Straw for Cells, washing Towels, and other Contingencies, paid by Superintendents of Police - - - -	1,151 5 3	
– Extraordinary Expenses incurred, in the Pursuit, Apprehension and Conveyance of Prisoners - - - - -	£. s. d. 2,888 10 6	
– Expenses and Allowances on special occasions, and on Duties out of the District (£. 1,332. 1. 2. received in aid of this Expense, charged per contra) - - - - - - - - -	1,898 2 6	
	4,786 13 -	
– Building and Repairs of Boats and Station Ships - - - - - -	297 19 8	
		6,235 17 11
IX.—RETIRED ALLOWANCES, &c.:		
By Retired Allowances to Officers and Constables, late of the Bow-street Foot Patrol, Horse Patrol, and Thames Police (74 on the List on the 31st Dec. 1860)	3,473 11 -	
– Retired Allowances to Persons formerly in the Commissioner's and Receiver's Departments - - - - - - - - - - - -	659 11 7	
– Purchase of an Annuity for the Widow of a Police Constable killed in the execution of his duty - - - - - - - - - - -	100 - -	
– Contributions to make good the Deficiency of the Police Superannuation Fund, per Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 64, s. 15 - - - - - - -	39,602 11 6	
		43,835 14 1
X.*—HER MAJESTY'S YARDS.		
By Salaries of Superintendents of Police (viz., three at £. 200 per annum each, and one at £. 150) - - - - - - - - -	105 7 9	
– Pay of Inspectors, Serjeants, and Constables - - - - - - -	5,493 10 10	
– Clothing of Sergeants and Constables - - - - - - -	3 1 -	
– Books, Printing, and Stationery - - - - - - - - -	11 7 6	
– Fuel and Light - - - - - - - - - - - -	9 14 -	
– Turners' Wares, cleaning Stations, &c., &c. - - - - - -	5 4 5	
– Extraordinary Expenses - - - - - - - - - - -	114 6 8	
		5,742 12 2
XI.*—HER MAJESTY'S MILITARY STATIONS.		
By Pay of Inspectors, Sergeants, and Constables - - - - - -	1,168 15 11	
– Fuel and Light - - - - - - - - - - - -	3 12 -	
		1,172 7 11
XII.—DANGEROUS STRUCTURES:		
By Salaries of one Surveyor at £. 200 per annum, one Assistant Surveyor at £. 225 per annum, and one at £. 163. 16. per annum, and one Clerk, £. 56. 17. 6. (five months) - - - - - - - - - -	645 13 6	
– One Collector at £. 130 per annum, one Collector at £. 67. 10. per annum, two Inspectors at £. 121. 4. 8. per annum, one Sergeant at £. 78 per annum, and one Constable at £. 63. 17. 6. per annum - - - -	580 19 4	
– Hoarding and Shoring Premises - - - - - - - - -	1,127 14 5	
– Books, Printing and Stationery - - - - - - - - -	22 1 5	
– Travelling Expenses and small incidental Charges - - - - -	174 15 10	
– Law Charges - - - - - - - - - - - -	118 2 -	
		2,669 6 6
TOTAL Sums paid for the METROPOLITAN POLICE in the Year 1860 -	- - £.	491,426 17 1
By Balances remaining on the 31st December 1860, viz.:		
On the Receiver's Supply Account at the Bank of England - -	39,643 16 10	
On the Receiver's Drawing Account at the Branch Bank of England	270 11 9	
In Office Cash - - - - - - - - - - -	58 11 3	
Due from the Public Carriage Account - - - - - -	1,215 13 2	
Imprests to be accounted for - - - - - - - -	502 19 1	
		41,691 12 1
	£.	533,118 9 2

* These expenses will be repaid by the Admiralty and War Departments respectively.

2.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS on account of the POLICE in the Year ended

RECEIPTS.	—	AMOUNT.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
To Stoppages from the Salaries and Pay of the Police Force in the Year 1860; viz.		
Deductions on account of the Police Superannuation Fund - -	6,679 19 2	
Stoppages during Sickness - - - - - - - - -	2,650 10 5	
Fines on Police Constables for Misconduct - - - - -	286 15 3	
		9,617 4 10
To Fines imposed by Magistrates on Drunken Persons, and for Assaults on Police Constables, levied at Police Courts, &c., and paid over to the Receiver, in the Year 1860 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	2,568 6 5
To Proceeds of the Sale of Old Police Clothing - - - - - - -	- - -	1,559 6 6
To Contributions from the General Fund of the Metropolitan Police to cover the deficiency of the Police Superannuation Fund, to the 31st December 1860, per Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 64, s. 15 - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	39,602 11 6
	£.	53,347 9 3

3.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the Service of the

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
TO Amount received from Her Majesty's Inland Revenue, under the authority of the Act 6 & 7 Vict. c. 86, s. 6; and 16 & 17 Vict. c. 33, s. 19 - - -	- - -	10,400 - -
To Stoppages from the Pay of Public Carriage Attendants in the Year 1860; viz.		
Stoppages during Sickness - - - - - - - -	70 16 -	
Fines for Misconduct - - - - - - - - -	5 15 8	
		76 11 8
To Miscellaneous Receipts - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	200 14 7
To Balance due to the Metropolitan Police Fund on the 31st December 1860 -	- - -	1,215 13 3
	£.	11,892 19 6

SUPERANNUATION FUND (Established by the 22d Section of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47), the 31st December 1860.

PAYMENTS.	£. s. d.	AMOUNT. £. s. d.
BY Superannuation Allowances and Gratuities paid to discharged Police Constables, under the provisions of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47; viz.		
Superannuations (1,699 on the List on the 31st December 1860) - -	52,215 5 5	
Gratuities to (34) Constables - - - - - - - - - -	1,132 - -	53,347 5 5
By Stamps - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	- 3 10
	£.	53,347 9 3

PUBLIC CARRIAGES of the Metropolis, in the Year ended the 31st December 1860.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BY Balance due to the Metropolitan Police Fund, on the 1st January 1860 -	- - -	464 - 10
By Salaries of Superintending Officer, Clerks, &c.:		
One Superintending Officer, at £. 300 per annum - - - - -	300 - -	
Two Clerks in the Commissioner's Department, at additional Salaries of £. 100 and £. 25 per annum respectively, and an Assistant Clerk at £. 110 per annum - - - - - - - - - - -	233 15 -	
Four Clerks in the Receiver's Department, at additional Salaries of £. 15 per annum each (from 1st January to 31st of March 1860) - - -	15 3 4	
One Veterinary Surgeon, at £. 150 per annum - - - - -	150 - -	698 18 4
Rent of Office - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	50 - -
By Books, Printing, Stationery, and Postage - - - - - - - -	- - -	170 17 -
By Pay of Inspectors, and Public Carriage Attendants - - - - -	- - -	8,399 13 4
By Clothing of Attendants - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	742 3 9
By Salaries of Medical Officers - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	37 2 -
By Erection and Repairs of Water Posts at Hackney Carriage Standings, and Water Rates - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	529 5 8
By Miscellaneous Expenses, including Superintendents' and Office-keeper's Contingencies - - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - -	524 1 4
By Her Majesty's Inland Revenue for the Exchequer - - - - - -	- - -	276 17 3
	£.	11,892 19 6

4.—AN ACCOUNT of the RECEIPT and EXPENDITURE for the Service of the

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
TO Balance in the hands of the Receiver on the 1st January 1860				1,319	13	9
To Amount issued out of the Consolidated Fund in the year 1860, under the authority of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71, s. 11	27,900	–	–			
To Amount issued out of the Vote of Parliament for the year 1860–61	21,515	11	2			
				49,415	11	2
To Fees, Penalties, and Forfeitures levied at the under-mentioned Police Courts, &c., and paid over by the Magistrates' Clerks to the Receiver, in the year 1860, in pursuance of the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 71, s. 46; viz.—						
Bow-street	646	18	–			
Clerkenwell	987	10	2			
Great Marlborough-street	1,173	18	6			
Greenwich and Woolwich	1,149	17	3			
Hammersmith and Wandsworth	922	5	5			
Lambeth	845	4	9			
Marylebone	719	17	6			
Southwark	780	11	7			
Thames	1,103	2	–			
Westminster	561	–	–			
Worship-street	740	13	6			
To ditto, paid over to the Receiver by the Clerks of other Justices; viz.						
Beacontree	266	5	3			
Brentford	100	16	8			
Bromley	30	4	9			
Cheshunt	28	11	9			
Croydon	135	6	3			
Edmonton	105	12	5			
Enfield	58	19	6			
Epsom	80	6	11			
Hampstead	8	18	6			
Kingston	84	13	8			
Richmond	12	5	5			
Spelthorne	82	13	9			
Uxbridge	153	2	3			
Waltham Abbey	28	19	–			
				10,807	14	9
				61,542	19	8

POLICE COURTS of the METROPOLIS, in the Year ended the 31st December 1860.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
BY Salaries of Magistrates, Clerks, &c.:		
1 Chief Magistrate, at £. 1,500 per annum	1,500 – –	
22 Magistrates, at £. 1,200 per annum each	26,400 – –	
23 Clerks, at Salaries varying from £. 75 to £. 500 per annum	7,294 13 6	
51 Ushers, Gaolers, Messengers, &c.	4,227 7 7	
		39,422 1 1
By Rent of Premises occupied as Police Courts		2,112 7 4
– Rates and Taxes		307 – 2
– Furniture and Fixtures		204 8 6
– Repairs of Premises		782 5 1½
– Fuel and Light:	£. s. d.	
Coals	241 17 6	
Oil and Gas (£. 242. 11 *s.* 11 *d.*) and Gas Fittings (£. 42. 18 *s.* 6 *d.*)	285 10 5	
		527 7 11
– Books, Printing, and Stationery		347 18 8
– Postage		24 13 8
– Travelling Expenses, Cab-hire, &c.		216 15 5
– Newspapers		62 12 4
– Turners' Wares, Cleaning Police Courts, Sweeping Chimneys, and other small Contingencies		614 7 8
– Law Charges		41 7 4
– Pensions and Retired Allowances of Magistrates, Clerks, &c. (on the List on the 31st December 1860)		4,394 6 4
– Fees, Penalties, and Forfeitures levied at the several Police Courts (paid over to the Exchequer, in full of the Sum charged per contra)		10,807 14 9
TOTAL SUM paid by the Receiver, for the "POLICE COURTS," in the Year 1860 - £.		59,865 7 1
By Balance remaining on the Account of the Receiver at the Bank of England, on the 31st December 1860		1,677 12 7
	£.	61,542 19 8

Appendix (A.)

AN ACCOUNT specifying the TOTAL SUM charged upon and received from PARISH, TOWNSHIP, PRECINCT, and PLACE, for the Purposes of the METROPOLITAN POLICE, for the Year 1860, as required by the Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 44, s. 29.

HALF-YEARLY WARRANTS issued on the 1st January and the 1st July 1860.

COUNTY.	Letter of Division.	PARISHES, &c.	Rental upon which Computed.	TOTAL of the Rate for the Year, at 8 *d.* in the Pound.	Charged upon the Parishes, at 6 *d.* in the Pound.	Received from the Parishes.	Balances due by Parishes on 31 Dec. 1860.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Middlesex	T	Acton	19,257 10 –	641 18 4	481 8 9	481 8 9	
Surrey	P	Addington	4,564 – –	152 2 8	114 2 –	114 2 –	
Herts	S	Aldenham	8,746 – –	291 10 8	218 13 –	218 13 –	
Ditto	S	Ditto, Hamlet of Theobald Street	3,192 – –	106 8 –	79 16 –	79 16 –	
Middlesex	K	All Saints, Poplar	189,397 – –	6,313 4 8	4,734 18 6	4,734 18 6	
Ditto	V	Ashford	3,338 – –	111 5 4	83 9 –	83 9 –	
Surrey	P	Banstead	6,003 – –	200 2 –	150 1 6	150 1 6	
Essex	K	Barking, Town Ward	45,458 – –	1,515 5 4	1,136 9 –	1,136 9 –	
Ditto	K	Ditto, Chadwell, ditto					
Ditto	K	Ditto, Great Ilford, ditto					
Ditto	K	Ditto, Ripple ditto					
Surrey	V	Barnes	14,387 10 –	479 11 8	359 13 9	359 13 9	
Herts	S	Barnet, East	5,631 – –	187 14 –	140 15 6	140 15 6	
Surrey	V	Battersea	81,398 – –	2,713 5 4	2,034 19 –	2,034 19 –	
Kent	R	Beckenham	11,665 – –	388 16 8	291 12 6	291 12 6	
Surrey	P	Beddington	7,160 10 –	238 13 8	179 – 3	179 – 3	
Middlesex	T	Bedfont, East	5,560 10 –	185 7 –	139 – 3	139 – 3	
Kent	R	Bexley	17,423 – –	580 15 4	435 11 6	435 11 6	
Ditto	R	Bromley	23,914 – –	797 2 8	597 17 –	597 17 –	
Middlesex	K	Bromley, St. Leonard's	59,599 – –	1,986 12 8	1,489 19 6	1,489 19 6	
Herts	S	Bushey	9,923 – –	330 15 4	248 1 6	248 1 6	
Surrey	P	Carshalton	12,408 10 –	413 12 4	310 4 3	310 4 3	
Kent	R	Charlton	30,721 10 –	1,024 1 –	768 – 9	768 – 9	
Middlesex	G	Charter-house	1,948 – –	64 18 8	48 14 –	48 14 –	
Surrey	V	Cheam	5,890 10 –	196 7 –	147 5 3	147 5 3	
Herts	N	Cheshunt	30,173 – –	1,005 15 4	754 6 6	754 6 6	
Surrey	V	Chessington	1,472 – –	49 1 4	36 16 –	36 16 –	
Essex	K	Chigwell	13,501 10 –	450 1 –	337 10 9	337 10 9	
Ditto	N	Chingford	6,422 10 –	214 1 8	160 11 3	160 11 3	
Herts	S	Chipping Barnet	6,960 – –	232 – –	174 – –	174 – –	
Kent	R	Chiselhurst	6,983 – –	232 15 4	174 11 6	174 11 6	
Middlesex	T	Chiswick	23,392 – –	779 14 8	584 16 –	584 16 –	
Surrey	L	Christchurch	63,877 – –	2,129 4 8	1,596 18 6	1,596 18 6	
Middlesex	H	Christchurch, Spitalfields	38,475 – –	1,282 10 –	961 17 6	961 17 6	
Surrey	V	Clapham	87,646 10 –	2,921 11 –	2,191 3 3	2,191 3 3	
Ditto	P	Coulsdon	17,589 10 –	586 6 4	439 14 9	439 14 9	
Middlesex	T	Cowley	2,128 – –	70 18 8	53 4 –	53 4 –	
Ditto	T	Cranford	2,667 – –	88 18 –	66 13 6	66 13 6	
Kent	R	Crayford	10,009 10 –	333 13 –	250 4 9	250 4 9	
Surrey	P	Croydon	116,415 10 –	3,880 10 4	2,910 7 9	2,910 7 9	
Ditto	V	Cuddington	2,436 10 –	81 4 4	60 18 3	60 18 3	
Essex	K	Dagenham	14,441 – –	481 7 4	361 – 6	361 – 6	
Kent	R	Down	1,979 10 –	65 19 8	49 9 9	49 9 9	
		Carried forward £.	1,014,154 10 –	33,805 3 –	25,353 17 3	25,353 17 3	

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Letter of Division.	PARISHES, &c.	Rental upon which Computed.	TOTAL of the Rate for the Year, at 8 *d.* in the Pound.	Charged upon the Parishes, at 6 *d.* in the Pound.	Received from the Parishes.	Balances due by Parishes on 31 Dec. 1860.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - - £.	1,014,154 10 –	33,805 3 –	25,353 17 3	25,353 17 3	
Middlesex -	T	Drayton, West - - - - -	4,288 – –	142 18 8	107 4 –	107 4 –	
Ditto -	T	Ealing - - - - -	51,257 – –	1,708 11 4	1,281 8 6	1,281 8 6	
Ditto -	S	Edgware - - - - -	4,877 – –	162 11 4	121 18 6	121 18 6	
Ditto -	N	Edmonton - - - -	42,079 10 –	1,402 13 –	1,051 19 9	1,051 19 9	
Herts - -	S	Elstree - - - - -	3,265 – –	108 16 8	81 12 6	81 12 6	
Kent - -	R	Eltham - - - - -	15,191 – –	506 7 4	379 15 6	379 15 6	
Middlesex -	N	Enfield - - - - -	46,833 – –	1,561 2 –	1,170 16 6	1,170 16 6	
Surrey -	V	Epsom - - - - -	21,188 – –	706 5 4	529 14 –	529 14 –	
Kent - -	R	Erith - - - - -	16,258 – –	541 18 8	406 9 –	406 9 –	
Surrey -	V	Ewell, exclusive of Kingswood Liberty	9,956 – –	331 17 4	248 18 –	248 18 –	
Ditto -	P	Farley - - - - -	732 – –	24 8 –	18 6 –	18 6 –	
Kent - -	R	Farnborough - - - -	2,133 – –	71 2 –	53 6 6	53 6 6	
Middlesex -	V	Feltham - - - - -	5,902 10 –	196 15 –	147 11 3	147 11 3	
Ditto -	S	Finchley - - - - -	18,371 – –	612 7 4	459 5 6	459 5 6	
Kent - -	R	Foots Cray - - - -	2,800 – –	93 6 8	70 – –	70 – –	
Middlesex -	S	Fryern Barnet - - - -	6,099 – –	203 6 –	152 9 6	152 9 6	
Ditto -	V	Fulham - - - - -	55,918 – –	1,863 18 8	1,397 19 –	1,397 19 –	
Ditto -	G	Furnival's Inn (the part within Middlesex) - - - -	3,166 – –	105 10 8	79 3 –	79 3 –	
Ditto -	E	Gray's Inn - - - -	12,676 – –	422 10 8	316 18 –	316 18 –	
Ditto -	T	Greenford - - - -	5,084 10 –	169 9 8	127 2 3	127 2 3	
Kent - -	R	Greenwich - - - -	122,408 10 –	4,080 5 8	3,060 4 3	3,060 4 3	
Middlesex -	S	Hadley Monken - - - -	4,595 – –	153 3 4	114 17 6	114 17 6	
Surrey -	V	Ham-with-Hatch, Hamlet of -	6,420 – –	214 – –	160 10 –	160 10 –	
Essex - -	K	Ham, East - - - - -	11,934 – –	397 16 –	298 7 –	298 7 –	
Ditto -	K	Ham, West, Church-street Ward -					
Ditto -	K	- Ditto - Plaistow - ditto -	108,990 – –	3,633 – –	2,724 15 –	2,721 – –	3 15 –
Ditto -	K	- Ditto - Stratford - ditto -					
Middlesex -	T	Hammersmith - - - -	78,623 – –	2,620 15 4	1,965 11 6	1,965 11 6	
Ditto -	V	Hampton Town and Court - -	15,196 10 –	506 11 –	379 18 3	379 18 3	
Ditto -	V	Hampton Wick, Hamlet of - -	7,539 10 –	251 6 4	188 9 9	188 9 9	
Ditto -	T	Hanwell - - - - -	7,633 – –	254 8 8	190 16 6	190 16 6	
Ditto -	V	Hanworth - - - - -	3,433 – –	114 8 8	85 16 6	85 16 6	
Ditto -	T	Harefield - - - - -	7,148 – –	238 5 4	178 14 –	178 14 –	
Ditto -	T	Harlington - - - -	7,009 – –	233 12 8	175 4 6	175 4 6	
Ditto -	T	Harmondsworth - - - -	7,029 10 –	234 6 4	175 14 9	175 14 6	
Ditto -	T	Harrow - - - - -	43,087 10 –	1,436 5 –	1,077 3 9	1,077 3 9	
Ditto -	T	Hayes - - - - -	11,670 10 –	389 – 4	291 15 3	291 15 3	
Kent - -	R	Hayes - - - - -	2,286 10 –	76 4 4	57 3 3	57 3 3	
Middlesex -	S	Hendon - - - - -	29,111 10 –	970 7 8	727 15 9	727 15 9	
Ditto -	T	Heston - - - - -	24,177 – –	805 18 –	604 8 6	604 8 6	
Ditto -	T	Hillingdon - - - -	29,839 – –	994 12 8	745 19 6	745 19 6	
Surrey -	V	Hook, Hamlet of - - -	942 – –	31 8 –	23 11 –	23 11 –	
Middlesex -	N	Hornsey - - - - -	47,348 – –	1,578 5 4	1,183 14 –	1,183 14 –	
Ditto -	T	Ickinham - - - - -	2,464 – –	82 2 8	61 12 –	61 12 –	
Ditto -	T	Isleworth - - - - -	32,206 10 –	1,073 11 –	805 3 3	805 3 3	
Ditto -	T	Kensington - - - -	340,346 – –	11,344 17 4	8,508 13 –	8,508 13 –	
Kent - -	R	Keston - - - - -	2,453 – –	81 15 4	61 6 6	61 6 6	
Surrey -	V	Kew - - - - -	5,600 – –	186 13 4	140 – –	140 – –	
		Carried forward - - £.	2,301,719 10 –	76,723 19 8	57,542 19 9	57,539 4 9	3 15 –

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Letter of Division.	PARISHES, &c.	Rental upon which Computed.	TOTAL of the Rate for the Year, at 8 *d.* in the Pound.	Charged upon the Parishes, at 6 *d.* in the Pound.	Received from the Parishes.	Balances due by Parishes on 31 Dec. 1860.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	2,301,719 10 –	76,723 19 8	57,542 19 9	57,539 4 9	3 15 –
Kent - -	R	Kidbrooke, Liberty of - -	8,740 – –	291 6 8	218 10 –	218 10 –	
Middlesex -	S	Kingsbury - - - - -	4,896 – –	163 4 –	122 8 –	122 8 –	
Surrey -	V	Kingston-on-Thames - - -	44,237 – –	1,474 11 4	1,105 18 6	1,105 18 6	
Middlesex -	V	Laleham - - - - -	3,342 – –	111 8 –	83 11 –	83 11 –	
Kent - -	R	Lee - - - - - -	26,492 10 –	883 1 8	662 6 3	662 6 3	
Ditto -	R	Lewisham - - - - -	132,858 – –	4,428 12 –	3,321 9 –	3,321 9 –	
Middlesex -	F	Lincoln's Inn - - - -	16,421 – –	547 7 4	410 10 6	410 10 6	
Essex - -	K	Little Ilford - - - -	3,847 – –	128 4 8	96 3 6	96 3 6	
Middlesex -	V	Littleton - - - - -	1,462 – –	48 14 8	36 11 –	36 11 –	
Surrey -	V	Long Ditton - - - -	9,088 – –	302 18 8	227 4 –	227 4 –	
Essex - -	K	Loughton - - - - -	6,490 – –	216 6 8	162 5 –	162 5 –	
Ditto -	N	Low Leyton - - - -	20,439 – –	681 6 –	510 19 6	510 19 6	
Surrey -	V	Maldon - - - - -	1,853 – –	61 15 4	46 6 6	46 6 6	
Ditto -	V	Merton - - - - -	8,585 – –	286 3 4	214 12 6	214 12 6	
Middlesex -	H	Mile End New Town, Hamlet of -	14,264 10 –	475 9 8	356 12 3	356 12 3	
Ditto -	K	Mile End Old Town, Hamlet of -	163,481 10 –	5,449 7 8	4,087 – 9	4,087 – 9	
Ditto -	S	Mimms, South - - - -	16,985 – –	566 3 4	424 12 6	424 12 6	
Surrey -	P	Mitcham - - - - -	17,666 – –	588 17 4	441 13 –	441 13 –	
Ditto -	V	Mordon - - - - -	4,275 – –	142 10 –	106 17 6	106 17 6	
Ditto -	V	Mortlake - - - - -	18,690 – –	623 – –	467 5 –	467 5 –	
Kent - -	R	Mottingham, Hamlet of - -	1,688 – –	56 5 4	42 4 –	42 4 –	
Surrey -	V	Moulsey, East - - - -	6,043 – –	201 8 8	151 1 6	151 1 6	
Ditto -	V	Moulsey, West - - - -	2,771 – –	92 7 4	69 5 6	69 5 6	
Middlesex -	T	New Brentford, Township of -	8,061 – –	268 14 –	201 10 6	201 10 6	
Herts - -	S	Northaw - - - - -	3,942 – –	131 8 –	98 11 –	98 11 –	
Kent - -	R	Northcray - - - -	3,700 – –	123 6 8	92 10 –	92 10 –	
Middlesex -	T	Northolt - - - - -	4,151 – –	138 7 4	103 15 6	103 15 6	
Ditto -	H	Norton Falgate, Liberty of - -	8,108 – –	270 5 4	202 14 –	202 14 –	
Ditto -	T	Norwood, Precinct of - -	13,080 – –	436 – –	327 – –	327 – –	
Ditto -	H	Old Artillery Ground - - -	4,144 – –	138 2 8	103 12 –	103 12 –	
Ditto -	H	Old Tower Precinct - - -	2,924 – –	97 9 4	73 2 –	73 2 –	
Kent - -	R	Orpington - - - - -	4,482 10 –	149 3 4	112 1 3	112 1 3	
Middlesex -	D	Paddington - - - - -	542,622 10 –	18,087 8 4	13,565 11 3	13,565 11 3	
Surrey -	P	Penge, Hamlet of - - -	29,300 – –	976 13 4	732 10 –	732 10 –	
Middlesex -	T	Perivale - - - - -	1,288 – –	42 18 8	32 4 –	32 4 –	
Surrey -	V	Petersham - - - - -	4,955 – –	165 3 4	123 17 6	123 17 6	
Middlesex -	T	Pinner, Hamlet of - - -	11,315 10 –	377 3 8	282 17 9	282 17 9	
Kent - -	R	Plumstead - - - -	32,776 – –	1,092 10 8	819 8 –	819 8 –	
Surrey -	V	Putney, including Roehampton -	35,000 – –	1,166 13 4	875 – –	875 – –	
Middlesex -	K	Ratcliffe, Hamlet of - - -	46,620 10 –	1,554 – 4	1,165 10 3	1,165 10 3	
Surrey -	V	Richmond - - - - -	52,546 – –	1,751 10 8	1,313 13 –	1,313 13 –	
Herts - -	S	Ridge - - - - -	4,790 10 –	159 13 8	119 15 3	119 15 3	
Middlesex -	F	Rolls, Liberty of the - - -	16,568 – –	552 5 4	414 4 –	414 4 –	
Surrey -	M	Rotherhithe - - - -	75,501 – –	2,516 14 –	1,887 10 6	1,887 10 6	
		Carried forward - - - £.	3,742,209 10 –	124,740 6 4	93,555 4 9	93,551 9 9	3 15 –

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Letter of Division.	PARISHES, &c.	Rental upon which Computed.	TOTAL of the Rate for the Year, at 8 *d.* in the Pound.	Charged upon the Parishes, at 6 *d.* in the Pound.	Received from the Parishes.	Balances due by Parishes on 31 Dec. 1860.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	3,742,209 10 –	124,740 6 4	93,555 9 4	93,551 9 9	3 15 –
Middlesex -	T	Ruislip - - - - - -	9,715 – –	323 16 8	242 17 6	242 17 6	
Ditto -	G	St. Andrew, Holborn, and St. George the-Martyr - - -	126,213 – –	4,207 2 –	3,155 6 6	3,155 6 6	
Ditto -	K	St. Ann, Limehouse - - -	67,025 – –	2,234 3 4	1,675 12 6	1,675 12 6	
Ditto -	C	St. Ann, Westminster - -	91,345 10 –	3,044 17 –	2,283 12 9	2,283 12 9	
Ditto -	H	St. Catherine, Tower Division -	15,649 – –	521 12 8	391 4 6	391 4 6	
Ditto -	F	St. Clement Danes, Westminster, and that part within the Duchy Liberty - - - - -	90,986 – –	3,032 17 4	2,274 13 –	2,274 13 –	
Ditto -	H	St. George-in-the-East - -	168,126 – –	5,604 4 –	4,203 3 –	4,203 3 –	
Ditto -	C	St. George, Hanover-square -	945,784 – –	31,526 2 8	23,644 12 –	23,644 12 –	
Surrey -	M	St. George, Southwark - -	124,744 – –	4,158 2 8	3,118 12 –	3,118 12 –	
Ditto	P	St. Giles, Camberwell - -	212,959 – –	7,098 12 8	5,323 19 6	5,323 19 6	
Middlesex -	E	St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury - -	261,697 – –	8,723 4 8	6,542 8 6	6,542 8 6	
Ditto -	G	St. James, Clerkenwell, including the District of St. John - -	222,554 – –	7,418 9 4	5,563 17 –	5,563 17 –	
Ditto -	C	St. James, Westminster - -	431,502 – –	14,383 8 –	10,787 11 –	10,787 11 –	
Ditto -	N	St. John, Hackney - - -	260,473 – –	8,682 8 8	6,511 16 6	6,511 16 6	
Ditto -	S	St. John, Hampstead - - -	108,040 10 –	3,601 7 –	2,701 – 3	2,701 – 3	
Surrey -	M	St. John, Southwark - - -	42,445 10 –	1,414 17 –	1,061 2 9	1,061 2 9	
Middlesex -	K	St. John, Wapping - - -	34,232 – –	1,141 1 4	855 16 –	855 16 –	
Ditto -	G	St. Leonard, Shoreditch - -	276,586 – –	9,219 10 8	6,914 13 –	6,914 13 –	
Ditto -	V	St. Luke, Chelsea - - -	235,425 – –	7,847 10 –	5,885 12 6	5,885 12 6	
Ditto -	G	St. Luke, Finsbury - - -	171,899 – –	5,729 19 4	4,297 9 6	4,297 9 6	
Ditto -	B	St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster - - - -	279,230 10 –	9,307 13 8	6,980 15 3	6,980 15 3	
Ditto -	F	St. Martin-in-the-Fields - -	258,709 – –	8,623 12 8	6,467 14 6	6,467 14 6	
Ditto -	N	St. Mary, Islington - - -	571,190 – –	19,039 13 4	14,279 15 –	14,279 15 –	
Surrey -	L	St. Mary, Lambeth - - -	506,239 10 –	16,874 13 –	12,655 19 9	12,655 19 9	
Middlesex -	D	St. Mary-le-bone - - -	978,698 – –	32,623 5 4	24,467 9 –	24,467 9 –	
Ditto -	F	St. Mary-le-Strand, Westminster, and that part within the Duchy Liberty - - - - -	19,335 – –	644 10 –	483 7 6	483 7 6	
Surrey -	M	St. Mary Magdalene, Bermondsey	135,512 – –	4,517 1 4	3,387 16 –	3,387 16 –	
Ditto -	P	St. Mary, Newington - - -	192,090 – –	6,403 – –	4,802 5 –	4,802 5 –	
Kent - -	R	St. Mary's Cray - - -	5,326 – –	177 10 8	133 3 –	133 3 –	
Middlesex -	N	St. Mary, Stoke Newington -	42,311 – –	1,410 7 4	1,057 15 7	1,057 15 7	
Ditto -	K	St. Mary, Stratford, Bow - -	32,192 – –	1,073 1 4	804 16 –	804 16 –	
Ditto -	H	St. Mary, Whitechapel - -	110,938 – –	3,697 18 8	2,773 9 –	2,773 9 –	
Ditto -	H	St. Matthew, Bethnal Green -	133,810 10 –	4,460 7 –	3,345 5 3	3,345 5 3	
Kent - -	R	St. Nicholas, Deptford - -	20,128 10 –	670 19 –	503 4 3	503 4 3	
Surrey - -	M	St. Olave, Southwark - -	52,400 10 –	1,746 13 8	1,310 – 3	1,310 – 3	
Middlesex -	S	St. Pancras - - - - -	813,748 10 –	27,124 19 –	20,343 14 3	20,343 14 3	
Ditto -	F	St. Paul, Covent Garden - -	42,474 – –	1,415 16 –	1,061 17 –	1,061 17 –	
Kent - -	R	St. Paul, Deptford, including the Hamlet of Hatcham - -	77,723 10 –	2,590 15 8	1,943 1 9	1,943 1 9	
Middlesex -	K	St. Paul, Shadwell - - - -	30,936 – –	1,031 4 –	773 8 –	773 8 –	
Kent - -	R	St. Paul's Cray - - - -	3,160 – –	105 6 8	79 – –	79 – –	
Middlesex -	B	St. Peter's, Westminster, Close of the Collegiate Church of -	1,422 – –	47 8 –	35 11 –	35 11 –	
Surrey -	M	St. Saviour's, and the Clink Liberty	98,137 – –	3,271 4 8	2,453 8 6	2,453 8 6	
Middlesex -	G	St. Sepulchre, Finsbury - -	16,327 – –	544 4 8	408 3 6	408 3 6	
Surrey -	M	St. Thomas, Southwark - -	4,528 10 –	150 19 –	113 4 3	113 4 3	
Middlesex -	G	Saffron Hill, Hatton Garden, and Ely Rents, Liberty of - -	27,287 10 –	909 11 8	682 3 9	682 3 9	
		Carried forward - - - £.	12,093,464 10 –	403,115 9 8	302,336 12 3	302,332 17 3	3 15 –

(*continued*)

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

COUNTY.	Letter of Division.	PARISHES, &c.	Rental upon which Computed.	TOTAL of the Rate for the Year, at 8 *d.* in the Pound.	Charged upon the Parishes, at 6 *d.* in the Pound.	Received from the Parishes.	Balances due by Parishes on 31 Dec. 1860.
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
		Brought forward - - -	12,093,464 10 –	403,115 9 8	302,336 12 3	302,332 17 3	3 15 –
Surrey -	P	Sanderstead - - - - -	4,909 – –	163 12 8	122 14 6	122 14 6	
Middlesex -	F	Savoy, Precinct of - - -	8,680 – –	289 6 8	217 – –	217 – –	
Herts - -	S	Shenley - - - - - -	7,389 – –	246 6 –	184 14 6	184 14 6	
Middlesex -	V	Shepperton - - - -	5,216 – –	173 17 4	130 8 –	130 8 –	
Ditto -	H	Smithfield, East - - -	49,467 – –	1,648 18 –	1,236 13 6	1,236 13 6	
Ditto -	T	Staines - - - - -	12,350 – –	411 13 4	308 15 –	308 15 –	
Ditto -	S	Stanmore, Great - - -	6,656 – –	221 17 4	166 8 –	166 8 –	
Ditto -	S	Stanmore, Little - - -	4,191 – –	139 14 –	104 15 6	104 15 6	
Ditto -	T	Stanwell - - - - -	9,182 – –	306 1 4	229 11 –	229 11 –	
Ditto -	F	Staple's Inn - - - -	2,155 – –	71 16 8	53 17 6	53 17 6	
Surrey -	P	Streatham - - - - -	52,194 10 –	1,739 16 4	1,304 17 3	1,304 17 3	
Middlesex -	V	Sunbury - - - - -	9,595 – –	319 16 8	239 17 6	239 17 6	
Surrey -	P	Sutton - - - - -	8,108 – –	270 5 4	202 14 –	202 14 –	
Middlesex -	V	Teddington - - - -	6,949 10 –	231 13 –	173 14 9	173 14 9	
Surrey -	V	Thames Ditton, comprising the Hamlet or Manor of Cleygate, the Hamlet of Ember, and the Hamlet of Weston - - -	11,435 10 –	381 3 8	285 17 9	285 17 9	
Ditto -	V	Tooting - - - -	9,827 – –	327 11 4	245 13 6	245 13 6	
Middlesex -	N	Tottenham - - - -	52,332 – –	1,744 8 –	1,308 6 –	1,308 6 –	
Herts - -	S	Totteridge - - - -	4,146 – –	138 4 –	103 13 –	103 13 –	
Middlesex -	H	Trinity, Minories - - -	5,966 – –	198 17 4	149 3 –	149 3 –	
Ditto -	V	Twickenham - - - -	35,506 – –	1,183 10 8	887 13 –	887 13 –	
Ditto -	T	Twyford Abbey, Liberty of -	532 – –	17 14 8	13 6 –	13 6 –	
Ditto -	T	Uxbridge, Township and Chapter -	12,225 – –	407 10 –	305 12 6	305 12 6	
Surrey -	P	Wallington, Hamlet of - -	4,329 – –	144 6 –	108 4 6	108 4 6	
Essex - -	N	Waltham Abbey and Town, including the Hamlets of Holyfield, Sewardstone, and of Upshire - - - -	23,580 10 –	786 – 4	589 10 3	589 10 3	
Ditto - -	N	Walthamstow - - - -	31,546 10 –	1,051 11 –	788 13 3	788 13 3	
Surrey -	V	Wandsworth - - - -	51,097 – –	1,703 4 8	1,277 8 6	1,277 8 6	
Essex - -	K	Wanstead - - - - -	9,990 – –	333 – –	249 15 –	249 15 –	
Surrey -	P	Warlingham - - - -	2,212 – –	73 14 8	55 6 –	55 6 –	
Kent - -	R	Wickham, East - - - -	2,907 10 –	96 18 4	72 13 9	72 13 9	
Ditto - -	R	Wickham, West - - - -	3,545 – –	118 3 4	88 12 6	88 12 6	
Middlesex -	S	Willesden - - - - -	28,687 – –	956 4 8	717 3 6	717 3 6	
Surrey -	V	Wimbledon - - - -	22,312 10 –	743 15 –	557 16 3	557 16 3	
Essex - -	K	Woodford - - - - -	15,100 – –	503 6 8	377 10 –	377 10 –	
Surrey -	P	Woodmansterne - - - -	2,250 – –	75 – –	56 5 –	56 5 –	
Kent - -	R	Woolwich - - - -	85,712 10 –	2,857 1 8	2,142 16 3	2,142 16 3	
		Totals as per "Abstract," at p. 17 - - £.	12,695,745 10 –	423,191 10 4	317,393 12 9	317,389 17 9	3 15 –

Appendix (A.)—*continued.*

ABSTRACT of the WARRANTS for the Police Rates, issued in the Year 1860.

Dates of the Commissioner's Half-yearly Warrants.	Rental upon which Computed.	TOTALS of the Police Rates, at 4 *d.* in the £.1. for the Half Year.	Charged upon the		Received from the		Balances due by	
			Parishes, at 3*d.* in the £.1. for the Half Year.	Treasury, at 1*d.* in the £.1. for the Half Year.	Parishes.	Treasury.	Parishes.	Treasury.
	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1st January 1860 -	12,695,745 10	208,030 9 –	156,022 16 9	52,007 12 3	156,022 16 9	52,007 12 3	—	—
and 1st July „ -		215,161 1 4	161,370 16 –	53,790 5 4	161,367 1 –	53,790 5 4	3 15 –	—
			317,393 12 9	105,797 17 7	317,389 17 9	105,797 17 7	3 15 –	—
TOTALS - £.	12,695,745 10	423,191 10 4	423,191 10 4		423,187 15 4		3 15 –	

Maurice Drummond,
Receiver for the Metropolitan Police, and Police Courts.

Appendix (B.)

A STATEMENT of the TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS belonging to the METROPOLITAN POLICE FORCE, on the 1st January 1861, in which the Number of Persons in each Class or Rank of such Force, and the Salaries, Pay, and Allowances enjoyed by each Class, are distinguished, as required by the Act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 47, s. 9.

CLASS OR RANK.	Number of Persons.	Salaries or Pay per Annum.	ALLOWANCES.
		£. s. d.	
22 Superintendents - - - - - -	1	440 – –	
	1	325 – –	
	16	250 – –	
	3	200 – –	
	1	150 – –	
189 Inspectors - - - - - - -	3	200 – –	
	2	175 – –	
	4	168 6 –	
	1	158 10 –	
	5	150 – –	
	144	118 6 –	
	13	100 2 –	
	17	81 18 –	
701 Sergeants - - - - - - -	7	109 4 –	- - Clothing: coals 40 lbs. weekly to each married man all the year; and 40 lbs. weekly to each single man, during about eight months, and 20 lbs. weekly during the remainder of the year.
	17	81 18 –	
	6	77 7 –	
	671	63 14 –	
5,705 Constables - - - - - - -	5	78 – –	
	29	72 16 –	
	5	70 4 –	
	5	67 12 –	
	19	63 14 –	
	3	59 16 –	
	1,737	54 12 –	
	3,902	49 8 –	
TOTAL - - - -	6,617		

Richard Mayne,
Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

1860.

ACCOUNTS

SHOWING THE

SUMS RECEIVED AND EXPENDED

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE

METROPOLITAN POLICE,
POLICE SUPERANNUATION FUND,
PUBLIC CARRIAGES,

AND

POLICE COURTS,

In the Year ended the 31st December 1860.

(*Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*,
7 *March* 1861.

REPORTS of the INSPECTORS of CONSTABULARY for the Year ended 29th September 1860, made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, under the Provisions of the Statute 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69.

No. 1.—Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District - p. 4

No. 2.—Northern District - - - - - - - p. 50

No. 3.—Southern District - - - - - - - p. 82

(*PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *March* 1861.

INDEX

TO THE REPORTS UPON SEPARATE CONSTABULARY AND POLICE DISTRICTS.

ENGLAND:

		Page
BEDFORD	County	12
Bedford	Borough	12
BERKS	County	85
Abingdon	Borough	86
Maidenhead	„	86
Newbury	„	87
Reading	„	87
Windsor	„	88
BUCKS	County	12
Buckingham	Borough	13
Chipping Wycombe	„	13
CAMBRIDGE	County	14
Cambridge	Borough	14
ISLE OF ELY		14
Wisbeach	Borough	15
CHESTER	County	51
Birkenhead	Town	51
Chester	City	52
Congleton	Borough	52
Macclesfield	„	53
Staleybridge	„	53
Stockport	„	53
CORNWALL	County	88
Bodmin	Borough	89
Falmouth	„	89
Helston	„	90
Launceston	„	90
Kiskeard	„	91
Penryn	„	91
Penzance	„	92
St. Ives	„	92
Truro	„	93
CUMBERLAND	County	54
Carlisle	Borough	54
DERBY	County	15
Chesterfield	Borough	16
Derby	„	16
DEVON	County	93
Barnstaple	Borough	94
Bideford	„	95
Bradninch Charter	„	95
Devonport	„	96
Exeter	City	96
Plymouth	Borough	97
Southmolton	„	97
Tiverton	„	98
Torrington	„	98
Totnes	„	99
DORSET	County	99
Blandford	Borough	100
Dorchester	„	101
Poole	„	101
Weymouth	„	102
DURHAM	County	55
Durham	City	56
Gateshead	Borough	57
Hartlepool	„	57
South Shields	„	58
Stockton-upon-Tees	„	58
Sunderland	„	58
ESSEX	County	16
Colchester	Borough	17
Maldon	„	18
GLOUCESTER	County	102
Bristol	City	103
HEREFORD	County	108
Hereford	City	108
Leominster	Borough	109
HERTFORD	County	18
St. Alban's	Borough	18
Hertford	„	19
HUNTINGDON	County	19
KENT	County	109
Canterbury	City	110
Deal	Borough	111
Dover	„	111
Faversham	„	112
Folkestone	„	112
Gravesend	„	113
Hythe	„	113
Maidstone	„	114
Margate	„	114
Ramsgate	Town	115
Rochester	City	115
Sandwich	Borough	116
Tenterden	„	116
Tunbridge Wells	Town	117
LANCASTER	County	59
Ashton-under-Lyme	Borough	59
Blackburn	„	60
Bolton	„	60
Lancaster	„	61
Liverpool	„	61
Manchester	City	62
Oldham	Borough	62
Preston	„	63
Rochdale	„	63
Salford	„	64
Warrington	„	64
Wigan	„	64
LEICESTER	County	20
Leicester	Borough	20
LINCOLN (PARTS OF HOLLAND)		21
Boston	Borough	21
LINCOLN (PARTS OF KESTEVEN)		22
Grantham	Borough	22
Stamford	„	23

ENGLAND—*continued.*

		Page
LINCOLN (PARTS OF LINDSEY)		22
Grimsby	Borough	22
Lincoln	City	22
Louth	Borough	23
MONMOUTH	County	117
Monmouth	Borough	118
Newport	„	119
NORFOLK	County	23
King's Lynn	Borough	24
Norwich	City	25
Yarmouth, Great	Borough	24
NORTHAMPTON	County	25
Daventry	Borough	26
Northampton	„	26
Peterborough	Liberty	26
NORTHUMBERLAND	County	65
Berwick-upon-Tweed	Borough	65
Morpeth	„	66
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	„	66
Tynemouth	„	67
NOTTINGHAM	County	27
Newark	Borough	27
Nottingham	„	28
OXFORD	County	28
Banbury	Borough	28
Oxford	City	29
RUTLAND	County	29
SALOP	County	29
Bridgnorth	Borough	30
Ludlow	„	30
Oswestry	„	31
Shrewsbury	„	31
SOMERSET	County	119
Bath	City	120
Bridgwater	Borough	121
Chard	„	121
SOUTHAMPTON	County	104
Basingstoke	Borough	105
Newport, Isle of Wight	„	105
Portsmouth	„	106
Romsey	„	106
Southampton	„	107
Winchester	City	107
STAFFORD	County	31
Lichfield	City	32
Newcastle-under-Lyme	Borough	32
Walsall	„	32
Wolverhampton	„	33
SUFFOLK, EAST	County	33
Ipswich	Borough	34
Southwold	„	34
SUFFOLK, WEST	County	34
Sudbury	Borough	35
SURREY	County	122
Godalming	Borough	122
Guildford	„	123
SUSSEX, EAST	County	123
Brighton	Borough	124
Hastings	„	125
Hove	Parish	125
Rye	Borough	126

ENGLAND—*continued.*

		Page
SUSSEX, WEST	County	126
Arundel	Borough	127
Chichester	City	127
WARWICK	County	35
Birmingham	Borough	36
Coventry	City	37
Leamington	Town	37
Stratford-upon-Avon	Borough	38
Warwick	„	38
WESTMORLAND	County	54
Kendal	Borough	55
WILTS	County	128
Salisbury	City	129
WORCESTER	County	38
Bewdley	Borough	39
Droitwich	„	39
Kidderminster	„	40
Worcester	City	40
YORK, EAST RIDING	County	67
Beverley	Borough	68
Hull	„	68
YORK, NORTH RIDING	County	68
Middlesbrough	Borough	69
Richmond	„	69
Scarborough	„	69
YORK, WEST RIDING	County	70
Bradford	Borough	71
Doncaster	„	71
Halifax	„	72
Huddersfield	„	72
Leeds	„	72
Pontefract	„	73
Ripon	„	74
Sheffield	„	74
Wakefield	„	75
York	City	75

WALES:

ANGLESEY	County	41
Beaumaris	Borough	41
BRECON	County	129
Brecknock	Borough	130
CARDIGAN	County	130
CARMARTHEN	County	131
Carmarthen	Borough	132
CARNARVON	County	41
Pwllheli	Borough	42
DENBIGH	County	42
FLINT	County	43
Flint	Borough	44
GLAMORGAN	County	133
Cardiff	Borough	134
Neath	„	134
Swansea	„	135
MERIONETH	County	44
MONTGOMERY	County	44
PEMBROKE	County	135
Haverfordwest	Borough	136
Tenby	„	136
RADNOR	County	137

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

No. 1.—EASTERN COUNTIES, MIDLAND, AND NORTH WALES DISTRICT.

FOURTH REPORT of Major General *Cartwright*, Her Majesty's INSPECTOR of CONSTABULARY for the EASTERN COUNTIES, MIDLAND, and NORTH WALES DISTRICT for the Year ending 30th September 1860.

To the Right Honourable Sir *George Cornewall Lewis*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to lay before you this my fourth annual report of the state and efficiency of the police force in No. 1, or the Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Of the 25 county forces under my inspection, I have to report the following efficient:—

Bedford.	Norfolk.	NORTH WALES:
Bucks.	Northampton.	
Cambridge.	Nottingham.	Anglesey.
Isle of Ely.	Oxford.	Carnarvon.
Derby.	Salop.	Denbigh.
Essex.	Stafford.	Flint.
Hertford.	Suffolk, East and West.	Merioneth.
Huntingdon.	Warwick.	Montgomery.
Leicester.	Worcester.	
Lincoln.		

Of the 69 boroughs, I have to report the following with efficient forces:—

BOROUGHS reported Efficient.

EFFICIENT BOROUGHS.	Population, 1851.	EFFICIENT BOROUGHS.	Population, 1851.
Alban's, St.	7,000	King's Lynn	19,355
Banbury	4,026	Leamington (town)	15,692
Bedford	11,693	Leicester	60,584
Birmingham	232,841	Lincoln	17,536
Boston	14,733	Newark	11,330
Cambridge	27,815	Northampton	26,657
Chesterfield	7,101	Norwich	68,195
Colchester	19,443	Nottingham	57,407
Coventry	36,288	Stamford	8,933
Derby	40,609	Shrewsbury	19,681
Grantham	5,375	Sudbury	6,043
Great Grimsby	8,860	Walsall	25,680
Great Yarmouth	30,879	Warwick	10,973
Hertford	6,605	Wisbech	10,594
Ipswich	32,914	Wolverhampton	49,985
Kidderminster	18,462	Worcester	27,528

Boroughs with efficient Forces Consolidated with Counties.

BOROUGHS.	Population, 1851.	BOROUGHS.	Population, 1851.
ENGLAND:		ENGLAND—*continued.*	
Beccles	4,398	Tamworth	4,059
Bury St. Edmund's	13,900	Thetford	4,075
Evesham	4,625	Wenlock	18,728
Eye	2,587		
Godmanchester	2,337	NORTH WALES:	
Harwich	4,451		
Huntingdon	3,882	Bangor	6,338
Orford	1,000	Carnarvon	8,674
Retford	2,943	Denbigh	5,498
Saffron Walden	5,991	Montgomery	1,248
Stafford	11,829	Welchpool	6,564

The following forces still remain inefficient either as to number or discipline:—

COUNTY OF RUTLAND.

Boroughs over 5,000 Population.

BOROUGHS.	Population, 1851.
Bridgnorth	6,172
Lichfield	7,012
Louth	10,437
Newcastle-under-Lyme	10,569
Oxford	24,843

Boroughs with inefficient Forces under 5,000 Population.

BOROUGHS.	Population, 1851.	BOROUGHS.	Population, 1851.
ENGLAND:		ENGLAND—*continued.*	
Bewdley	3,124	Stratford-on-Avon	3,372
Buckingham	4,020	Wycombe	3,588
Daventry	4,430		
Droitwich	3,125	NORTH WALES:	
Ludlow	4,691		
Maldon	4,558	Beaumaris	2,599
Oswestry	4,817	Flint	3,296
Southwold	2,109	Pwllheli	2,709

The boroughs of Oswestry and Beaumaris are about to consolidate with their respective counties.

County of Rutland.

The county of Rutland still remains with the same weak force as last year, namely, one chief constable and four constables. Experience has more than ever confirmed my opinion, that it is of the greatest importance, not only for the purpose of carrying out a complete system of communication with other counties, but also for the self protection of the inhabitants of this county, that the force should be remodelled. In order to support this opinion I beg to state, that besides the number of offences committed during the year within the county, as reported in the annual return, I find that no fewer than seven fires have occurred

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

occurred at present unaccounted for, five of which still remain under suspicious circumstances. The number of the casual lodgers and vagrants passing through this county is also an important consideration when no fewer than 20,132 are reported to have slept in the common lodging houses at Oakham and Uppingham, and that 562 vagrants were relieved during the year at the union workhouse.

In the hopes once more of inducing the magistrates to remodel this force, I submitted to the last Court of Quarter Sessions for their inspection a scheme for its accomplishment, by which the force would be increased by one inspector, one serjeant, and three constables, at an additional annual cost to the county of 101 *l.* 6 *s.*, but up to the present time, I regret to say without success, and the force remains inefficient.

City of Oxford.

Among the boroughs over 5,000 population reported inefficient, is to be found the city of Oxford, which is under such peculiar circumstances that it is impracticable to be otherwise reported upon, as the city police only undertake the day duty, the night duty being undertaken by the university. This system must prevent any police force becoming efficient, as all power and control must be crippled, if not be entirely at an end, when the two forces relieve each other every twelve hours, and no permanent responsibility can exist unless the two forces should become consolidated.

Borough of Louth.

The borough of Louth is a striking proof of the difficulty of persuading the authorities in small boroughs to improve their forces even if shown to them to be at the smallest possible expense. In this case, on the 6th of August, I laid before the watch committee a scheme which would have added to their force a sufficient number of constables, with proper classification, so as to have placed it on an equality with other forces, and have provided means for watching and protecting the whole area of the borough by adding one serjeant and two constables, at the increased expense to the rate-payers of only 7 *l.* 1 *s.* per annum, but which after a discussion in the council was rejected, and the force still remains in the same state of inefficiency as to weakness as last year.

Of the remaining 16 inefficient small boroughs there is nothing satisfactory to report, and I completely relinquish all hope of seeing them placed upon a proper and efficient system without the assistance of the Legislature.

Working of Force.

During the year the working of the police system in this district appears to have been carried out in a very satisfactory manner, and the authorities in both counties and boroughs have generally given every assistance and shown a determination to support the force in every way in their power.

The co-operation between all the efficient forces is earnestly established, and the old feeling of jealousy has given place to that of reciprocity of action, which is most valuable to the well working of the force. In the new county forces, lately organised, there is a marked improvement in the constables keeping the same stations, which I consider the best testimonial any man can produce, as it proves that he is doing his duty by the public, and receiving the approbation of his superior officer. In many of the old forces I find constables of the highest character to have been stationed 10 and 12 years at the same place, by which they obtain a moral power over any fresh comers, it is impossible too highly to appreciate: indeed, any newly-appointed constable must be many months on his post before he can make himself acquainted with the habits of those persons resident within his beat, or become cognizant of those characters who require most of his attention. There is, however, a great difficulty, both in county and borough forces, finding men of sufficient promise to enter the service, which, in many cases, I attribute to the lowness of pay of the lowest class of constables, in which they are frequently kept too long, particularly in some parts of the country, where the wages average quite as much, if not more, than the pay of the police constables. In order to obviate this difficulty, I have always endeavoured to assimilate the pay of all forces, and to extend the numbers in the first-class so as not to keep good men down too long in the inferior classes in consequence of there being no vacancy above.

Consolidated Boroughs.

The consolidated boroughs with counties continue to give the greatest satisfaction to all parties concerned, and wherever it has taken place I have heard from the authorities their complete approval of the steps that have been taken to bring the forces into union, and in very many instances by those who were most opposed to consolidation at the commencement; indeed, I am convinced that every one of the small inefficient boroughs would be equally satisfied if they could

could but be brought to try the experiment. In these small boroughs it is the only mode of having an efficient force, besides being the most economical; and even if, after a trial, these boroughs should wish to sever their connexion with the county, they can do so, by two-thirds of the council deciding the question, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, which is a point I find much overlooked.

The patrol, or conference point system, is now thoroughly carried out in the district from sea to sea, and I have no hesitation in saying that it must have great effect upon the prevention of crime. It is by some persons supposed to be a faulty system, and unnecessarily harassing to the men; but I am strongly of opinion that it is the only mode of securing night supervision, and that without it no night work could be depended upon. In order, however, to carry out the conferences with advantage, the greatest care should be taken in framing the slips, so as to work the patrols as far as practical double, thereby giving assistance and support to each constable. In Essex, I find a system of dropping night patrols in practice, which appears worthy of imitation, that is to say, the superior officer taking a patrol constable in his cart to a certain part, and dropping his men and taking up others from time to time and place to place, as they may be required during the night.

Extra Duties.

The extra duties performed throughout the district by the police are generally under the following heads:—

Inspectors of Weights and Measures.
" of Common Lodging-houses.
Assistant Relieving Officers for Vagrants.
Inspector of Nuisances.
High Constables.
Serving Summonses for Coroners, and Deputy Surveyors of Highways.

Inspection of Weights and Measures.

The duty of inspectors of weights and measures by the police has now been so fairly tested, that there can be no doubt of its being better carried out by them than by any other appointed officers, and the means they have of taking the standards in their carts, whilst on the performance of other duties, tells most satisfactorily. The tradesmen are also much benefited by the knowledge that they can always find the inspector at home, and that they can get their weights and measures examined with the smallest inconvenience; the date of the verification of the standard weights and measures is also regularly reported. There appears some difficulty as to the appointment under this head in the boroughs without a Quarter Sessions, and thus it is that no inspector is appointed, much to the injury of the inhabitants in some of the small boroughs.

As to the Inspector of Common Lodging Houses.

Inspection of Common Lodging Houses.

This appointment is of great importance in the hands of the police, as it gives a power of supervision over those dwellings where the poor and weary take their rest, tending to assist them in the cleanliness and healthfulness of their lodgings, and also as to the knowledge of the bad and suspicious characters on tramp. It is to be regretted that in many counties and districts there is a supineness in the authorities to place this duty in the hands of the police, and I have always endeavoured to bring the subject under their notice, being satisfied that it is a most valuable appointment when under the police, and one that, when properly carried out, is of the utmost importance to the health and general good of the public.

As to Relieving Officer for Vagrants.

Assistant Relieving Officers for Vagrants.

In my last Report I mentioned the mode of working this duty when placed under the police, and I have lost no opportunity of watching its progress, the results of which are most satisfactory; and if it were generally adopted, there can be no doubt the profession of vagrancy would be so crippled that it would be all but annihilated. In the counties where it has been long adopted, the relief to vagrants is reduced to the lowest fraction, and the poor and really destitute requiring relief find its benefit by obtaining assistance without hardship or difficulty; indeed the operation of this duty in the hands of the police leads me to the conclusion that it is a matter of option with Boards of Guardians as to whether they choose to patronise vagrancy in its worst form, or whether they wish to annihilate it. If they are in earnest in their intention to rid themselves of

No. 1. Eastern Counties Midland, and North Wales District.

of the professional tramp, they have nothing to do but appoint trustworthy police officers relieving officers for vagrants, with power to give tickets to the receiving wards in the workhouses or lodging-houses; but if they wish to see the most idle and worst of characters begging in their highways, or disease disseminated through their district, and the poor honest and industrious plundered of portions of their hard-earned wages, they have only to continue the old system of non-intervention on the part of the police. For further information under this head, I beg to refer to the report to be found of the county of Essex.

Inspector of Nuisances.

Inspection of Nuisances.

This appointment is in some counties and boroughs given to the police; and where it is so, I believe it to be well carried out. The only objection I have heard to their having to perform this duty, is that it places them under the orders of the different vestries. That, however, is now met by the Act passed last Session; the appointment resting now with the Board of Guardians. As far as my experience goes, I can see no valid reason against the appointment being in the police, and every argument in its favour.

High Constables.

High Constables.

The duty of high constables and assistant surveyors of highways can without any difficulty be undertaken by the superior officer of police divisions, by which the work can be well done, and at small expense to the counties. The same may be said as to the serving summonses for coroners' inquests.

Fees and Allowances to Police Constables.

Fees and allowances to constables.

This question is rife amongst the authorities of the district, and as far as a table of fees and allowances being much needed, ample proofs are to be found in the various scales and arrangements in each county.

It is impossible to conceive anything more perplexing than the present mode of payment for special services undertaken by the police constables. In some counties mileage is charged for the service of every summons or for the execution of warrants, the proceeds of which are placed to the credit of the police fund; in others, mileage is more defined; and again, in some no mileage is allowed. In various counties tables of fees and allowances are so high, that it becomes a hardship upon the public who may be called upon to pay them as costs, whilst in others it is so low that it might lead to continual legislation upon points unworthy of notice. In some cases, the greater distance complainants and defendants have to travel for their cases to be heard, the more extravagant will be the costs they have to pay; whereas other persons not placed under such inconvenience pay nothing. Altogether the question is one that most urgently requires correction.

Allowances to constables as witnesses.

As to the payment of constables attending as witnesses before the various courts, there can be no doubt the present table is framed on too low a scale, inasmuch as it fails to provide for what is intended. For instance, the mileage allowed to constables for conveyance is 2 *d.* per mile for every mile over four miles, which, supposing the miles travelled to be 10, would amount to 1 *s.* This sum would, of course, be of no use as to providing a conveyance, and adds only to the temptation of delay at a house of refreshment, where the allowance for conveyance would rapidly disappear in the wrong direction.

Having deeply considered this question as far as experience serves me, I have come to the conclusion that no mileage should be paid to any constable by the public for any work done in the police division; and that when any allowance is made by order of the acting magistrates in the division, it should be made chargeable to the Police Fund, under the 17th sect. of 2 & 3 Vict. c. 93. Should it be requisite to dispatch any constable on duty out of his division, certain expenses must be incurred, for which the constable so employed should receive fair remuneration; such remuneration to be calculated according to the special allowances certified by the Court of Quarter Sessions in the police regulations of each county. Where money is paid for conveyance it should be proved by voucher to have been so expended, and such sum should be paid as to enable a constable to carry out his duty as rapidly as possible, as there can be no doubt the value of the time of a police constable is as great, if not greater, than any person

person of his class, and the sooner he returns to his beat the better. A simple code of regulations for all forces, relative to the duties of the police constables in carrying out the initiative in cases of felony or summary cases, I believe might be drawn out; but the question of the payment of costs for prosecutions by the Government is far more important.

Costs of prosecutions.

The variety of the average of costs of prosecutions, as shown by the report of the Royal Commission upon this subject, proves how very unequally the payments are made in the counties and circuits; and I much fear that any attempt to define any table for the whole of England and Wales must be fraught with the greatest difficulty, as what might be satisfactory in the North would probably discontent the South, and so with other districts or circuits.

The whole arrangement as to throwing the expense of prosecutions upon the Consolidated Fund appears upon its face to be unsound in principle, inasmuch as there is no encouragement, as far as pecuniary pressure goes, to prevent crime in any particular locality, but, on the contrary, the costs in every indictable offence are paid by the Government, and not by the county or borough in which it occurs. If it were possible to throw back the expenses of the prosecution upon the local authorities, leaving them to frame their own scale of allowances, enlarging the scope of the Criminal Justice Act to cases of the value of ten shillings, and giving them as an equivalent a higher per-centage for the police payment from the Consolidated Fund, direct encouragement would be given in perfecting the mode of preventing crime by increasing and improving the police force throughout the country. Thus, where the force was inefficient crime would predominate, and the punishment of neglect or supineness would fall upon the proper quarter. The average annual amount of costs paid in the three years ending 1859, for prosecution, amounts to no less a sum than 195,000 *l.*, whilst the 25 per-cent. paid for the Government allowance to police forces amounted the last year to 186,149 *l.* It should be taken into consideration, in carrying out such a scheme, that the increase of force would not only benefit the various localities, but operate much in the favour of the Government, as it would be increasing the most efficient and the finest body of men in the country, who might be made available at any period of danger, or threatened invasion. On the other hand, if the costs of prosecutions continue to be paid for by the Treasury, it is clear that the allowances for prosecution must be rather increased than diminished, as the scale is so unsatisfactorily low at present that some increase appears inevitable, which extra expenditure should be taken into consideration in the calculation.

There is also another consideration as regards those boroughs or counties with inefficient police forces, who at present escape paying their proper proportion for the security of the public, but who, if they had to pay their own prosecution expenses, would soon find it of the utmost importance to profit by the Government allowance in establishing, either by consolidation or otherwise, a force efficient for the prevention of crime. In addition to these considerations, that of the reduction of maintenance of prisoners, and of the expenses of the great convict establishment, consequent on the diminution of crime, would act as a set-off to any extra expenditure that might be caused by the arrangement. Under such circumstances, even on the low ground of expenditure, the direct interest of the local authorities would be more closely drawn to the prevention of crime in their respective districts, and they would have the benefit of the co-operation of their own officers in controlling their expenses, added to the increased means given to them for the prevention and detection of crime.

Reserve.

The difficulty attendant upon the formation of a small reserve in county forces still continues, and as it is a point of great importance, I think it right again to bring it under notice. As regards a reserve, it is calculated that the average number of vacancies in an old established force amounts to three per cent.; therefore, where there is no reserve, it is only as vacancies occur that fresh constables enter to be drilled into police habits, previous to their undertaking police duty. This cannot be done under at least one month's training at head quarters; therefore, there would be generally three vacant beats in a force amounting to one hundred men, until the recruits were fitted for their posts. If the reserve was established it would be found that the full establishment of the force would scarcely ever be increased by the whole number of reserve, but that it would merely be kept full as the vacancies occur, and recruits who had gone through the probation at head quarters would be at once ready to take the vacant posts

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

which otherwise must be worked, either by extending the neighbouring beats, perhaps already too large, or by the withdrawal of a police constable for a time from the station, to the annoyance of the ratepayers in the district, and the detriment of the working of the force. Indeed, not only as a reserve, but in some cases the difficulty of obtaining a small increase of force when its efficiency almost depended upon it, has occasionally been exemplified in the district; but when the question of expenditure is taken into consideration, I should wish to notice the small difference between the cost of a criminal offender and a police constable. In the return lately published by the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the costs of prosecutions, I find the costs of each prisoner tried in the Midland Circuit, at assizes, to be 21 *l.* 12 *s.*, which, if added to 10 *l.*, the maintenance of a prisoner in gaol for one year, would amount to 31 *l.* 12 *s.*, and in many cases to this sum would have to be added the amount paid for the support of a wife and family in the workhouse, when the cost of the prisoner would much exceed that of a police constable.

In the county of Northampton, I find a return of the cost of a prosecution, and a prisoner's maintenance, in which one prisoner has been returned during the last quarter as having been in prison not less than 32 times during his life, at what cost to the country it is impossible to ascertain. As this return appears valuably drawn up, I think it may be of advantage to lay the form before the public for imitation, should any of the authorities think it worthy of their notice. *See* the following heading of return:—

A RETURN of Prisoners committed during the previous Quarter to the County Gaol, showing the residence of Criminals, with the locality, and, as far as can be ascertained, the Cost of Crime.

No.	Prisoner's Name.	Age.	When Committed.	How often before Committed.	How often before Convicted.	When.	Usual Residence.	Police District.	Parish where Offence was committed.	Nature of Offence.	When Committed.	Police District.	Result.	Ascertained Cost of Prosecution.	Ascertained Cost in Prison.	A.—Assizes. S.—Sessions. P. S.—Petty Sessions.	REMARKS.

Station Houses.

The building and improvement of the station-houses has gone on during the year very satisfactorily throughout the district; the station-houses which have been erected and occupied during the year of the highest class, are those in Oxfordshire, at Watlington and Witney; at Worksop, in Nottinghamshire; in Lincolnshire, at Lincoln and Gainsborough; at Luton, in Bedfordshire; King's Heath, in Worcestershire; at Loughborough, Leicestershire; at Daventry, in Northamptonshire; and at Dolgelly, Penrhyn, Port Madoc, and Conway in North Wales; and also at Lady Wood, in Birmingham, for a divisional station. That at Dudley, in Worcestershire, is particularly worthy of notice, and would serve as a model for the force belonging to any borough, giving separate cottages to the families of 12 married constables, six of the cottages having two, and six having three bed-rooms, and every accommodation, at a cost of 130 *l.* each. These cottages are built close to the superintendent and single men's station, with which they have a direct communication.

Store of Arms for Volunteers.

Several applications having been made relative to the storing of the arms of the volunteers in station-houses, I have always recommended every assistance to be given to them for that or any other purposes in the power of the police, considering it to be of great advantage to the force in every way to connect themselves with the movement. In many boroughs there is a strong disposition

to

to drill their men to the rifle, which might be done without the slightest detriment to the service, both by county and borough forces, as they all meet for drill occasionally, and frequently during the summer months.

Borough Superannuation Fund.

I am happy to be able to report, that superannuation funds are generally established under the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and that the Act has given general satisfaction. In some of the small inefficient boroughs, there is the same apathy to establish this fund as in carrying out other police regulations; and as the law is now imperative in this respect, I beg to lay before you the names of those boroughs where the authorities have neglected to put the Act into operation.

Boroughs without Superannuation Fund:

England.		North Wales.
Bewdley.	Maldon.	Beaumaris.
Daventry.	Newcastle-under-Line.	Flint.
Lichfield.	Wisbeach.	Pwllheli.
Ludlow.		

Title of Chief Constable.

The same difficulty still exists in this district as that reported last year as regards the clashing of the title of chief constables in certain boroughs. Indeed, I invariably find the co-operation of forces weakened, if not altogether injured, by the continual inconvenience which must arise from two officers bearing the same title, being in authority in the same city or borough. As it appears hopeless to expect any change in the title of those officers who bear the title of chief constables in boroughs, only one course appears to be left as to the remedy, namely, a change in the title of chief constable of the county. This may appear of small moment, but I do not hesitate to say, that it continually interferes with the proper working of several forces, and I still consider that if it could be altered, the change would be of considerable benefit to the service.

Criminal statistics.

The annual returns sent in on the 30th September of criminal statistics, which I find much more correct than those of former years, I attribute to a more general system having been adopted throughout the district of keeping their books. With the assistance of the indictable offence, occurrence or robbery book, the summary offence book, charge book, and quarterly government tables, every offence should be entered, and the result reported. The only difficulty which appears to me still to require explanation is, as to the mode of filling up, in Table 2, the column headed "Known Thieves." In some cases I find that all persons who have been convicted and committed are considered as to be included in this column, which, if acted upon, would of course annually increase the number of persons under that heading; but as it can only be intended for persons known by the police as living by dishonest means at the time, I venture to suggest the circulation of some explanation upon this subject for the guidance of the respective authorities. In the Tables 3 and 4, there appears also a difficulty. In Table 3, cases must appear where the offenders are placed in Table 4, as in many cases offenders plead guilty, and consequently, although the offence is reported as an indictable offence committed, it is punished under the Criminal Justice Act as a summary case. If some explanation was circulated upon this point, it would tend very much to simplify and correct these returns. In all other respects, I have found the office work to be very efficient, and I can still most strongly recommend to all county forces, having an average amount of office work, the great advantage to be derived from the establishment of a small printing press of their own. For all particulars, however, concerning this suggestion, I would refer them to the chief constable of the county of Carnarvon, who has set an example, which I believe under this head to be well worthy of imitation.

Conclusion of General Report.

I beg now to close my general report, and to add, that in drawing up the statements of the respective county and borough forces in the district, I have, in consequence of various applications to me upon the subject, placed the number and classification of each force separate, leaving the amount of pay for each grade to be found in the Appendix. I have also entered the account of indictable offences reported, for which prisoners have been apprehended and committed; which return, although more correct than last year, perhaps cannot in all cases be considered as strictly so, particularly in the small inefficient boroughs, where in many cases no books whatever are kept, and no account of crime can be obtained.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

obtained. The number of public and beer-houses which have been brought up before the magistrates also appears to me worthy of notice, as showing the vigilance of the police. In all other respects the report is drawn up on the same principle as those of the former years; and I trust that I may conclude with an expression of belief that the force is, in the whole of the district, generally giving satisfaction, and becoming more popular and better supported as it advances in its degree of efficiency.

William Cartwright, Major General,
Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary.

REPORTS upon the COUNTIES and BOROUGHS respectively.

COUNTY of BEDFORD.

Population	112,605
Area in acres	281,211
Population to one constable	1,600
Area to one constable	4,050
Strength of force	71

Date of inspection, commenced 21st March.

County of Bedford.

THIS force consists of one chief constable, one deputy chief constable, six superintendents, seven serjeants, 30 first-class, 20 second-class, and six third-class constables. Sixty-five indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 59 persons were apprehended, and 53 committed; 89 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 82 fined; 13 public-houses were proceeded against, and eight fined; and nine beer-houses, and nine fined. Four constables resigned during the year, and one was dismissed. The force works well by points, and the co-operation with the borough is improved. The police do not generally act as relieving officers for vagrants, nor were they, on my inspection, appointed in each district inspectors of common lodging-houses. A large first-class station has been occupied at Luton, and the magistrates have decided to build a new station-house at Bletsoe, which is much required. The force is efficient.

BOROUGH of BEDFORD.

Population	11,693
Area in acres	2,309
Population to one constable	899
Strength of force	13

Date of inspection, 22d March.

Borough of Bedford.

This force consists of one head constable, two serjeants, six first-class and four second-class constables, one additional constable having been added to the force during the year. Forty-five indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 36 persons were apprehended and 16 committed; 31 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and only five were fined. No public-houses and only one beer-house was brought up before the magistrates and fined. The head constable is assistant relieving officer for vagrants, of whom 740 were relieved during the year. The superannuation fund was established the 1st August 1856. Three constables resigned during the year. The co-operation with the county force is improved; an enlargement of the station-house is under consideration; an improvement in the night patrol duty has taken place, and the force is efficient.

COUNTY of BUCKS.

Population	156,257
Area in acres	461,980
Population to one constable	1,347
Area to one constable	3,982
Strength of force	119

Date of inspection, commenced 9th April.

This

County of Bucks.

This force consists of one chief constable, five superintendents, five first-class and six second-class inspectors, seven serjeants, 34 first-class, 35 second-class, and 26 third-class constables. Two hundred and eighty-one indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 157 persons were apprehended and 112 committed; 12 of the cases having been discharged in consequence of the prosecutors declining to prosecute; 352 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 288 were fined; 17 public-houses and 30 beer-houses were proceeded against, of which 13 and 24 were fined; 16 constables resigned during the year, and seven were dismissed. The police are generally appointed relieving officers for vagrants, and the returns are very satisfactory.

	Relieved during the Year by the Police.	Relieved during the Year previous to the Police undertaking the Duty.
Amersham Union	255	400
Newport Pagnell Union	622	1,296
Potterspury ,,	137	508
Winslow ,,	83	178

A new station-house is about to be built at Chesham of the first class; that at Slough is the next requiring attention. This force, which has always promised well, I consider to be working as well as any force in the district, and I have every right to report it efficient.

Borough of Buckingham.

Population	4,020
Area in acres	5,000
Population to one constable	1,000
Strength of force	4
Date of inspection, 19 September.	

Borough of Buckingham.

This force is composed of one head constable and three constables. Five indictable offences were entered as reported to the police, for which four persons were proceeded against and committed; 12 proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 11 fined. One public-house was proceeded against and fined during the year. The head constable is still governor of the borough prison, which must interfere with his efficiency as a police officer, and the area is too large for the number of constables employed. The inspection of the weights and measures is very faulty, and the standards require verification. The cells which are in the prison are kept clean and in good order. A superannuation fund was established March 5th, 1860. In consequence of there not being a head constable independent of the governorship of the prison the force must be reported inefficient.

Borough of Chipping Wycombe.

Population	3,585
Area in acres	120
Population to one constable	1,200
Strength of force	3
Date of inspection.	No inspection.

Borough of Chipping Wycombe.

This force is comprised of the same number of men as last year, one superintendent and two constables. By the return sent in it appears 12 indictable offences were reported, for which 12 persons were committed, which is a return so much above any average that I am inclined to think there must be some mistake, and that the books are not entered in the way suggested, as I find last year out of 11 indictable offences six were committed. Nine persons only were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom seven were fined. There have been no

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

no public-houses or beer-houses proceeded against during the year, which was the case also last year. No extra duties are undertaken by the police. The superannuation fund was established January 12th, 1860.

The force is inefficient from weakness.

County of Cambridge.

Population	87,650
Area in acres	290,213
Population to one constable	1,252
Area to one constable	4,146
Strength of force	70
Date of inspection, commenced 24th February.	

County of Cambridge.

This force consists of one chief constable, one deputy chief constable, one first-class and two second-class superintendents, two first-class and two second-class inspectors, four serjeants, 17 first-class, 19 second-class, and 21 third-class constables. Seventy indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 52 persons were proceeded against and 41 committed; 21 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly and 18 fined; three public-houses were proceeded against and two fined; and two beer-houses were also fined. The number of vagrants relieved during the year is 376 as against 853 who were relieved in the same union before the police undertook the duty. Nine constables resigned during the year and one was dismissed. A new small station-house has been built at Melbourne, with a court room, two good cells and a strong room, with a residence for a serjeant, and provision for an occasional constable if required. For a second class station, it is worth notice, as it is well arranged and cost little money. Another station is about to be built at Arrington. The classification requires the extension of the upper classes, which I pointed out to the magistrates. The parish of Exning, now belonging to Suffolk, could be much better worked by this force than by the West Suffolk, which I also brought under the consideration of the magistrates. In all other respects the force is in the highest order and efficient.

Borough of Cambridge.

Population	27,815
Area in acres	3,470
Population to one constable	824
Strength of force	34
Date of inspection, 16th March.	

Borough of Cambridge.

This force consists of one head constable, two inspectors, two first-class and two second class serjeants, eight first-class, six second, and 14 third-class constables, and one detective officer. Fifty-five indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 42 persons were proceeded against, and 30 committed; 38 drunk and disorderly persons were proceeded against, and 17 fined; 11 public-houses and three beer-houses were proceeded against and fined; 420 vagrants were relieved by the police during the year, 839 having been relieved in the year previous to the police undertaking the duty. One constable resigned and one has been dismissed during the year. The superannuation fund was established February 1849. The co-operation with the county force is everything that can be required. No alteration has been made in the station-house since last year. The force is working very satisfactorily, and the only point which may be considered necessary, as constables deserve promotion, is the smallness of the number of first and second-class constables, which should be enlarged as officers are reported fit for them. The force is efficient.

Isle of Ely.

Population	58,571
Area in acres	221,029
Population to one constable	1,126
Area to one constable	4,250
Strength of force	52
Date of inspection, 25th February.	

This

Isle of Ely.

This force is composed of one chief constable, two first and two second-class superintendents, one inspector, one detective officer, five serjeants; 16 first-class, 15 second-class, and eight third-class constables. Thirty-five indictable offences were reported during the year, for which 31 persons were apprehended, and 27 were committed; 74 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 46 fined; eight public-houses were brought up and fined; and 10 beer-houses, of which eight were fined. In some unions the police act as relieving officers for vagrants, of whom 259 were relieved, 341 having been relieved during the previous year. Twelve constables resigned during the year, and two were dismissed. The diaries in use in this force might be improved, and I strongly recommend those generally in use in the district; a little more drill would also be useful. A new station, building at March, is nearly completed. The force is efficient.

Borough of Wisbeach.

Population	10,594
Area in acres	6,429
Population to one constable	1,059
Strength of force	11

Date of inspection, 27th February.

Borough of Wisbeach.

This force consists of one head-constable, one serjeant, and two acting serjeants: four first and three second-class constables, the rank of inspector having been given up, and two serjeants appointed. Nineteen indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 23 persons were apprehended, and 16 committed; 54 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and only 19 fined; seven public-houses were proceeded against, and three fined; and five beer-houses, and four fined. Six hundred and ninety-seven vagrants were relieved by the police during the year, but there is no return of those relieved previous to the police undertaking that duty. The inspection of weights and measures is under the Isle of Ely; the common lodging-houses should be under the police. A new station-house has been recently built and occupied; the force is efficient. No superannuation fund is yet established.

County of Derby.

Population	255,101
Area in acres	623,988
Population to one constable	1,635
Area to one constable	3,999
Strength of force	156

Date of inspection, commenced 25th September.

County of Derby.

This force consists of one chief constable, one deputy chief constable, three first-class, four second-class, and four third class superintendents; one chief clerk, two detective officers, 10 inspectors, nine serjeants, 19 acting serjeants, 31 first-class, 40 second-class, and 31 third-class constables. Two hundred and forty-four indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 207 persons were apprehended and 164 committed; 620 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 556 were fined; 48 public-houses were had up before the magistrates, and 42 fined; and 58 beer-houses and 55 fined. Thirty-seven constables resigned during the year, and 11 were dismissed. The superintendents are inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses, but the relief of vagrants is not yet thoroughly carried out. The force is much improved, and every encouragement is given to it by the magistrates. The uniform is changed, and is now that of the policeman. The night conferences are well kept, but the double points have not been acted upon in consequence of the large area of some of the beats. The constables remain longer in their stations without being moved: there appeared to be a man wanting at Dronfield. The station-houses have been much improved; new station-houses are being built at Glossop and Chesterfield. A house has been rented

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

rented at Litchurch, and new cells built, and a head-quarter office is about to be given to the chief constable at the shire hall. The force is efficient.

Borough of Chesterfield.

Population	6,911
Area in acres	450
Population to one constable	576
Strength of force	11

Date of inspection, 26th September.

Borough of Chesterfield.

This force is composed of one head constable, one inspector, one serjeant, three first-class, two second-class, and three third-class constables. The pay of each grade, which I reported as lower than usual last year, has been increased, and is now equal to other forces. Forty-five indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 38 persons were apprehended and only 17 committed, rather a low average; 49 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 37 fined; six public-houses were proceeded against and fined, and eight beer-houses and five fined. Four hundred and eighty-four vagrants were relieved by the police, 2,080 having been relieved the year previous to the police undertaking that duty. Three constables resigned and two were dismissed, which is, for the size of the force, a large proportion. The superannuation fund was established 5th March 1860. The cells in use are those of the county. The force is efficient.

Borough of Derby.

Population	40,609
Area in acres	2,970
Population to one constable	944
Strength of force	43

Date of inspection, 25th September.

Borough of Derby.

This force is composed of one head constable, one detective, and one sub-inspector; two detective constables, two first-class, and three second-class serjeants, three merit-class, eight first-class, 14 second-class, and eight third-class constables. Thirty-two indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 39 persons were apprehended, and 17 committed; 204 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 117 only fined; 12 public-houses were proceeded against, and seven fined; and 23 beer-houses, and 22 fined. The police have nothing to do with relief of vagrants or common lodging-houses, but act as inspectors of weights and measures. Fifteen constables resigned during the year and five were dismissed, which is a large proportion; but the appearance of the new men was very good, and the drill very efficient. The superannuation fund was established 1st May 1857. The station-house is very moderate, and unworthy of the borough. The force is working well, and actively supervised, and the watch committee give it every assistance; it is efficient.

County of Essex, with Harwich and Saffron Walden, and exclusive of the Metropolitan District.

Population	288,455
Area in acres	984,633
Population to one constable	1,174
Area to one constable	4,018
Strength of force	245

Date of inspection, commenced 12th March.

County of Essex, with Harwich and Saffron Walden, and exclusive of the Metropolitan District.

This old force consists of one chief constable, three first-class, four second-class, and four third-class superintendents; three first-class, five second-class, and four third-class inspectors; 10 serjeants, 93 first-class, 62 second, and 56 third-class constables. Four hundred and fifty indictable offences were reported during the year, for which 208 persons were apprehended and 177 committed;

124 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 96 fined; four public-houses were proceeded against, and three fined; and three beer-houses, and one fined. The returns from the police, who act as relieving officers for vagrants, are as follows, viz. :—

Union:	Relieved during the Year, by the Police.	Relieved for Half the Year, previous to the Police acting as Relieving Officers for Vagrants.
Billericay	443	1,302
Braintree	24	1,342
Chelmsford	51	2,620
Dunmow	125	2,217
Halstead	9	700
Maldon	15	1,243
Epping	202	1,426
Ongar	83	1,619
Orsett	31	1,694
Rochford	34	110
Witham	268	1,228
	1,285	15,501

This return requires the greatest attention, as the best proof of the immense advantage of Boards of Guardians appointing the police officers relieving officers for vagrants. In order to appreciate its value it must be borne in mind that the system has been in operation ever since 1848, and that the astonishing result is, that its benefit has been steadily increasing, and that we here find the number relieved during the whole of last year to amount to 1,285, against 15,501 who were relieved the six months previous to the police undertaking the duty in the year 1848. I strongly advise all chief constables to lay these figures before their various quarter sessions, to prove the immense importance of following the example originated and worked out by Admiral M'Hardy. Twenty-eight constables resigned, and five were dismissed during the year. The force undertake all the extra duties usually given to them, and all the constables hold deputations under the Board of Customs. The station-houses are all of the best description, and in excellent repair, and in many the volunteers have a store for their arms. The cells at Harwich are so bad that I was obliged to bring them under the notice of the authorities, from whom I have been given to understand that a new station and cells are about to be built. At Saffron Walden the lock-up also requires improvement. In every respect this force keeps up the high character it so truly deserves, and is efficient. The average of fifteen years annual expense of wear and tear of eighteen horses and carts, which have been in use in this force for that period is as follows:—Wear and tear of horses, 3 *l.* 5 *s.* 9 *d.*; of each cart, 3 *l.* 0 *s.* 11 *d.*; and of saddlery and harness, 1 *l.* 11 *s.* 7 *d.*

Borough of Colchester.

Population	20,110
Area in acres	11,770
Population to one constable	845
Strength of force	22
Date of inspection, 12 March.	

This force consists of one head constable, three serjeants, six first-class, five second-class, and seven third-class constables; one inspector was superannuated during the year; 51 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 32 persons were apprehended, and 27 committed; 56 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom only 21 were fined; one public-house and one beer-house were fined; 556 vagrants were relieved by the police, and 621 in the year before they undertook that duty; two constables resigned during the year; no extra duties are performed by the police; the superannuation fund was established May 1857; the station-houses are in good order, having been painted and lime-washed, and perforated iron placed over the

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

cell windows; the co-operation with the county force is good, and the appearance of the men much improved, and the force is efficient.

Borough of Maldon.

Population	4,888
Area in acres	3,508
Population to one constable	2,444
Strength of force	2

Date of inspection, 5 June.

Borough of Maldon.

This force is comprised of two constables of equal rank and pay, one of whom is 73 years of age, each taking a turn of eight hours' duty; one indictable offence only is stated to have been reported to the police, for which one person was committed; eight persons were fined, as drunk and disorderly; no public-house or beer-house has been had up during the year; these officers do not undertake any extra duties; on my inspection I could find out nothing respecting the weights and measures, or as to their verification, they not being under the police; there is only one large cell, with three beds in it, and a very moderate place of confinement; no superannuation fund has been yet established. The force remains inefficient.

County of Hertford.

Population	137,466
Area in acres	368,810
Population to one constable	1,500
Area to one constable	4,009
Strength of force	92

Date of inspection, commenced 28 May.

County of Hertford.

The force is composed of one chief constable, four superintendents, nine inspectors, 30 first-class, 30 second-class, and 18 third-class constables; 120 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 126 persons were apprehended, and 97 committed; 172 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 135 were fined; 16 public-houses were brought before the magistrates, and 13 fined, and 23 beer-houses proceeded against, and 19 fined. The police do not undertake the relief of vagrants, nor the inspection of common lodging-houses, both most important duties. Two constables resigned during the year, and none were dismissed. The points are well kept, and the co-operation with other forces satisfactory. The pay of the superior officers appears to be lower than the average, which subject I thought it my duty to bring before the magistrates; there is also in this force the peculiarity of having no serjeant, a rank which my experience leads me to consider of great benefit to a force, both as to its working and as a source of promotion to deserving officers. The horses and carts which belong to the county, average, per annum, as to wear and tear: horses, 2*l.* 12*s.*; carts, 3*l.* The rented station-houses are but moderate; the cells at Watford have been much improved, and a new station is being built at Hemel Hempstead, which was much required. This force is comprised almost entirely of men belonging to the county, and is one of the old established forces which is giving general satisfaction; the returns which are carefully overlooked by the chief constable are very favourable, and I have every reason to report the force to be efficient.

Borough of St. Alban's.

Population	7,000
Area in acres	403
Population to one constable	1,000
Strength of force	7

Date of inspection, 26 May.

Borough of St. Albans.

This force remains the same as last year, having one head constable, two serjeants, three first-class, and one second-class constable. Sixteen indictable offences

offences were reported to the police during the year, for which nine persons were apprehended and six committed. Thirty-seven persons were taken up as drunk and disorderly, and 26 fined. Two public-houses and three beer-houses were proceeded against, and fined. The police do not undertake the duty of relieving officers for vagrants, the Board of Guardians declining to appoint them, but the common lodging-houses are under their inspection. One constable resigned, and one was dismissed during the year. The superannuation fund was established in November 1859. A new station-house, which was much required, is in course of erection, and the force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Borough of Hertford.

Population	6,605
Area in acres	
Population to one constable	1,100
Strength of force	6
Date of inspection, 29 May.	

This force is composed of one head constable, one serjeant, two first-class and two second-class constables, one second-class constable having been promoted during the year. The indictable offences reported to the police are returned very low, the number being only six, for which four persons were apprehended and three committed. Twenty-four persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 15 were fined. Three public-houses were brought before the magistrates and fined. One constable was dismissed during the year. The head-constable acts as inspector of nuisances and common lodging-houses, but not as relieving officer for vagrants, which appointment I have again strongly urged in vain. The station-house is small, but clean and well kept, and has been thoroughly repaired and painted. The superannuation fund was established 16th November 1859; for a small force it is working well with the county, and is efficient.

Borough of Hertford.

County of Huntingdon, with Godmanchester and Huntingdon.

Population	64,460
Area in acres	224,418
Population to one constable	1,350
Area to one constable	4,680
Strength of the force	48
Date of inspection, commenced 23 February.	

This force is under the same chief constable as Cambridgeshire, and is composed of one deputy chief constable, one first-class and two second-class superintendents, one inspector, three serjeants, 13 first-class, 12 second-class, and 14 third-class constables. Seventy-six indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 51 persons were apprehended and 36 committed. Forty-four drunken and disorderly persons were proceeded against, of whom 36 were fined. Four public-houses were had up before the magistrates and fined, and four beer-houses, three of which were fined. The police undertake the relief of vagrants in the unions of St. Neots, Huntingdon, Ramsey, and St. Ives, by whom 492 were relieved during the year; and that previous to the police acting as relieving officers amounted to 1,630, which is a very satisfactory return. The duty of inspector of common lodging-houses was not under the police on my inspection, which I brought under the notice of the magistrates. Six constables resigned during the year, and five were dismissed. The night points are well kept, and the co-operation with neighbouring forces complete; this force only keeps monthly diaries, which is unusual, station diaries being very useful; I recommended them to the notice of the chief constable. The station-houses are generally good, and that at St. Neots has been lately built and occupied by the force. The only remaining division now requiring a station-house and court-room is at Norman Cross. At present the petty sessions are held at an inn at Fletton, which is quite on the outskirts of the division. A central station would be

County of Huntingdon, with the Boroughs of Godmanchester and Huntingdon.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

be of great benefit to the force. In all other respects the force is working extremely well, and efficient.

County of Leicester.

Population	169,724
Area in acres	510,204
Population to one constable	1,765
Area to one constable	5,314
Strength of force	96

Date of inspection, commenced 24 September.

County of Leicester.

This force consists of one chief constable, six superintendents, three inspectors, eight serjeants, one detective officer, 26 first-class, 30 second-class, and 21 third class constables. The only difference in the force during the year is in the salary of the chief constable, which was increased 100*l.* per annum, by the unanimous vote of the Court of Quarter Sessions, for his long and valued services. One hundred and eighty-one indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 117 persons were apprehended, and 100 committed; 224 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 196 were fined or committed; nine public-houses were had up before the magistrates, and eight were fined; and 10 beer-houses, all of whom were fined. In this county the relief of vagrants has during the year been given to the police with the best result, the number having been reduced 50 per cent. from that relieved by the Board of Guardians, preceding the police undertaking that duty. Twenty-two constables resigned during the year, and four were dismissed. The number of resignations is large in proportion to the force, and as I find only one first-class constable amongst them, the reason may perhaps be accounted for by the upper class being too limited; a point which I laid before the magistrates for their future consideration, suggesting the increase of the first-class to 32. One of the superintendents has been appointed high constable during the year. and others will be appointed to that office as vacancies occur. The horses and carts used in this force are found by the county, and in excellent condition, the average amount of wear and tear for both being 2*l.* 19*s.* 10½*d.* each per annum. Several station-houses have been improved and repaired; and a first class station, one of the best in the district, has been built at Loughborough, and is in the occupation of the force. The station at Ashby-de-la-Zouch is now that which requires urgent attention, and is under the consideration of the magistrates. The parish of Measham, which belongs to the county of Derby, is so surrounded by the county of Leicester, that I have no hesitation in recommending its removal, for police purposes, to the consideration of the magistrates in both counties. The library, which was first established in this district for the constables, is much appreciated by the men, and well supported, and a valuable incitement to the discipline of the force. I have always considered this force to be one of the best in the district, and have great pleasure in again reporting it to be efficient.

Borough of Leicester.

Population	60,642
Area in acres	3,000
Population to one constable	918
Strength of force	66

Date of inspection, 28 September.

Borough of Leicester.

This force consists of one head constable, two inspectors, two first-class, and six second-class serjeants, two acting serjeants, 29 first-class, four second-class, 16 third-class, and four fourth-class constables. During the year, nine second-class constables have been promoted to the first class, and the second-class consequently has several vacancies, which will I have no doubt be filled up as the constables become fit for promotion. 157 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 72 persons were apprehended, and 51 committed; 264 drunk and disorderly persons were proceeded against, and 203 fined; 13 public-houses were brought before the magistrates and seven fined; and 14 beer-houses and 11 fined. Five constables resigned during the year, and three were

were dismissed. The police do not undertake any extra duties except the inspection of nuisances. The superannuation fund was established November 16 1859. The station-house is in good repair, and nothing required at the present time. This force is composed of a remarkably fine body of men, well drilled, and in every respect efficient.

County of Lincoln, comprising Lindsey, Kesteven and Holland.

Population	341,889
Area in acres	1,742,329
Population to one constable	1,330
Area to one constable	6,778
Strength of force	257
Date of inspection, commenced 30 July.	

County of Lincoln, with Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland.

This important force consists of that for the three divisions—Lindsey, Kesteven and Holland, and is composed of one chief constable, one chief superintendent, eight first-class, six second-class, and four third-class superintendents, three inspectors, 36 serjeants, 97 first-class, 49 second-class, and 52 third-class constables. 376 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 311 persons were apprehended, and 234 committed, which is a good average; 614 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 527 fined; 61 public-houses were brought before the magistrates, and 42 fined; and 57 beer-houses, and 46 fined. The system of relieving vagrants through the police, is not yet generally established in this county, and some objection has been made by Boards of Guardians to its adoption, but I feel sure that when it is better understood, it will be sanctioned by the different authorities, and be found of the greatest advantage to the public. Forty-five constables resigned during the year, and 27 were dismissed. The police undertake the duties of high constables, inspectors of weights and measures, and in some parts inspectors of common lodging-houses. The carts and harness are provided by the county, but the superintendents still find their own horses. This force is now thoroughly organised, and as a great proof of its efficiency, I find the men keeping their stations, and very little change taking place. In Holland the station-houses are all that can be required, a new station having been built at Sutterton. In Kesteven the stations at Grantham and Bourne have been much improved, and a new station built at Lincoln. In Lindsey a new first-class station has been built at Gainsborough, and one for the division at Lincoln, and a first-rate head quarter station for the three divisions at Lincoln. The station belonging to Lindsey at Brigg has bad accommodation for such a division, and the cells are too few and small, but when so much has been done to assist the force in building, it is impossible to expect everything to be done at once. The great area of this county, and the general interest it assumes when connected with the neighbouring counties, and number of boroughs within it or on its borders, make the force of more than ordinary importance, and it is most satisfactory to me to be able to state that I believe it to be quite equal to the duties imposed upon it, and far above an average as to discipline, and I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony to its efficiency.

Borough of Boston.

Population	14,997
Area in acres	4,820
Population to one constable	1,000
Strength of force	15
Date of inspection, 31 July.	

Borough of Boston.

This force consists of one head constable, three serjeants, five first-class, five second-class, and one third-class constable. Thirty-two indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 35 persons were apprehended, and 27 were committed; 120 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 111 were fined; three public-houses were brought up before the magistrates and two were fined; five beer-houses were proceeded against, and three were fined; 346 vagrants were relieved by the police during the year, but no return has been made of the number relieved the year previous to the police undertaking that duty. The police do not undertake the inspection of weights and measures, a duty

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

duty strongly recommended on my inspection to be given to them. Two constables resigned during the year, and none were dismissed, which not only tells well for the force, but proves the advantage of the strict discipline enforced by the Watch Committee the year previous, as to constables reported drunk on duty. Of the three serjeants, two are on day duty and one on night, which is contrary to usual practice, the night duty requiring the most supervision. The superannuation fund was established in 1856. The station-houses and cells are in good order. The co-operation with the county force is complete, and the force is working well and efficient.

Borough of Grantham.

Population	5,375
Area in acres	130
Population to one constable	766
Strength of force	7
Date of inspection, 30 July.	

Borough of Grantham.

This force consists of one head constable, two serjeants, and four constables, all of the same class. Twenty indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 14 persons were apprehended and only six convicted, a low average of detection for so small a place; 19 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and only 10 fined; and no public or beer-house brought before the magistrates. The police are appointed relieving officers for vagrants, of whom 688 were relieved during the year, and the year previous to the police undertaking that duty, the number relieved was 2,606. The head constable is inspector of weights and measures, but the duty of inspector had not been properly enforced, a point I brought before the Watch Committee as of great importance to the public. The superannuation fund was established September 4th, 1856. The station is well kept, and the force efficient.

Borough of Great Grimsby.

Population	8,638
Area in acres	900
Population to one constable	1,000
Strength of force	9
Date of inspection, 4 August.	

Borough of Great Grimsby.

This force consists of one head constable, one serjeant, one acting serjeant, two first-class, and four second-class constables, the pay of the second class has been increased by 1 *s.* per week during the year. Twenty-five indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which five persons were apprehended and committed; 99 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 63 were fined; only one public-house has been had up and fined during the year; no extra duties are given to the police, the late head constable performing most of them. Six constables resigned during the year, which is tantamount to a complete change of men; but I found the constables all efficient men, and the force I consider to have been improved by the change. The cells are totally unfit for prisoners, but the council are about to build a new station-house, which is absolutely necessary. The superannuation fund was established in 1856, and the force is efficient.

The City of Lincoln.

Population	17,536
Area in acres	5,000
Population to one constable	970
Strength of force	18
Date of inspection, 2 August.	

City of Lincoln.

This force consists of one head constable, one inspector, two serjeants, two detective officers, three first-class, and nine second-class constables. Twenty-nine indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 20 persons were apprehended and 14 committed; 37 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and only 14 fined; four public-houses and one beer-house have

have been proceeded against and fined. The head constable is inspector of weights and measures, and common lodging-houses, but not relieving officer for vagrants. Five constables resigned during the year, and four were dismissed, which is a very large proportion, and I had a special meeting with the Watch Committee upon the subject, recommending a probationary class to try men before finally appointed, the number in the first class is very small, but three second-class constables have been since recommended for promotion. The superannuation fund was established 4th of February 1857. The night station is very good, but the day station is very inconvenient. The force requires the attention which it receives from the Watch Committee, but I consider it should be reported efficient.

Borough of Louth.

Population	10,467
Area in acres	2,560
Population to one constable	1,744
Strength of force	6

Date of inspection, 6 August.

Borough of Louth.

This force consists of one head constable, one serjeant, two first-class, and two second-class constables. On the 6th of August I met the Watch Committee and drew up a scheme for strengthening the force, so as to make it efficient at the extra cost of 7*l.* 1*s.* per annum, which was rejected upon a division in the council. Twenty-two indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 19 persons were apprehended and only seven committed; 37 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 28 fined; two public-houses were brought before the magistrates and fined, no beer-houses were proceeded against. 245 vagrants were relieved by the police during the year; 2,912 having been relieved during the year previous to the police undertaking that duty. The head constable is inspector of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and sanitary inspector; one constable resigned during the year; the superannuation fund was established 14th August 1857. As far as the force goes it is composed of active men, but the large area of 2,560 acres, and the population of 10,467 persons require more protection, and consequently the force must be reported as before; inefficient from weakness.

Borough of Stamford.

Population	8,747
Area in acres	1,711
Population to one constable	874
Strength of force	10

Date of inspection, 9 August.

Borough of Stamford.

This force consists of one head constable, two serjeants, two merit class, two first-class, and three second-class constables. The head constable succeeded the late deceased head constable on the 22d November 1859. Fifteen indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 13 persons were apprehended and only four committed; 68 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and only 19 fined and two committed to prison; seven public-houses were had up before the magistrates and six fined, and one beer-house, which was fined.

The head constable is inspector of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances; but not relieving officer for vagrants, which I again in vain attempted to get established in this borough; one constable resigned during the year; the superannuation fund was established 12th August 1856. A great improvement has been made at the station-house, which has been enlarged and ventilated, and an office given to the head constable; the force is efficient.

County of Norfolk, with the Borough of Thetford.

Population	328,284
Area in acres	1,333,440
Population to one constable	1,485
Area to one constable	1,627
Strength of force	221

Date of inspection, commenced 28 February.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

County of Norfolk with Thetford.

This force consists of one chief constable, one deputy chief constable, five first-class, four second-class, and five third-class superintendents, eight inspectors, six serjeants, two detective officers, 78 first-class, 76 second-class, and 35 third-class constables; 332 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 259 persons were apprehended and 223 committed, which is a very favourable average of detections; 196 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 172 were fined; 33 public-houses were brought before the magistrates and 31 fined; and 28 beer-houses, and 25 fined. The duties of relieving vagrants, and inspecting common lodging-houses are still held only in a few divisions by the police; a subject which I have before brought under the notice of the magistrates, and of the advantages of which I have already reported. Twelve constables resigned, and four were dismissed during the year. The horses and carts are found by the county, the average amount of wear and tear is 6*l.* per annum for horse, cart, and harness. The manner in which the constables keep at the same station is very striking, there having been for so large a force a very few removals during the year, which I consider the best testimonial that can be produced; having seen nine divisions together at Norwich, I had a good opportunity of judging of their appearance, and I can safely report that there are not a finer body of men in the service, and I have every reason to believe that they are fulfilling their duties to the satisfaction of the public; the number of serjeants is not in proportion to the force, and a few additional raised to that rank would be of benefit to the working of the force, and give promotion to deserving first-class constables. The co-operation with all adjoining forces is completely carried out, and the entire discipline of the force most satisfactory. The station-houses are numerous and good, that at Downham has during the year been converted into a first-class station; Walsingham and Litcham still require attention in this respect. The force is efficient.

Borough of Great Yarmouth.

Population	30,879
Area in acres	3,234
Population to one constable	965
Strength of force	32
Date of inspection, 8 March.	

Borough of Great Yarmouth.

This force consists of one head constable, two serjeants, four detective officers, 10 first-class, and 15 second-class constables. Eighty-six indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 31 persons were apprehended and 22 committed; 137 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 119 were fined. Twelve public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and nine fined; and 30 beer-houses, and 22 fined. The police do not undertake the inspection of lodging-houses, or weights and measures, both of which appointments they could undertake with so much benefit, as also the relief to vagrants. Four constables resigned during the year, but none were dismissed. The force has a very smart appearance, and is doing its duty satisfactorily. The superannuation fund was established in May 1857. The station-house and cells are in good repair, and the force is efficient.

Borough of King's Lynn.

Population	19,148
Area in acres	2,620
Population to one constable	957
Strength of force	20
Date of inspection, 1 March.	

Borough of King's Lynn.

This force consists of one head constable, three serjeants, one acting serjeant, eight first-class and seven second-class constables. Forty-one indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 22 persons were apprehended, and 15 were committed; 30 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 27 fined; six public-houses and one beer-house were brought up before the magistrates, and all were fined. The head constable is now appointed relieving officer for vagrants, but has not held the office for sufficient time to report

report upon ; there have been no resignations or dismissals during the year. Two new river police were appointed, apparently efficient men. The common lodging houses require registration and attention. A complaint was made to me against one of the officers keeping a shop, which was inquired into by the watch committee. New regulations have been given out to the force. The force has been improved by drill, which was required. The co-operation with the county is good. A superannuation fund was established 29th October 1859, and the force is efficient.

City of Norwich.

City of Norwich.

Population	68,195
Area in acres	6,630
Population to one constable	736
Strength of force	91

Date of inspection, 5 March.

City of Norwich.

This force consists of one head constable, two superintendents, one summoning officer, one detective inspector, and two detective constables, one inspector, 10 serjeants, 10 first class, 20 second class, two third class, and 41 fourth class constables: 260 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 155 persons were apprehended, and 76 committed, which is rather a low average of detection: 167 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 59 only were fined. Seven public-houses were brought before the magistrates, and five fined, and three beer-houses, which were fined. No extra duties are undertaken by the police. Five constables were dismissed, and five resigned during the year. The appearance of this very fine body of men, and their drill, is of the first order: the small number of first class and large number of fourth class constables was brought by me under the consideration of the watch committee, as also the illegality of the fees being received for the benefit of the summoning superintendents. At the time of inspection the two superintendents were both sick, when I urged upon the watch committee the necessity of a reconsideration of their duties, so that they should take day and night duty regularly. The head constable's office is confined, and the cells small, but they are only temporary. The superannuation fund was established 29th September 1859. The force is efficient.

County of Northampton.

Population	161,236
Area in acres	546,277
Population to one constable	1,646
Area to one constable	5,574
Strength of force	98

Date of inspection, commenced 7 May.

County of Northampton.

This force consists of one chief constable, one deputy chief constable, and three superintendants, four first class, and five second class inspectors, one detective inspector, eight serjeants, 28 first class, 31 second class, and 16 third class constables, being an increase of one inspector and three constables during the year: 152 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 97 persons were apprehended, and 91 committed, a good average of detection. Two hundred and four persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 174 were fined or committed; 18 public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and 11 fined; and 13 beer-houses, and 11 fined. In this county the relief to vagrants has been given generally to the police, with the exception of two unions, Thrapstone and Oundle, and the result has been very satisfactory, showing the difference between 1,556 relieved by the police during the year, and 3,557 relieved under the old system: the arrangement has, however, hardly had time to prove its advantages. Eight constables resigned during the year, and four were dismissed, which is a small number in proportion to the force, and therefore satisfactory. The police undertake the duties of inspectors of weights and measures, and common lodging houses, relieving officers for vagrants, but are not inspectors of nuisances, nor summoning officers for coroners, both of which duties I strongly recommend to be given to them. A new station-house has been built at Daventry and at Thrapstone, and the head-quarter station is much improved, by its removal to the old militia storehouse; Wellingborough has also been enlarged, and all the station-

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

station-houses in the county are now in order, but that at Oundle, which, being a part of the old prison, is very inferior. This force I consider to have been much improved during the year, and is working much better than formerly; as a proof of which, I found the men more settled in their stations, and fewer changes than in most forces, the greatest proof I consider of its well working. The new library for the force is very well supported, and worthy of imitation in other forces. The force is efficient.

Borough of Daventry.

Population	4,430
Area in acres	3,427
Population to one constable	2,125
Strength of force	2
Date of inspection, 8 May.	

Borough of Daventry.

This small force is the same in number as last year, consisting of one head constable and one constable. Ten indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 10 persons were apprehended and committed: 19 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 11 fined. One public-house was brought up before the magistrates, and fined. The police are inspectors of common lodging-houses, and sanitary inspectors, the county police undertaking the duty of relieving officers for vagrants. One constable resigned during the year. No superannuation fund is yet established. The county force now occupy a new station in the borough, and everything shows the advantage that would be derived by all parties from consolidation of the two forces, which might be carried out by an annual fixed payment for the service of two constables. The force is inefficient.

Borough of Northampton.

Population	26,657
Area in acres	1,520
Population to one constable	833
Strength of force	32
Date of inspection, 17 August.	

Borough of Northampton.

This force consists of one head constable, two inspectors, one first class, and two second class serjeants, nine first class, nine second class, and eight third class constables. Sixty-six indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 53 persons were apprehended, and 43 were committed: 135 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 133 were fined. Eleven public-houses were brought before the magistrates, and nine were fined, and the large number of 49 beer-houses were proceeded against, and 43 were fined, thus showing the activity of the force in overlooking these houses. The head constable has no extra duties to perform, and the inspection of weights and measures is most unsatisfactory, which point I again brought before the watch committee as one deserving their immediate attention, in order to check the worst description of plunder, and particularly of the poor, but without effect. Indeed, I know of no borough of this importance where the duty of inspecting the weights and measures is so much neglected. The relief of vagrants and inspection of common lodging-houses would be most advantageously given to the police; this I have also urged in vain. Only one constable resigned during the year, and two were dismissed. The superannuation fund has only just been established. The station-house is moderate; the cells are kept clean; the force is working well with the county. A little occasional drill would do good. The force is efficient.

The Liberty of Peterborough.

Population	19,856
Area in acres	45,491
Population to one constable	1,170
Area to one constable	2,675
Strength of force	18
Date of inspection, 14 May.	

Liberty of Peterborough.

This force consists of one chief constable, one deputy chief constable, one inspector, two serjeants, one merit class, six first class, four second class, and two third class constables.

constables. Thirty-five indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 33 persons were apprehended, and 30 committed, a very favourable average of detection. Only eight persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom seven were fined. One public-house and two beer-houses were brought up before the magistrates, when the two beer-houses were fined. The deputy chief constable is inspector of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and has lately, with other constables, been appointed relieving officer for vagrants. Four constables resigned, and one was dismissed during the year. The force is working well, and the co-operation with other forces complete, which is most important, from the police of the liberty bounding five other forces. The station-house is very complete, and the force in every particular is efficient.

The County of Nottingham, with East Retford.

Population	201,071
Area in acres	521,110
Population to one constable	1,861
Area to one constable	4,653
Strength of force	112

Date of inspection, commenced 8 August.

County of Nottingham, with East Retford.

This force consists of one chief constable, one clerk, two first class, two second class, and two third class superintendents, three inspectors, 12 serjeants, and 30 first class, 30 second class, and 29 third class constables: 320 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 221 persons were apprehended, and 168 committed: 438 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, for which 374 were fined. Forty-nine public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and 37 fined; and 35 beer-houses, and 28 fined. The police undertake the inspection of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and in some cases as relieving officers for vagrants; of the number of whom relieved, however, I have been unable to procure a return. At Mansfield the lodging-houses are not under the police. Seven constables resigned during the year, and 25 were dismissed: 50 *l.* per annum is allowed to superintendents for horses. The station-houses are generally good, with the exception of Newark. A first class station has been built at Worksop, and the building new stations at Arnold, Basford, Sutton, and Ashfield, will be determined at the next court of quarter sessions. The night patrols are well supervised, and the co-operation with other forces complete; and the force is in a high state of discipline and efficient.

Borough of Newark.

Population	11,330
Area in acres	2,080
Population to one constable	1,030
Strength of the force	11

Date of inspection, 7 July.

Borough of Newark.

This force consists of one head constable, two serjeants, four first class, and four second class constables. Eight indictable offences are only reported to have been made known to the police, for which eight persons were apprehended and committed; but in two of the cases there were two prisoners each, so that two indictable offences remain unaccounted for: 39 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, for which 21 were fined. No public-house was brought up before the magistrates but two beer-houses, both of which were fined. Two constables resigned during the year. The police do not undertake any extra duties, as they are under the late superintendent, who is inspector of weights and measures, and common lodging-houses, and keeps the lock-up. The superannuation fund was established 6 July 1857. The force appears to be working well, and giving satisfaction, and is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Borough of Nottingham.

Population	57,047
Area in Acres	2,600
Population to one constable	640
Strength of the force	89

Date of inspection, 8 July.

Borough of Nottingham.

This force consists of one head constable, one superintendent, four inspectors, three detective officers, eight serjeants, 12 first class, 22 second class, nine third class, and 29 fourth class constables: 222 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 129 persons were apprehended, and 65 committed. One hundred and ninety-eight persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 143 fined. Seven public-houses and 11 beer-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and were fined. The police do not undertake any extra duties. A new head constable has been appointed during the year, at the advanced pay of 325*l.* per annum, and new forms and rules have been introduced into the force, all tending to improvement. The pay of the force is good; but on my inspection, I urged upon the watch committee the advantage of forming a merit class, at 1*l.* 1*s.* per week. In the first class there are several old constables over 60 years of age. Great attention is paid to the moral improvement of the force, and a schoolmaster is found to improve those who require it in writing. Fifteen constables resigned during the year, and 14 were dismissed, which is a large average. The superannuation fund was established in September 1859. There is a new charge room, property room, and photographic room, and a new office in course of erection; and every encouragement appears to be given by the authorities to make the force as good as any in the district. The force is efficient.

County of Oxford.

Population	140,624
Area in acres	469,935
Population to one constable	1,450
Area to one constable	4,844
Strength of force	97

Date of inspection, commenced 23 April.

County of Oxford.

This force consists of one chief constable, one deputy chief constable, three first class, and four second class superintendents, two first class and two second class inspectors, 10 serjeants, 25 first class, 24 second class, and 25 third class constables. One hundred and sixty-six indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 107 persons were apprehended, and 76 committed: 224 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 191 fined; 12 public-houses were brought before the magistrates, and seven fined; and 26 beer-houses, and 18 fined. The police undertake the inspection of weights and measures, and common lodging-houses, but are not yet regularly appointed relieving officers for vagrants. Fifteen constables resigned during the year, and five were dismissed. The county finds carts and horses; the average return for each horse and cart, wear and tear per annum, is 4*l.* 2*s.* 4¾*d.* The force is working well; the points are well kept and supervised, and the co-operation with other forces is properly carried out. A change in the upper rank has taken place by the promotion of two inspectors to be superintendents. A new first class station-house has been built at Witney, and a new arrangement has been made at Oxford for the head quarters, by taking part of the prison for rooms for an inspector and two constables, with cells for prisoners. A new station at Neithrop is in contemplation. The force is in a high state of discipline, and efficient.

Borough of Banbury.

Population	4,035
Area in acres	105
Population to one constable	807
Strength of force	5

Date of inspection, 22 September.

Borough of Banbury.

This force consists of one head constable, one serjeant, and three constables, the head constable's pay having been increased during the year, and a constable promoted

promoted to the rank of serjeant. Eleven indictable offences only have been reported to the police during the year, for which 10 persons were apprehended, and 10 committed. Twenty-five persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 17 were fined. Two public-houses were brought before the magistrates, and fined. The station-house and cells are sufficient. The police do not undertake any extra duties. The superannuation fund was established 22d November 1859. This force, although comprised of some old constables, has been remodelled, and is (as far as a small force composed of old materials can be made) efficient for the small area of 105 acres, and population of 4,035.

City of Oxford.

Population	27,843
Area in acres not known	—
Population to one constable	2,784
Strength of force	10
Date of inspection (no inspection).	

City of Oxford.

This force being only a day force, remains in the same state of inefficiency from system as hitherto reported upon: no inspection was made, in consequence of the authorities showing a disinclination to its taking place, and there being no necessity for its being enforced, as, on account of the peculiar circumstances attendant upon the divided duty with the University force, it must be considered inefficient.

County of Rutland.

Population	24,272
Area in acres	104,272
Population to one constable	4,854
Area to one constable	20,850
Strength of force	5
Date of inspection, 29th September.	

County of Rutland.

This force consists of one chief constable, one merit class, and three first-class constables. Sixteen indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which eight persons were apprehended, and committed. Added to this, I find that no fewer than seven fires occurred during the year, two of which have been accounted for, but the remaining five are still doubtful as to their origin. Fifteen persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and fined. Four public-houses and two beer-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and fined. The police undertake the inspection of common lodging-houses, but not the relief of the vagrants; there were no fewer than 20,132 returned as occupying the lodging-houses at the towns of Uppingham and Oakham, and 562 vagrants as relieved in the union workhouse during the year. The chief constable is inspector of weights and measures, and undertakes some of the duties of high constable. Two constables resigned during the year. No allowance is made to the chief constable for his travelling expenses; 25 *l.* was advanced to him for a horse, to be repaid. The station-house, occupied by the chief constable, is small, and requires an office and guard-room, and sleeping-room for constables in charge of prisoners in the cells. This force might be remodelled, so as to be made efficient, at an increase of expense to the county of 101 *l.* 6 *s.* per annum, by which the force could be increased by one inspector, one serjeant, and three constables; but as it is, it is impossible to report it otherwise than inefficient for the county, and a great drawback to the efficiency of other neighbouring forces, for want of proper co-operation.

County of Salop, with the Borough of Wenlock.

Population	193,980
Area in acres	827,225
Population to one constable	2,309
Area to one constable	9,848
Strength of force	84
Date of inspection, commenced 21st August.	

County of Salop, with Wenlock.

This force consists of one chief constable, one chief superintendent, one first class and four second class superintendents, one inspector, six serjeants, 20 first class,

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

class, and 50 second class constables. Three hundred and forty-six indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 170 persons were apprehended, and 144 committed, a low average of detection. The large number of 608 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, 557 of whom were fined. Thirty-nine public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, of which 28 were fined; and 42 beer-houses, and 33 fined. The police do not undertake any extra duties, with the exception of three superintendents, who act as high constables. Twelve constables resigned during the year, and three were dismissed. The superintendents are allowed 39 *l.* per annum to find and keep a horse, but no carts are in use, which I consider detrimental to the working of the force, and also false economy, as they might be made useful in conveyance of prisoners and other county duties, besides being of great advantage as to night supervision of the patrols; indeed this is almost the only county in the district without carts. The classification of the force I brought under the notice of the police committee, the first-class being so small as to keep good and deserving men too long in the lower grades. There is a want of accommodation in the head quarter's station, which might be improved at small expense on the present site. This force is rather undermanned, and a small reserve of three constables I consider highly advisable; it is, however, working well under the present chief constable, and I have hope that the magistrates will take into consideration the suggestions I have pointed out, by which I believe the force might be made as effective as any in the district. The duties of inspector of common lodging-houses, and relieving officers for vagrants, are not as yet generally adopted. The station-houses have been much improved, three new ones having been erected at Whitchurch, Wem, and Ironbridge; also one is ordered at Cleobury Mortimer; one also is much required at Wenlock, which the authorities have given me to understand is about to be built. The force is efficient.

Borough of Bridgenorth.

Population	6,189
Area in acres	2,987
Population to one constable	3,094
Strength of force	2
Date of inspection, 21st August.	

Borough of Bridgenorth.

This force consists of one head constable and one other constable. Twenty-three indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which nine persons were apprehended, and only five committed. Fifty persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 45 were fined. Six public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and four were fined; and six beer-houses, all of which were fined. The head constable is inspector of weights and measures, but does not relieve vagrants: one, the only constable, resigned last year. This force of two constables has to protect a population of 6,189 persons, and to cover an area of 2,987 acres, with the small assistance of supernumerary constables occasionally. A superannuation fund was est blished 9th December 1859. The lock-up is part of an old prison; the cells are clean, and used by the county. The force is inefficient from weakness.

Borough of Ludlow.

Population	4,685
Area in acres	280
Population to one constable	1,561
Strength of force	3
Date of inspection (no inspection).	

Borough of Ludlow.

This force consists of one head constable and two constables. Twelve indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 11 persons were apprehended, and five committed; 39 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 24 fined. Five public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and three fined. One beer-house was proceeded against, and fined. The head constable is inspector of weights and measures. One of the constables resigned during the year. Although the area of the borough is small,

small, 280 acres, the population is too large for the force, being 4,685 persons. No superannuation fund has been established. The cells, which are large, and part of the old prison, are in good order. The force is inefficient from weakness.

Borough of Oswestry.

Population	4,197
Area in acres	15,703
Population to one constable	1,049
Strength of force	4

Date of inspection, 25th August.

Borough of Oswestry.

This force, which has been inefficient from weakness, is about to consolidate with the county force.

Borough of Shrewsbury.

Population	19,681
Area in acres	5,600
Population to one constable	856
Strength of force	23

Date of inspection, 22 August.

Borough of Shrewsbury.

This force consists of one head constable, two first class and one second class serjeants; one first class, nine second class, and nine third class constables. The pay of the serjeants and constables has been increased from 1st September 1860, which was extremely desirable, and now is in proportion to that of other forces. Sixty-one indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 40 persons were apprehended, and 38 committed, a good average. The large number of 299 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 244 were fined. Six public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and five fined; and one beer-house, which was fined. The head constable is inspector of weights and measures and common lodging houses, but not relieving officer for vagrants. Three constables resigned during the year, and two were dismissed. This force has been much improved, and the constables are very superior to those formerly in the force: the determination of the watch committee to rid themselves of any men reported drunk on duty has had a very beneficial effect, and is a good example for all forces. A superannuation fund was established 29th October 1859. The cells are good, and kept clean, and the force is efficient.

County of Stafford, with Stafford and Tamworth Boroughs.

Population	534,655
Area in acres	706,463
Population to one constable	1,418
Area to one constable	1,855
Strength of force	377

Date of inspection, commenced 9th July.

County of Stafford, with Stafford and Tamworth.

This important force consists of one chief constable, one deputy chief constable; two chief, five second class and three third class superintendents; seven first class and five second class inspectors; 27 first class and 14 second class serjeants, 122 first class, 105 second class, 76 third class, and eight probationary constables; and one detective inspector: 1,011 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 646 persons were apprehended, and 396 committed: 2,769 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 1,999 were fined: 193 public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, of which 152 were fined; and 468 beer-houses, and 380 fined. The police act as inspectors of common lodging-houses and nuisances, and only at Stafford as relieving officers for vagrants, of whom 1,650 were relieved during the year. Forty-seven constables resigned during the year, and 23 were dismissed. This force was inspected by districts—the rural district, at Stafford; the pottery district, at Stoke; and the mining district, at West Bromwich. The appearance of each district force was most creditable; and not only is it composed of one of the finest bodies of men in the service, but I consider it to be in a high state of discipline. The

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

The return of detection is low as to counties; but the peculiar difficulties of locality and the nature and occupation of the population must be taken into account. The return of drunken and disorderly persons, and public-houses and beer-houses, shows the amount of important duties in the hands of the police. In the interior economy of the force the only suggestion I thought it right to make was, as to the advantage of all constables in each district keeping a diary. In the Pottery district a deputation waited upon me at Stoke, to press the advantage of the superintendent at Fenton having a horse, which suggestion appeared to me to be reasonable. The patrolling in the different districts and co-operation with other counties is completely organised, and mutual assistance rendered by neighbouring counties and boroughs. The station-houses remain in much the same state as last year, with the exception of the mining district, in which three new station-houses have been erected, one at Coseley, one at Smethwick, and one at Wednesbury, which has a magistrate's room attached to it. This force is efficient.

City of Lichfield.

Population	7,000
Area in acres	4,000
Population to one constable	2,333
Strength of force	3

Date of inspection, 13th July.

City of Lichfield.

This force consists of one head constable, and two constables. Six indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which five persons were proceeded against, and three committed. Thirty-one persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 24 fined. Two public and two beer-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and fined. No extra duties are undertaken by the police: the large area of 4,000 acres, and the population of 7,000, are under the care of three constables. The authorities have neglected to form any superannuation fund, and the force remains as it was last year, inefficient from weakness.

Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Population	10,569
Area in acres	600
Population to one constable	1,761
Strength of force	6

Date of inspection, 10th July.

Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

This force consists of one head constable, one serjeant; three first-class, and one third-class constables. Eighteen indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 17 persons were apprehended, and 14 committed: 227 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and fined. Five public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and three fined; and six beer-houses, and four fined. The date of the verification of the standard weights and measures I could not discover. No superannuation fund is established: the cells are moderate, but clean, and the force having only six constables to 10,569 population, is, from weakness, inefficient.

Borough of Walsall.

Population	25,674
Area in acres	8,000
Population to one constable	1,027
Strength of force	26

Date of inspection, 17th July.

Borough of Walsall.

This force consists of one head constable, four serjeants, three acting serjeants, four first-class, nine second-class, and three third-class constables; one detective serjeant, and one detective constable. Thirty indictable cases were reported to the police during the year, for which 19 persons were apprehended, and 14 committed: 141 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 89 were fined. Eighteen public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and 15 were fined; and 24 beer-houses, and 19 fined: 990 vagrants were relieved by the police during the year, the number having been 1,231 in the year previous to the police undertaking that duty. The head constable is inspector of weights,

weights and measures, and nuisances. The appearance of this force is highly creditable to the borough and the active head constable. The classification appears rather low as to the number in the first class, compared with the second and third, and on my inspection I suggested an increase in the first class to the consideration of the Watch Committee.

A superannuation fund has just been established. The cells and station-house are in good order, and the force is efficient.

Borough of Wolverhampton.

Population	49,988
Area in acres	3,440
Population to one constable	793
Strength of force	63

Date of inspection, 18 July.

Borough of Wolverhampton.

The force consists of one head constable, four inspectors, seven serjeants, six first-class, ten second-class, nine third-class, 16 fourth-class, and seven probationary constables, with one detective inspector, and two detective constables: 478 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 190 persons were apprehended and 83 committed: 487 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 440 were fined. Six public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and five were fined; and 30 beer-houses, and 27 fined. The head constable is inspector of weights and measures, and the police undertake the inspection of the 556 common lodging-houses, duly registered in this borough. The average number of lodgers in each house, I was informed, being chiefly itinerants, was ten, thus making 5,560 each night. Two police officers are constantly occupied in supervising these common lodging-houses. Fourteen constables resigned during the year, and five were dismissed. The superannuation fund had been voted by the Watch Committee, but required the approval of the Town Council. On my inspection I brought the limited number of the first-class constables under the consideration of the Watch Committee, with a view to its extension, for the promotion of worthy constables kept too long in the lower class. The force is in a high state of discipline, and are well drilled. The station-house is bad, but a new station is about to be built, land having been purchased for the purpose. The importance of this force to the neighbouring counties and boroughs cannot be overrated, and I believe it to be in every particular efficient.

County of Suffolk (East), with Beccles, Eye, and Orford Boroughs.

Population	192,881
Area in acres	589,212
Population to one constable	1,674
Area to one constable	5,168
Strength of force	114

Date of inspection, commenced 6 March.

County of Suffolk (East) with Beccles, Eye, and Orford.

This force consists of one chief constable, three first class, and three second class superintendents, four first class, and four second class inspectors, seven serjeants, 40 first class, 24 second class, 12 third class, and 16 fourth class constables; 180 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 102 persons were apprehended, and 79 committed; 170 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 150 were fined or imprisoned. Sixteen public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and 13 fined; and 12 beer-houses, and 10 fined. The police undertake the duties of inspection of weights and measures, and, in some parts, of common lodging-houses, and relieving officers for vagrants, but not as generally as could be wished; the number of vagrants relieved in the unions is as follows:—

Hartsmore Hundred	149
Stow	71
Thredling	119
Plomsgate Union	387
Woodbridge	816
Total	1,542

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

but there is no notice of those relieved under the old system. The force was inspected by detachments at Lowestoft, Beccles, Saxmundham, and Ipswich. At the latter place three divisions were concentrated, and their appearance was highly satisfactory; the force is composed of a very fine body of men. In the working of the force, I found the conference points system only carried out in co-operation with other forces, and being impressed by experience of the value of that system, and this being the only force in the district which is not worked by points, makes me anxious that it should be carried out in this county. The diaries in some divisions I found also not headed, or filled up; whilst in others, particularly those which came under inspection at Ipswich, they were remarkably well kept. The consolidated boroughs appear perfectly satisfied with the arrangements made, and now the only borough in this division requiring consolidation is Southwold, which I trust will soon follow the example of the others. The station-houses have received great attention from the magistrates, and that at Ipswich is a great improvement; the cells required heating. The station at Beccles is one that requires the attention of the authorities. The force is efficient.

Borough of Ipswich.

Population	32,759
Area in acres	8,450
Population to one constable	961
Strength of force	34
Date of inspection, 7 June.	

Borough of Ipswich.

This force consists of one head constable, three serjeants, eight first class, 10 second class, and 10 third class constables, and two detective officers; 180 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 88 persons were apprehended, and 52 committed; 112 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom only 28 were fined. Four public-houses were brought up before the magistrates and fined, and 12 beer-houses, of which 11 were fined. The head constable is inspector of weights and measures, and of common lodging-houses, and relieving officer for vagrants, of whom 460 were relieved during the year; 1,731 having been relieved in the year previous to the police undertaking that duty. Five constables resigned, and five were dismissed during the year. The superannuation fund was established 16th February 1853. Although there had been a great change in the constables, the appearance of the men was favourable, and the force I believe to be working well, and giving satisfaction. Two detectives have been appointed, and the co-operation with the county is all that could be desired. There appear to be no fees received for the service of summonses, or execution of warrants in this borough. The station house is good, and the cells well kept, and the force is efficient.

Borough of Southwold.

Population	2,102
Area in acres	600
Population to one constable	2,102
Strength of force	1
Date of inspection,	

Borough of Southwold.

This force remains precisely as it was last year, and is inefficient.

County of Suffolk (West), with Bury St. Edmunds Borough.

Population	113,405
Area in acres	353,213
Population to one constable	1,303
Area to one constable	4,059
Strength of force	87
Date of inspection, commenced 14 March.	

County of Suffolk (West), with Bury St. Edmunds.

This force consists of one chief constable, five superintendents, 10 inspectors, one detective serjeant, two serjeants, 22 first class, 23 second class, and 23 third class constables; 184 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

for which 98 persons were apprehended, and 80 committed; 100 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 70 were fined; six public-houses were brought up before the magistrates and four were fined; and nine beer-houses, of which eight were fined. The police undertake the duties of inspectors of weights and measures, and relieving officers for vagrants, of whom were relieved in the following unions during the year—

Bury	255
Risbridge	28
Mildenhall	26

I have been unable to obtain a return of those relieved previous to the police undertaking this duty. The classification of the force has been improved during the year; the force was inspected in two detachments, the Boxford and Clare divisions at Melford, and the remainder of the force at Bury; the diaries in many cases were not properly entered. The lodging-houses require supervision, not in many places being under the police, or even registered; the serjeants had not been given sections, which is losing half their value, as only certain rising constables should be presented to that rank, and by giving them small commands they are trained for inspectors and superior officers. The station-houses are very superior in the divisions, but the cells at Bury were but moderate, being cold, and a partition required for decency and the comfort of the resident police constable in that station; the force appeared in good order, and the men were well drilled by an old serjeant from the Coldstream guards. Nine constables resigned during the year, and one was dismissed. The parish of Exning, as reported upon under the head of Cambridgeshire, might with advantage be removed for police purposes to that county. The force is efficient.

Borough of Sudbury.

Population	6,043
Area in acres	1,983
Population to one constable	1,007
Strength of force	6

Date of inspection, 14 March.

Borough of Sudbury.

This force consists of one head constable, one serjeant, two first class, one second class, and one third class constables. Five indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which no persons were apprehended or committed; 11 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and seven were fined. One public-house was brought up before the magistrates and fined, and no beer-house. The head constable is inspector of common lodging-houses and relieving officer for vagrants, of whom 87 were relieved during the year; I recommended him also to be appointed inspector of weights and measures. The serjeant is on constant night duty, which is one of the difficulties of these small forces. One constable resigned during the year. The communication with Essex and Suffolk forces is satisfactory, and the force is efficient.

County of Warwick.

Population	182,676
Area in acres	537,296
Population to one constable	1,217
Area to one constable	3,582
Strength of force	152

Date of inspection, commenced 18 April.

County of Warwick.

This force consists of one chief constable, two first class, and three second class superintendents; two first class, three second class, and four third class inspectors; 13 serjeants, 19 merit class, 20 first class, 59 second class, and 26 third class constables; an additional superintendent and inspector have been made during the year, and 20 constables have been promoted to the first class, which has given a very proper stimulant to the whole force. Two hundred and ten indictable offences have been reported to the police during the year, for which 134 persons were apprehended, and 101 were committed; 426 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 332 were fined. Twenty-one public-houses were brought up before the magistrates and fined, and 32 beer-

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

32 beer-houses were proceeded against and 30 were fined. The police undertake the duties of inspectors of weights and measures, and in some cases inspectors of common lodging-houses and relieving officers for vagrants; but the latter appointments have not yet been carried out generally throughout the different unions. Twenty constables resigned, and 18 were dismissed during the year. A large body of this force were located in the neighbourhood of Coventry, Attleborough, and Nuneaton, for a lengthened period during the strike amongst the ribbon weavers, and during this trying duty I have every reason to believe gave general satisfaction. The horses and carts are provided by the county, but they have been too recently purchased to strike any average of the cost of wear and tear. The conference points are well planned and strictly enforced, and the co-operation with neighbouring forces is completed; the communication between this force and that of the boroughs of Birmingham and Coventry is of the greatest importance, and during the last year has been most satisfactory, every assistance being reciprocally given from force to force. The improvement of the station-houses has received the greatest support from the magistrates, and many of them have been enlarged, and they are generally good. The new station-house at Polesworth has been completed; the necessity, however, for one at Foleshill still exists, but the difficulty attendant upon the alterations at Coventry prison have been the means of delay upon this point, at the same time, I have no hesitation in urging the magistrates to build a new station in this highly important division; should part of the Coventry prison be given over to the police a small increase of force as a reserve would be necessary. The force is well disciplined and efficient.

Borough of Birmingham.

Population	232,841
Area in acres	8,422
Population to one constable	627
Strength of force	371
Date of inspection, 16 July.	

Borough of Birmingham.

This important force consists of one chief constable, one chief clerk, five divisional superintendents, 10 inspectors, five patrol serjeants, 30 serjeants, one drill serjeant major, one coroner's clerk, one summoning officer, 144 merit class, 27 first class, 36 second class, 86 third class, and nine probationary constables. The detective division of two inspectors, four serjeants, five first class, and three second class constables: 1,544 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 663 persons were apprehended, and 257 committed. This return, as far as the offences reported and persons apprehended, is satisfactory as compared with that of 1859, when 2,262 indictable offences were reported, for which 881 persons were apprehended, and 351 were committed. The increase of apprehension for crime in comparison with last year being four per cent., whilst the proportion of detection to crime reported remains much the same, the number of persons proceeded against and dealt with summarily by the magistrates was last year 4,545, of whom 2,423 were convicted; whilst the number of persons proceeded against summarily this year has been 5,953, of whom 3,517 were convicted, showing a larger proportion of convictions: 1,213 persons were proceeded against last year as drunk and disorderly persons, of whom 300 were fined, and this year 1,256 persons were proceeded against, and 334 were fined: 274 public-houses were proceeded against last year, of whom 217 were fined, and this year 223 public-houses were proceeded against, of whom 184 were fined; 542 beer-houses were proceeded against last year, of whom 455 were fined; and this year the large number of 604 beer-houses were proceeded against, of whom 483 were fined. The police do not undertake any extra police duties, with the exception of occasionally attending at theatres, circus, concerts, &c.; 123 constables resigned during the year, and 32 were dismissed. This is a large proportion, and is much to be attributed to persons joining the force who only enter as a temporary employment; the better classification of the force, taken with the establishment of the superannuation fund, which took effect 7th November 1859, together with the trial of the recruits in a probationary class for some time, will no doubt much remedy this difficulty. Although there has been so great a change in this force, I consider it to be much improved during the year, and the new arrangement of the five divisions, and the sixth, or detective division,

division, to be highly advantageous. The co-operation with other neighbouring forces has been strictly attended to and well established during the year—a point of no small importance. This force has the advantage of a superior drill serjeant-major, and the appearance of the men is highly creditable to his exertions. The divisional stations are as follows:—

1st Division	New-street station.
2d Division	Sand-pits station.
3d Division	Duke-street station.
4th Division	Bradford-street station.
5th Division	Ladywood station.
6th Division	Police-office, Moore-street.

The new station at Ladywood has lately been taken possession of by this force, and is very complete. The wall, however, spoken of as making a division in the yard would, I should fear, much limit the space required for a first-class station of this character; another station is in contemplation. I have no hesitation in stating that this force, which receives the constant attention of the Watch Committee, has much improved under the present chief superintendent, and is efficient.

City of Coventry.

Population	36,208
Area in acres	1,650
Population to one constable	928
Strength of force	39

Date of inspection, 16 May.

City of Coventry.

This force consists of one head constable, two inspectors, three serjeants, 13 first class, six second class, and 13 third class constables, and one detective officer; 94 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 73 persons were apprehended, and 22 committed: 256 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and only 33 punished by fine; six public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and two were fined. No beer-houses were proceeded against. The police do not relieve the vagrants, of whom 1,332 were relieved during the year. On my inspection, I suggested the great advantage that would be derived from the police being made inspectors of common lodging-houses, and relieving officers for vagrants; three constables resigned during the year, and two were dismissed. This force has been much tried during the strike, and distress, in consequence of the want of employment in the city, and the co-operation with the county force has been proved to be of the greatest importance. The station-house has been warmed, and a separate office made for the head constable, which was much required, and it is now in a very proper state. A superannuation fund was established in 1848. The force is efficient as to discipline and number.

Town of Leamington.

Population	15,692
Area in acres	1,571
Population to one constable	747
Strength of force	21

Date of inspection, 17 April.

Town of Leamington.

This force consists of one head constable, two inspectors, two serjeants, nine first class, and seven second class constables. Thirty indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 30 persons were apprehended, and 14 committed; 13 other cases were reported, and persons apprehended, but the prosecutors declined to prosecute. Fifty-six persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, 16 of whom were fined, and 40 paid costs only. Eight public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and four were fined; and no beer-houses. The only extra duty performed by the police, is that of inspector of nuisances; the relief of vagrants still remains in the hands of the tramp-master appointed by the Board of Guardians. One superintendent and one constable resigned during the year, receiving gratuities; and three other constables resigned; none were dismissed.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

The co-operation with the adjoining forces of the county and borough of Warwick is very complete, and points are well kept with both forces. The superannuation fund was established 27th March 1857. This force is much improved; the men have a smarter appearance, and it is efficient in number and discipline.

Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Population	3,372
Area in acres	30
Population to one constable	674
Strength of force	5
Date of inspection, 18 April.	

Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon.

This force consists of one head constable, one day constable, and three night constables, on a low scale of pay, but allowed to obtain extra employment. Seven indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which six persons were committed, and one bailed. Thirty persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 12 were fined. No public, or beer-houses, were brought up before the magistrates. Of this small force, two constables resigned during the year. The police do not undertake any extra duties, the advantages of which I pointed out to the magistrates upon my inspection. Also the want of improvement at the lock-up; this has been done, and it is now heated and fit for prisoners, which was not the case before. A superannuation fund was established January 1860. This borough stands upon a small area, and the number of constables would be sufficient, if they were regularly employed as constables, and clothed and put under discipline; in this point the force is wanting, and therefore must be considered inefficient.

Borough of Warwick.

Population	11,000
Area in acres	24,808
Population to one constable	918
Strength of force	12
Date of inspection, 17 April.	

Borough of Warwick.

This force consists of one head constable, two serjeants, five first class, and four second class constables; 39 indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 26 persons were apprehended and 13 committed; 58 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom only 28 were fined; four public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, none of which were fined; and one beer-house, which was fined. The police do not undertake any of those extra duties which they might so advantageously have given to them, namely, the inspection of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, inspectors of nuisances, and relieving officers for vagrants. One constable resigned and one was dismissed during the year. The superannuation fund was established March 1860. The station-house is clean and improved; the force is working well and giving satisfaction, and is both in number and discipline efficient.

County of Worcester, with the Borough of Evesham.

Population	218,859
Area in acres	438,123
Population to one constable	1,310
Area to one constable	2,623
Strength of force	167
Date of inspection, commenced 21 June.	

County of Worcester, with Evesham.

This force consists of one chief constable, one deputy chief constable, two first-class, five second-class, and two third-class superintendents, one inspector, 15 serjeants, 36 first-class, 52 second-class, and 52 third-class constables. Five hundred and nineteen indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 319 persons were apprehended and 230 committed; 421 persons were proceeded

proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 207 were fined; 77 public-houses were brought up before the magistrates and 60 were fined, and 69 beer-houses, and 54 fined. The police undertake the duties of inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses, and in three unions are recently appointed assistant relieving officers for vagrants. In the Upton Union the police have undertaken this duty for the year, and the result is that 327 vagrants were relieved; and in the year previous to the police undertaking that duty 513 were relieved. The large number of 36 constables resigned during the year, and 17 constables were dismissed, almost all belonging to the second and third class; this high average of vacancies led me to seek an interview with the police committee, which took place on the 23d of June, when I considered it my duty to suggest an extension of the upper classes as an inducement to constables to remain in the force, and as a stimulant to exertion and good conduct. The court of quarter sessions, held in October, took the subject under consideration, and agreed to increase the number of serjeants by three, and also to enlarge the first and second classes; the suggestion as to the formation of a merit class was not however carried, which I regret, as nothing can be more advantageous to a force of this size and importance than the formation of a class which is open to constables for any extraordinary meritorious conduct; and the increase of pay, when taken into the balance with the benefit derived from such an inducement to good conduct, appears but light and unimportant; the question of a reserve of six men was not considered as the force was not full, but I still hold the same opinion as that which may be found in my report of last year under the head of this county, and also in my general report of this year, namely, that the formation of a small reserve would be of the greatest possible benefit to the working of the force. This county has done much during the year to the station-houses, a new first-class station-house at King's Heath and one at Malvern having been built and occupied; the station at Bromsgrove has been very much enlarged; several of the smaller stations have been repaired, and that at Dudley, which I consider to be the best in the district, from the comfort given to the married constables, is completed, accommodation being given to 22 men. The force is working well by points and acting in thorough co-operation with all neighbouring forces; and now that the upper classes are extended I hope to find the constables remaining in the force, and at the stations longer than has been generally the case. The force is efficient.

Borough of Bewdley.

Population	3,124
Area in acres	2,840
Population to one constable	1,562
Strength of force	2

Date of inspection, 28 June.

Borough of Bewdley.

This force consists of one head constable and one assistant, whose pay is 15 *l.* per annum. One indictable offence is reported to have taken place during the year, for which one person was committed; one person was proceeded against as drunk and disorderly; no public or beer-houses were brought up before the magistrates; one constable resigned during the year; the constable is relieving officer for vagrants. The area of this borough is large, being comprised of 2,840 acres, and the population 3,124. No superannuation fund has been established. The cells, which are very inferior, are quite at a distance from any person; and I stated my opinion, that if any prisoner is confined in them they should have the constant attention of the police. The force is inefficient.

Borough of Droitwich.

Population	3,125
Area in acres	1,645
Population to one constable	1,562
Strength of force	2

Date of Inspection, 22 June.

Borough of Droitwich.

This force consists of one serjeant and one constable. Seven indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which two persons were apprehended,

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

hended, and none committed; 13 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and two were fined. No public-house or beer-house were brought before the magistrates. The police do not undertake any extra duties, the relief of vagrants being still in the hands of the relieving officer of the district. No inspection of weights and measures takes place; indeed, no standard weights and measures are yet supplied. This has been before reported, and is one of the cases alluded to in my General Report as involving a doubt as to whether the borough or the county have the appointment in their hands. A superannuation fund was established 9th November 1859. There are three cells, the walls of which have been cleaned and the windows latticed during the year, there being no station-house, the prisoners in confinement require the constant attention of the police. The area of this borough being 1,645 acres, and the population 3,125, convinces me that it cannot be protected by the two constables, although efficient men, and therefore I am bound to report the force, from weakness in number, inefficient.

Borough of Kidderminster.

Population	17,035
Area in acres	994
Population to one constable	1,000
Strength of force	17

Date of inspection, 29 June.

Borough of Kidderminster.

This force consists of one head constable, two serjeants, six first-class, five second-class, and three third-class constables. Forty-seven indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 41 persons were apprehended, and 25 committed; 19 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 10 were fined; four public-houses and four beer-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and fined. The police act as relieving officers for vagrants, of whom 741 were relieved during the year, 1,528 having been relieved the year previous to this duty being undertaken by the police. One constable resigned and two were dismissed during the year. The superannuation fund was established August 29th, 1859. The station-house and cells are kept very clean and in good order. In this borough I found the same difficulty as to the appointment of an inspector of weights and measures as that reported in the borough of Droitwich, and also alluded to in my general report; and as many other boroughs are equally undecided as to their power to appoint inspectors, it becomes a matter of importance to be decided. I consider this force to be very much improved during the year, and to be both in number and discipline efficient.

City of Worcester.

Population	28,000
Area in acres	1,284
Population to one constable	1,060
Strength of force	26

Date of inspection, 23 June.

City of Worcester.

This force consists of one head constable, three serjeants, two detectives, eight first-class, eight second-class, and four third-class constables. One hundred and ninety-two indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 114 persons were apprehended, and 46 committed. The large number of 232 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom only 36 were fined; two public-houses were had up before the magistrates, neither of which were fined; six beer-houses were proceeded against, and five were fined; 2,722 vagrants were relieved by the police during the year. The inspection of weights and measures is not under the police. Four constables resigned and five were dismissed during the year. A superannuation fund was established in 1849. The co-operation with the county force is much improved. On my inspection, I found constables were kept too long consecutively on the same beat, which, in a city of this area and population, I consider very unadvisable; indeed, I prefer generally constables not knowing on what beat they are to be placed until told off for night duty. The average amount of detections, as recorded above, is not satisfactory; the change of constables also in the force is large in proportion to its

its number. The cells are bad; but a new station-house is about to be built, which is much required. This force, although open to improvement, is, I consider, in a state which will authorise me to report it as being efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

NORTH WALES.

County of Anglesey.

Population	54,728
Area in acres	192,233
Population to one constable	2,736
Area to one constable	9,611
Strength of force	20

Date of inspection, 8th September.

This force consists of one chief constable, two inspectors, four serjeants, six first class and seven second class constables; the third class has been abolished, except for purpose of reduction as a punishment. Thirty-three indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 21 persons were apprehended, and 17 committed. Ninety-two persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 37 were fined, and nine imprisoned. Fifteen public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, of which 12 were fined; and five beer-houses proceeded against, and four were fined. The police relieved only three vagrants; but there being no workhouse in the Island, the general amount of vagrants relieved will be found under the head of Carnarvonshire. The police undertake the duties of inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and, in one union, relieving officers for vagrants. County of Anglesey.

The station-houses are numerous, and generally with satisfactory accommodation. At Holyhead the station has been enlarged, and much improved. At Llanfechell the county have given notice to quit the house tenanted as a police station, and have agreed to rent a new station from Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, who is building a house for that purpose. One constable resigned, and one was dismissed, during the year. This small force is working extremely well, and giving general satisfaction, and is efficient.

Borough of Beaumaris.

Population	2,959
Area in acres, unknown.	
Population to one constable	2,599
Strength of force	1

Date of inspection, 7th September.

This force consists of one constable, an efficient man. Two indictable offences were reported to the police, for which no persons were committed, one having died shortly after the offence was reported. Five persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and fined. No public or beer-house were brought up before the magistrates. The constable is inspector of nuisances. This borough has a large area, with outlying hamlets, and the population of the borough is returned at 2,599, which in the summer is considerably increased. It would be impracticable to make the force efficient, except by consolidation with the county, and every inducement to consolidation is held out by the great efficiency of the county force. The force, from weakness, is inefficient. Borough of Beaumaris.

County of Carnarvon, with Bangor and Carnarvon Boroughs.

Population	94,674
Area in acres	367,995
Population to one constable	2,500
Area to one constable	9,946
Strength of force	37

Date of inspection, commenced 4th September.

This force consists of one chief constable, four inspectors, four serjeants, six first class, nine second class, nine third class, and four fourth class constables. Eighty-three indictable offences were reported to the police during County of Carnarvon, with Bangor and Carnarvon.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

the year, for which 59 persons were apprehended and 49 committed. The large number of 357 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 295 were fined. Twenty-one public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, of which 14 were fined; and 11 beer-houses, and 10 fined. In three divisions the police perform the duty of relieving the vagrants. In "A," or Carnarvon division, 47 vagrants were relieved, and in the year previous to the police undertaking that duty, 104 were relieved; in "B," or Bangor division, 67 were relieved by the police, and 147 the year previous to the police undertaking the duties, and "C," or Conway division, 75 were relieved, and 81 in the year previous to the police undertaking the duty. In the two other divisions the police do not undertake this duty; the police undertake the inspection of weights and measures, and in few places only of common lodging-houses and nuisances, which appointments I strongly recommend to be in their hands. Five constables resigned, and two were dismissed during the year. The station-houses have been much improved throughout the county. Two new station-houses at Conway and Portmadoc, of the first class, have been built. The station-house at Bethesda is about to be rebuilt. In "D" division a station-house is required; but there is a difficulty in the division, in consequence of the borough of Pwllheli still keeping up its small inefficient force, as the county now occasionally use the station-house situated in the borough. There were several defects in the new station-houses at Conway and at Llandudno, which I laid before the magistrates. The force is much improved, and although weak in number, is working well, and keeping occasional points. One more constable is decidedly necessary at Llandudno, which is now an important place, and too large for only one constable. The chief constable's office is well kept, and he has the advantage of a printing press, which is made use of for county as well as police purposes. The co-operation with other forces is well carried out, and the force is efficient.

Borough of Pwllheli.

Population	70 0
Area in acres	—
Population to one constable	2,700
Strength of force	1

Date of inspection, 4th September.

Borough of Pwllheli.

This force consists of one efficient constable. No indictable offences are reported to have taken place during the year; but I found no attempt at keeping returns or books. Thirteen persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and fined; and three public-houses were brought before the magistrates and fined. No extra duties are given to the constable: the inspection, however, of weights and measures is about to be established, as new standard weights and measures have been sent down verified. There is a doubt as to which of the authorities, county or borough, have the power of appointment; however, up to the time of my inspection no attempt at inspection had been made. The station-house is bad, and two of the cells I consider totally unfit for any prisoner: the back yard is much cramped, and requires enlargement, which might be done on the property of the borough, which, however, was about to be put up by auction: should it be sold, I consider the station-house must be condemned altogether, as it cannot be passed unless enlarged and improved at the back. The area of the borough is not reported. The population is 2,700, and the force, from weakness, inefficient.

County of Denbigh, with the Borough of Denbigh.

Population	96,915
Area in acres	374,303
Population to one constable	1,830
Area to one constable	7,062
Strength of force	53

Date of inspection, commenced 28th August.

County of Denbigh, with Denbigh Borough.

This force consists of one chief constable; two superintendents; two first class, and two second class inspectors; four first class and one second class serjeants; 19 first

19 first class, 16 second class, and six third class constables. Fifty-three indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 46 persons were apprehended, and 39 committed. Two hundred and sixty-three persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 175 were fined, and 15 were committed to prison. Seven public-houses and 11 beer-houses were brought before the magistrates, and fined. The police undertake the duties of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances, and at Llanrwst, Ruthin, and Wrexham, are appointed as relieving officers for vagrants, the returns of whom show a considerable diminution compared with the old system of relief. Two constables resigned, and seven were dismissed during the year. The force was inspected in their respective districts, one district at Wrexham and one at Ruthin. The appearance of the men was very satisfactory, and the constables were keeping their stations, and working well with points, and in co-operation with other forces. The inspection of common lodging-houses was not generally carried out, which requires the consideration of the magistrates. The station-houses have been improved. At Ruthin a new lock-up has been built, and one is in course of building at Llansilin. The station-house at Llanrwst has also been enlarged and repaired. The force is well disciplined and efficient.

County of Flint.

Population	64,860
Area in acres	182,266
Population to one constable	1,853
Area to one constable	5,207
Strength of force	35

Date of inspection, commenced 11th September.

County of Flint.

This force consists of one chief constable, two superintendents, two inspectors, two serjeants, and one acting serjeant; 18 first class and nine second class constables. Thirty-six indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 24 persons were apprehended, and 18 committed; 285 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 244 were fined; 14 public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and 13 fined; and nine beer-houses were proceeded against, and eight fined. The police undertake the duty of inspection of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants at Holywell, Mold, and St. Asaph: 176 vagrants were relieved during the year at Holywell, 372 at Mold, and 117 at St. Asaph; but I have not been able to get the returns of those relieved previous to the police undertaking that duty. Four constables resigned, and one was dismissed during the year. The station-houses in this county are but moderate; those at Holywell, Rhyl and Hawarden have only one sleeping room. At Mold a new station has been built, but the cells are not properly heated: the station at Overton has been much improved. The assistance given by the magistrates to this force should provide the county with a force as efficient as any in the district: the pay given to the superintendents is sufficient to obtain services of good men. One has lately been appointed from the county of Bucks; and when the other district is supplied with an efficient superintendent, I have no doubt the constables will be well supervised. In the Holywell Division I found the points were fairly kept; but in the Mold Division there were no night points, and little, if any, night supervision. As a stimulant, I should advise a merit class to be established for good and meritorious services at 20 *s.* per week. The force requires much improvement; at the same time I consider its difficulties to have been in not having had better superior officers at its head. In other respects it has worked well, and I feel it to be my duty to report it efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Borough of Flint.

Population	3,296
Area in acres	2,998
Population to one constable	3,296
Strength of force	1

Date of inspection, 11th September.

Borough of Flint. This force consists of one constable. Three indictable offences were reported to have been committed during the year, for which three persons were committed. Eight persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, four of whom were fined. Five public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and fined, and five beer-houses, and four fined. The constable does not undertake any extra duty. I could obtain no information as to the inspection of weights and measures, or common lodging-houses. The area of the borough is large, being 2,998 acres; and the population, being 3,296, would, unless consolidated with the county, require three constables. The new lock-up which has been built, appeared to me to require both light and ventilation, which suggestion, I am informed, is about to be adopted. The force is, from weakness, inefficient.

County of Merioneth.

Population	38,880
Area in acres	383,581
Population to one constable	2,000
Area to one constable	22,333
Strength of force	19

Date of inspection, commenced 1st September.

County of Merioneth. This force consists of one chief constable, one inspector, four serjeants, seven first class, and six second class constables; one more constable has since been appointed. Thirteen indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 11 persons were apprehended, and nine committed. Seventy-two persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, and 63 fined. Five public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, of which four were fined; no beer-houses were proceeded against. The inspector is appointed inspector of weights and measures for the whole county; and the police at Aberdovey undertake the duty of relieving officers for vagrants, of whom 48 were relieved during the year, between 60 and 70 having been relieved during the year previous to the police undertaking that duty: one constable was dismissed during the year. The inspection of common lodging-houses by the police is not fully carried out. The appearance of this small force is most satisfactory, and the manner in which it works is highly creditable to the chief constable. The magistrates have given every support to the force in building and improving the station-houses. A new first class station-house has been built at Dolgelley, and one also at Penrhyn; those at Bala and Corwen have been repaired, and a new station is about to be erected at Barmouth. There is a difficulty in obtaining ground at Aberdovey, but the authorities are doing their utmost to overcome it, the present lock-up at that place being very defective. The force is efficient.

County of Montgomery, with the Boroughs of Montgomery and Welchpool.

Population	73,318
Area in acres	458,688
Population to one constable	2,528
Area to one constable	15,816
Strength of force	29

Date of inspection, commenced 27th September.

County of Montgomery, with Montgomery and Welchpool Boroughs. This force consists of one chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, two serjeants, 12 first class constables, 10 second class, and two third class constables.

stables. Ninety-six indictable offences were reported to the police during the year, for which 64 persons were apprehended, and 49 committed: 318 persons were proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, of whom 212 were fined. Eighteen public-houses were brought up before the magistrates, and 17 fined; and seven beer-houses, all of which were fined. The inspector performs the duty of inspecting the weights and measures throughout the county. The police undertake the duty of relieving officers for vagrants at Welchpool, Newtown, Llanidloes, and Llanfylin, of whom there were relieved at—

Welchpool - - - - - - - - -	681
Newtown and Llanidloes - - - - -	1,188
Llanfylin - - - - - - - - -	22

Two constables resigned during the year, and one was dismissed. The force is well supervised, and is working satisfactorily: the men are not often changed from their station, and their appearance is favourable. The common lodging-houses are not generally under the police, which point I have before urged as important. A new station-house has been erected at Llandysilio, and a plan and site for building a new station at Welchpool has been approved of by the justices in the last quarter sessions. The station-houses at Llanidloes and Llanfair are under consideration. And I have no doubt the magistrates will improve them as soon as they can do so without too hardly pressing upon the rate-payers; that at Llanidloes is the most urgent. The cells at Newtown require immediate attention. The force is efficient.

William Cartwright, Major General,
Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary.

APPENDIX.

No. 1 District.—Established Police Force. - - - -

COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Establishment.		DETAILS OF RANKS, 1860.						Population in 1851.	Area in Acres.	PROPORTIONS.	
	1859.	1860.	Chief Constables of Counties.	Head Constables of Boroughs.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.			Population to each Constable.	Acres to each Constable.
ENGLAND:												
Bedfordshire - - -	71	71	1	–	7	–	7	56	112,605	281,211	1,600	4,050
Bedford - - -	12	13	–	1	–	–	2	10	11,693	2,309	899	- -
Bucks - - - -	119	119	1	–	5	11	7	95	156,257	461,980	1,347	3,982
Buckingham - -	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	4,020	5,000	1,000	- -
Chipping Wycombe -	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	3,585	120	1,200	- -
Cambridgeshire - - -	70	70	1	–	4	4	4	57	87,650	290,213	1,252	4,146
Cambridge - - -	34	34	–	1	–	2	4	27	27,815	3,470	824	- -
Isle of Ely - -	52	52	1	–	4	2	6	39	58,571	221,029	1,126	4,250
Wisbeach - - -	11	11	–	1	–	–	3	7	10,594	6,429	1,059	- -
Derbyshire - - -	157	156	1	–	12	13	9	121	255,101	623,988	1,635	3,999
Chesterfield - -	11	11	–	1	–	1	1	8	6,911	450	576	- -
Derby - - -	43	43	–	1	–	2	7	33	40,609	2,970	944	- -
Essex, with Harwich and Saffron Walden - -	245	245	1	–	11	12	10	211	288,455	984,633	1,174	4,018
Colchester - - -	22	22	–	1	–	–	3	18	20,110	11,770	845	- -
Maldon - - -	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	4,888	3,508	2,444	- -
Hertfordshire - - -	92	92	1	–	4	9	–	78	137,466	368,810	1,500	4,009
St. Alban's - -	7	7	–	1	–	–	2	4	7,000	403	1,000	- -
Hertford - - -	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	6,605	- -	1,100	- -
Huntingdonshire, with Godmanchester and Huntingdon - - - -	48	48	1	–	4	1	3	39	64,460	224,418	1,350	4,680
Leicestershire - - -	96	96	1	–	6	3	9	77	169,724	510,204	1,765	5,314
Leicester - - -	63	66	–	1	–	2	8	55	60,642	3,000	918	- -
Lincolnshire - - -	256	257	1	–	19	3	36	198	341,889	1,742,329	1,330	6,778
Boston - - -	15	15	–	1	–	–	3	11	14,997	4,820	1,000	- -
Grantham - -	7	7	–	1	–	–	2	4	5,375	130	766	- -
Great Grimsby -	9	9	–	1	–	–	2	6	8,638	900	1,000	- -
Lincoln - - -	18	18	–	1	–	1	4	12	17,536	5,000	970	- -
Louth - - -	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	10,467	2,560	1,744	- -
Stamford - - -	10	10	–	1	–	–	2	7	8,747	1,711	874	- -
Norfolk, with Thetford -	221	221	1	–	15	8	8	189	328,284	1,333,440	1,485	1,627
Great Yarmouth - -	32	32	–	1	–	–	2	29	30,879	3,234	965	- -
King's Lynn - -	20	20	–	1	–	–	4	15	19,148	2,620	957	- -
Norwich - - -	91	91	–	1	3	2	10	75	68,195	6,630	736	- -
Northamptonshire - -	94	98	1	–	4	10	8	75	161,236	546,277	1,646	5,574
Daventry - - -	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	4,430	3,427	2,125	- -
Northampton - -	32	32	–	1	–	2	3	26	266,657	1,520	833	- -
Peterborough (Liberty)	18	18	1	–	1	1	2	13	19,856	45,491	1,170	2,675
Nottinghamshire, with East Retford - - -	112	112	1	–	7	3	12	89	201,071	521,110	1,861	4,653
Newark - - -	11	11	–	1	–	–	2	8	11,330	2,080	1,030	- -
Nottingham - -	85	89	–	1	1	4	11	72	57,047	2,600	640	- -
Oxfordshire - - -	97	97	1	–	8	4	10	74	140,624	469,935	1,450	4,844
Banbury - - -	5	5	–	1	–	–	1	3	4,035	105	807	- -
Oxford - - -	10	10	–	1	–	–	2	7	27,843	- -	2,784	—
Rutlandshire - - -	5	5	1	–	–	–	–	4	24,272	104,272	4,854	20,850
Salop, with Wenlock - -	84	84	1	–	6	1	6	70	193,980	827,225	2,309	9,848
Bridgenorth - -	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	6,189	2,987	3,094	- -
Ludlow - - -	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	4,685	280	1,561	- -
Oswestry - - -	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	4,197	15,703	1,049	—
Shrewsbury - -	23	23	–	1	–	–	3	19	19,681	5,600	856	- -

APPENDIX.

Counties and Boroughs, and Rates of Pay.

RATES OF ANNUAL PAY.								RATES OF WEEKLY PAY.									OBSERVATIONS.
Chief Constables of Counties.	Head Constables of Boroughs.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.			Serjeants.		Constables.				Allowance to Chief Constables.	
		1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.		
£.	£. s.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£.	
350	– –	[a] 165 / 125	120	110	–	–	–	25 –	23 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	16 –	50	[a] Deputy chief constable.
–	140 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	—	—	
300	– –	115	–	–	85	75	–	23 –	–	20 –	19 –	17 6	–	150	
–	45 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	—	—	—	—	
–	90 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	—	—	—	—	
270	– –	[b] 140 / 105	95	–	70	65	–	23 –	–	21 –	19 –	17 –	–	80	[b] Deputy chief constable.
–	156 –	–	–	–	70	–	–	24 –	23 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	17	—	
250	– –	100	90	–	65	–	–	23 –	–	21 –	19 –	17 –	–	50	
–	100 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	18 –	—	—	—	
400	– –	[c] 140 / 120	100	80	65	–	–	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	18 –	–	100	[c] Deputy chief constable.
–	160 –	–	–	–	59	–	–	22 –	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	—	—	
–	150 –	–	–	–	73	65	–	24 –	23 –	21 –	20 –	18 –	—	—	
450	– –	130	115	100	85	75	65	23 –	–	21 –	19 –	17 –	–	160	
–	104 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 –	–	20 –	18 6	17 –	—	—	
–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	—	—	—	—	
[d] 500	– –	85	–	–	65	–	–	–	–	21 –	19 –	17 –	–	–	[d] Including travelling expenses.
–	– –	78	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	19 –	17 –	—	—	—	
–	– –	72	–	–	–	–	–	23 –	–	20 –	18 –	—	—	—	
[e] 180	– –	[f] 130 / 105	95	–	65	–	–	23 –	–	21 –	19 –	17 –	–	70	[e] Consolidated with Cambridgeshire.
450	– –	110	–	–	75	–	–	23 –	–	21 –	19 –	17 –	–	80	[f] Deputy chief constable.
–	200 –	–	–	–	86	–	–	25 –	24 – / 23 –	20 –	19 6	18 6	16 6	—	
500	– –	120	110	95 / 85	70	–	–	24 –	–	21 –	19 6	18 6	–	200	
–	130 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	23 –	21 6	18 6	17 6	—	—	
–	80 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 –	–	20 –	18 –	—	—	—	
–	100 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	22 6	20 –	18 –	—	—	—	
–	100 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	28 –	24 6	21 6	19 6	—	—	—	
–	123 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 –	–	20 –	19 –	—	—	—	
–	90 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	—	—	
400	– –	[g] 150 / 145	120 / 115	100	75	–	–	23 –	–	21 –	19 –	17 –	–	175	[g] Deputy chief constable.
–	150 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	21 –	20 –	17 6	—	—	
–	100 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 –	–	20 –	18 –	—	—	—	
–	200 –	78	–	–	78	–	–	24 –	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	18 –	—	
300	– –	[h] 120	105	–	85	75	65	23 –	–	21 – / 20 –	19 –	17 –	–	110	[h] Deputy chief constable.
–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 – / 19 –	—	—	—	—	
–	150 –	–	–	–	78	–	–	28 –	26 –	21 –	19 –	17 –	—	—	
105	– –	[i] 100	–	–	80	–	–	23 –	–	21 – / 20 –	19 –	17 –	—	—	[i] Consolidated with Northamptonshire.
[k] 500	– –	120	110	90	70	–	–	24 –	–	21 –	19 –	18 –	—	—	[k] Including allowances.
–	114 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 –	–	20 –	19 –	—	—	—	
–	325 –	155	–	–	79	67	62	24 –	–	24 –	20 –	19 –	18 –	—	
300	– –	[l] 105	100	80	75	70	–	23 –	–	20 –	19 –	17 –	–	100	[l] Deputy chief constable.
–	70 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	18 –	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
250	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	—	—	
300	– –	120 / 100	90	–	70	–	–	23 –	–	21 –	19 –	–	–	100	
–	65 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	—	—	—	—	
–	78 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
–	110 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	—	—	

No. 1. District.—Established Police Force. - - - - -

COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Establishment. 1859.	Establishment. 1860.	DETAILS OF RANKS, 1860. Chief Constables of Counties.	Head Constables of Boroughs.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Population in 1851.	Area in Acres.	PROPORTIONS. Population to each Constable.	PROPORTIONS. Acres to each Constable.
ENGLAND—*continued.*												
Staffordshire, with Stafford and Tamworth - -	377	377	1	–	11	13	41	311	534,655	706,433	1,418	1,855
Lichfield - - -	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	7,000	4,000	2,333	- -
Newcastle-under-Lyme -	4	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	10,569	600	1,761	- -
Walsall - - -	26	26	–	1	–	–	5	20	25,674	8,000	1,027	- -
Wolverhampton - -	63	63	–	1	–	5	7	50	49,988	3,440	793	- -
Suffolk (East), with Beccles, Eye, and Orford - -	114	114	1	–	6	8	7	92	192,881	589,212	1,674	5,168
Ipswich - - -	34	34	–	1	–	–	3	30	32,759	8,450	961	- -
Southwold - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2,102	600	2,102	- -
Suffolk (West), with Bury St. Edmunds - -	81	87	1	–	5	10	3	68	113,405	353,213	1,303	4,059
Sudbury - - -	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	6,043	1,983	1,007	- -
Warwickshire - - -	152	152	1	–	5	9	13	124	182,676	537,296	1,217	3,582
Birmingham - -	366	371	–	1	6	12	40	312	232,841	8,422	627	- -
Coventry - - -	39	39	–	1	–	2	4	32	36,208	1,650	928	- -
Leamington - -	21	21	–	1	–	2	2	16	15,692	1,571	747	- -
Stratford-upon-Avon -	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	4	3,372	30	674	- -
Warwick - - -	12	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	11,000	24,808	918	- -
Worcestershire, with Evesham - - - -	167	167	1	–	10	1	15	140	218,859	438,123	1,310	2,623
Bewdley - - -	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	3,124	2,840	1,562	- -
Droitwich - - -	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	3,125	1,645	1,562	- -
Kidderminster - -	17	17	–	1	–	–	2	14	17,035	994	1,000	- -
Worcester - - -	26	26	–	1	–	–	3	22	28,000	1,284	1,060	- -
NORTH WALES:												
Anglesey - - - -	19	20	1	–	–	2	4	13	54,728	192,233	2,736	9,161
Beaumaris - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2,599	- -	2,599	- -
Carnarvonshire, with Bangor and Carnarvon - -	37	37	1	–	–	4	4	28	94,674	367,995	2,500	9,946
Pwllheli - - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2,700	- -	2,700	- -
Denbighshire, with Denbigh -	53	53	1	–	2	4	5	41	96,915	374,303	1,830	7,062
Flintshire - - - -	35	35	1	–	2	2	3	27	64,860	182,266	1,853	5,207
Flint - - - -	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	3,296	2,998	3,296	- -
Merionethshire - - -	19	19	1	–	–	1	4	13	38,880	383,581	2,000	22,333
Montgomeryshire, with Montgomery and Welchpool -	29	29	1	–	1	1	2	24	73,318	458,688	2,528	15,816
TOTALS - - -	4,154	4,179	28	45	169	175	391	3,371				

TOTAL of the Force in District No. 1 - - - - -

Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -

Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -

Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -

Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - - - -

Counties and Boroughs, and Rates of Pay—*continued*.

RATES OF ANNUAL PAY.								RATES OF WEEKLY PAY.									
Chief Constables of Counties.	Head Constables of Boroughs.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.			Serjeants.		Constables.				Allowance to Chief Constables.	OBSERVATIONS.
		1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.		
£.	£. s.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	£.	
400	- -	145	109	99	80	70	-	24	23 -	[a] 22 -	20 -	19 -	17	150	[a] Acting serjeants.
										21 -					
-	62 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 -	-	-	-	-	
-	100 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	19 -	17 -	-	-	-	
-	170 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	21 -	20 -	19 -	17	-	
-	300 -	-	-	-	78	70	-	24	23 -	22 -	20 -	19 -	18	-	
										21 -					
300	- -	110	100	-	75	70	65	23	-	21 -	19 -	17 -	16	70	
-	120 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	19 -	18 -	17 -	-	-	
-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 -	-	-	-	-	
[b] 470	- -	115	-	-	80	70	-	23	-	21 -	19 -	17 -	-	-	[b] This includes allowance for travelling.
										20 -					
-	- -	78	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	21 -	19 -	17 -	-	-	
350	- -	100	90	-	80	75	70	23	-	21 -	19 -	17 -	-	50	
										20 -					
-	350 -	[c] 160	-	-	80	-	-	29	24 -	20 -	19 -	18 -	17	-	[c] Chief clerk.
		125													
-	140 -	91	-	-	65	-	-	23	-	20 -	19 -	17 -	-	-	
-	175 -	-	-	-	90	75	-	23	-	21 -	19 -	-	-	-	
-	52 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 -	14 -	-	-	-	
-	70 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	20 -	18 -	-	-	-	
[d] 450	- -	[e] 150	100	80	70	-	-	23	-	20 -	19 -	17 -	-	-	[d] Allowance included. [e] Deputy chief constable.
				90											
-	54 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	
-	62 8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 -	-	-	-	-	
-	100 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	19 -	18 -	17 -	-	-	
-	91 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	20 -	18 6	17 -	-	-	
								23							
250	- -	-	-	-	70	-	-	23	-	19 -	17 -	-	-	60	
-	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 -	-	-	-	-	
250	- -	-	-	-	65	-	-	23	-	20 -	19 -	17 -	16	50	
-	46 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
[f] 300	- -	100	-	-	76	66	-	24	20 6	19 6	17 6	16 6	-	-	[f] Including allowances.
250	- -	105	-	-	65	-	-	23	21 -	19 -	17 -	-	-	25	
-	52 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
250	- -	-	-	-	70	-	-	21	-	18 -	16 -	-	-	50	
250	- -	95	-	-	84	-	-	23	-	19 -	17 -	16 -	-	30	

- - - -	on the 1st October	1856	- - - 2,728
- - - -	ditto	1857	- - - 3,985
- - - -	ditto	1858	- - - 4,124
- - - -	ditto	1859	- - - 4,154
- - - -	ditto	1860	- - - 4,179

William Cartwright, Major-General,
H. M. Inspector of Constabulary.

No. 2.—NORTHERN DISTRICT.

No. 2. Northern District.

FOURTH REPORT of Lieutenant Colonel *John Woodford*, Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary and Police Forces in the Northern District of *England*, for the year ended 29 September 1860.

Sir, The Cliff, Preston, 29 November 1860.

I have the honour to submit herewith my Fourth Annual Report of the state and efficiency of the several constabulary and police forces in the counties, cities, and boroughs comprising the Northern District of England.

Throughout the whole of the counties and ridings, and in 27 of the boroughs, supporting separate establishments, the police have been maintained during the past year, both in point of numbers and discipline in a sufficient, and generally in a complete and satisfactory state of efficiency. On the other hand, the remaining 16 boroughs within the district continue in respect of numbers much in the same state of inefficiency, as heretofore; those numbers, in my opinion, as already represented in former reports, being in the great majority of cases so very disproportionate to the extent and population of those boroughs as to afford very inadequate protection to the great bulk of the inhabitants, or to be of much value in the prevention of crime, or in the prompt and efficacious repression of disorder.

In the several counties and in those boroughs where the police is most efficient, a very complete system of patrolling both by day and night has all along been in operation, extending in the counties to the most rural and least populous districts, much to the general advantage and satisfaction of the people, engendering feelings of security long unknown, and tending largely to a diminution of vagrancy, and the consequent prevention of much petty depredation.

The experiment has been tried, though not yet, I am sorry to say to any great extent, of appointing officers of the police to assist in the relief of the vagrant poor. Wheresoever this measure has been effectually carried out, and I beg to instance the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, the cities of Chester and Carlisle, and the small borough of Pontefract, it has, as represented to me, been attended with important results both as regards a material diminution of vagrancy, and as leading to the apprehension and conviction of criminals, many, probably the whole of whom might otherwise have passed unnoticed.

Other duties, such as the inspection of weights and measures, the inspection of common lodging houses, the inspection of nuisances, the duties of the office of high constable, and of assistant surveyors of roads have also, under the provisions of the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69, s. 7, devolved more or less upon officers of police, as yet, however, to too limited an extent, and in the main too recently to afford fair scope for general observation, though it may with confidence be affirmed that in all places where the duty of inspecting and examining weights and measures has been intrusted to the police, that duty has invariably been discharged to the entire satisfaction of the magistrates, and to the manifest advantage of the people.

It seems to be universally admitted, as a matter of vital importance to the efficiency and usefulness of a police force, that all reasonable means should be adopted to induce well conducted, effective, and intelligent men to continue in the service, to make it, in fact, a profession for life. It is, therefore, with regret, that I find myself compelled to report to you that almost the strongest and most benevolent inducement that can be held out, the establishment, namely, of superannuation funds, has not yet been carried into effect by the authorities of no less than 21 boroughs, to two of which, however, Birkenhead and Huddersfield, the Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, does not apply, as they are not incorporated.

I have, &c.
(signed) *I. Woodford*, Lieut.-Col.,
Inspector of Constabulary,
Northern District.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State,
Home Office.

CHESHIRE.

Population in 1851		294,722
Area in acres		693,415
Number of constables		214
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	1,377
	Acres	3,240¼

The constabulary force of this county has had an augmentation of one inspector and 13 constables to the permanent establishment, and two of the constables appointed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19, have been struck off since the last report. The inspection began on the 21st, and ended on the 27th of March, at which time there was one man required to complete. The officers and constables of this force presented the appearance of a very respectable, intelligent, and effective body of men, the clothing and accoutrements were in good serviceable condition, the books seemed to have been well and properly kept, and the station-houses, charge-rooms, and cells for prisoners were in general clean, secure, and in good order, though exception must be taken to the condition of the station at Macclesfield, which is not only very incommodious, but is moreover in a dilapidated state, much in need of painting and repair. The use of the cells at Birkenhead, animadverted upon in former reports, has been discontinued by the county constabulary, good provision for the temporary safe custody of prisoners having been made by order of the justices in a new building erected for magisterial and other public purposes.

Additional duties, under the provisions of the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69, s. 7, to a limited extent, are discharged by a few of the officers of this force, viz., two superintendents, one inspector, and two serjeants are appointed inspectors of common lodging houses; two superintendents, two inspectors, and six serjeants, inspectors of nuisances; one superintendent inspector of hawkers' licenses; and one inspector performs the duty of inspector of hackney carriages.

A scale, of a character peculiar to this county as it affects the superintendents, has been established for the payment of the officers and constables of this force; its peculiarity consisting in the payment of the superintendents according to the population and extent of their respective divisions, rather than in accordance with their merits, combined with long and faithful service. Nominally, the serjeants are divided into three classes, though actually into four, that being the number of the several rates of pay for men of that rank; the numbers in these several classes are not limited, the higher classes being open to all who may be deemed worthy of advancement. The constables are divided into three classes, which however, unlike the serjeants, are strictly limited in respect of numbers, so that however long a man may have served, or howsoever meritorious or distinguished may have been his conduct, he can have no hope of advancement until a vacancy shall arise in one or other of the classes above him. It is difficult to understand why so marked a distinction should have been drawn between the modes of dealing with the serjeants and the constables.

When employed on special duty the superintendent is allowed 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a day, and 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a night, with an addition of 1 *s.* a night for his horse; the inspector 2 *s.* a day and 2 *s.* a night, and also 1 *s.* for his horse; serjeants, 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a day, and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a night; and constables 1 *s.* 3 *d.* a day and 1 *s.* 3 *d.* a night.

This constabulary force has, in the opinion of the inspector, been maintained in a highly satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

Birkenhead.

Population in 1851		24,285
Area in acres		1,141
Number of constables		57
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	426
	Acres	20

No. 2. Northern District. — Cheshire.

The number, organization and pay of this police force, which is composed of a remarkably fine and effective body of men, have not in any way been altered since the last report. When inspected, on the 23d March, it was complete; the clothing and accoutrements were in good condition, and the books appeared to have been well and accurately kept; but the cells for prisoners, the use of which has been discontinued by the constabulary of the county, and out of one of which a prisoner had recently effected his escape, remain in the same unsatisfactory state represented in all former reports.

No superannuation fund has yet been established for the police force of this town.

The chief officer is styled "Superintendent."

The inspector is of opinion that the discipline and efficiency of this establishment have been well maintained.

City of Chester.

Population in 1851	27,766
Area in acres	3,518
Number of constables	33
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	841
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	107

No variation has been made in the strength, organization or pay of this police force during the past year. When inspected on the 23d March, the men presented a very creditable appearance; their clothing and appointments were in good serviceable condition; the books had been well kept, and the cells for prisoners, though not of the best description, were clean and in good order.

A superannuation fund has been some years in existence, the deduction from pay being after the rate of 6 *d.* per week per man.

The designation borne by the chief officer is that of "Chief Constable."

In addition to ordinary duties, the officers of this force are employed in the inspection of weights and measures, the issuing of billets, the extinction of fires, and "the relief of casual poor," which last duty, as the inspector has been informed, has been attended with great advantage to the public, and a marked diminution in the number of professional beggars and sturdy vagabonds.

The inspector is of opinion that this establishment has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Congleton.

Population in 1851	10,520
Area in acres	2,564
Number of constables	4
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	2,630
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	641

This establishment consists of four men in plain clothing, one of whom is temporarily employed at the expense of a railway company. They were all present for inspection on the 20th March, and appeared to be respectable and intelligent.

The books seemed to have been well and properly kept, and the cells for prisoners were very clean, and in good order.

There is no superannuation fund.

The superintendent is billet-master, and inspector of nuisances and common lodging houses.

For purposes of prevention of crime, and the preservation of the peace, this establishment, in the opinion of the inspector, is both insufficient and ineffective.

MACCLESFIELD.

Population in 1851		39,048
Area in acres		2,410
Number of constables		18
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	2,169
	Acres	134

This police force has not varied in any respect since the last report. At the inspection on the 20th March, there was one man required to complete the establishment. Those present appeared to be a respectable body of men; their clothing and accoutrements were clean, and in tolerably good condition; the books seemed to have been well kept; but the cells for prisoners, though clean and in good order, were infected with a dire and most offensive stench from works to which they are contiguous, and are otherwise objectionable from the isolation of the building and its distance from the police office.

No superannuation fund has been established.

The chief officer is termed "Chief Constable." He discharges the duty of billet-master and inspector of hackney carriages.

This establishment, in the opinion of the inspector, is altogether insufficient.

STALYBRIDGE.

Population in 1851		20,760
Area in acres		883
Number of constables		11
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	1,887
	Acres	80

This police force was inspected on the 19th March, when it was found to have remained unaltered since the last report. The men presented an appearance of respectability, and had their clothing and accoutrements in good condition; the books had been properly kept, and the cells for prisoners were very clean, and in good order.

No superannuation fund has been established.

The chief officer bears the designation of "Chief Superintendent." He discharges the duty of billet-master.

The number of this establishment is not sufficient.

STOCKPORT.

Population in 1851		53,835
Area in acres		3,167
Number of constables		15
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	3,589
	Acres	211

No alteration has been made in the number, constitution, or pay of this police force since the last report. The men present for inspection on the 20th March, had their clothing and appointments in good condition; the books had been properly kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean, and in good order.

No superannuation fund has yet been established.

The chief officer of this force is styled "Chief Superintendent." He discharges the duty of billet-master.

The number of this establishment is not sufficient.

No. 2.
Northern District.

Cumberland and Westmorland.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND.

Population of united counties in 1851 - - -	215,640
Area in Acres - - - - - - -	1,482,863
Number of constables - - - - - -	116
Proportions of population and area to each constable - - - - - - -	Persons 1,859 Acres - 12,783¼

Since the last report, the constabulary force of these united counties, has had an addition of one constable (appointed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19), and the organization has been slightly varied by the substitution of an inspector in place of a serjeant. This force, which was inspected between the 28th May and 4th June, both days inclusive, is composed of a highly respectable, intelligent, and well conducted body of men; the clothing and accoutrements were found in good serviceable condition; the books had been properly and accurately kept, and the station-houses, charge-rooms, and cells for prisoners, were very clean, and in good order.

All the superintendents, viz., six in Cumberland, and two in Westmorland, each assisted by a serjeant or constable, have been appointed inspectors and examiners of weights and measures; they also discharge the duties of inspectors of common lodging houses and nuisances, assistant relieving officers of vagrants, assistant surveyors of roads, and three of them, the additional duty of high constable, to which last the remaining superintendents will succeed as vacancies occur.

Six inspectors and six serjeants are associated with them as inspectors of nuisances, assistant relieving officers, and assistant surveyors of roads, to whom may be added 57 constables, who also act in the last named capacity.

It has been represented to the inspector, that these several duties have been discharged to the satisfaction of the magistracy, and to the manifest advantage of the public, especially in respect of the inspection of weights and measures, the inspection of the roads, and the diminution of vagrancy.

The officers and constables are divided into classes, the numbers in which, as regards the officers are fixed, but not so with respect to the constables, the higher classes being open to all, who, by length of service (within short limits) and good conduct, may be deemed worthy of advancement.

A select class, termed the "Class of Merit," has also been formed, which is open to all ranks alike, the members of which are paid 1 *s.* a week in addition to their ordinary pay, besides which, those among them who have most conspicuously distinguished themselves, are provided with an honorary badge.

Superintendents and inspectors, after three years' service in those ranks, receive an addition to their yearly pay of 5 *l.* 4 *s.* and 2 *l.* 12 *s.* respectively, and after seven years' service, double those amounts.

When employed upon particular duties beyond the bounds of their several districts, the following allowances are granted, viz., to superintendents and inspectors 4 *s.* a day, and 2 *s.* a night, with a further sum of 1 *s.* if using their own horses; and to serjeants and constables 2 *s.* a day, and 1 *s.* a night, all exclusive of the actual cost of travelling.

The inspector is of opinion that this constabulary force has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

CARLISLE.

Population in 1851 - - - - - -	26,310
Area in acres - - - - - - -	3,842
Number of constables - - - - - -	29
Proportions of population and area to each constable - - - - - - -	Persons 907 Acres - 133

No change has been made in this police force during the past year. It was complete in number when inspected on the 28th May, and presented the appearance of a highly respectable and effective body of men. The clothing and accoutrements were in good serviceable condition, the books had been properly kept,

kept, and the cells for prisoners, which are well constructed, were very clean and in good order.

No. 2. Northern District.

The men are divided into three classes of nearly equal strength, to which they are limited, the higher classes being attainable only on the occurrence of vacancies, which are filled up according to "seniority." This would seem to be poor encouragement either to a prolonged continuance in the service or to the exercise of extraordinary zeal, or intelligence in the discharge of duties.

Cumberland and Westmorland.

A superannuation fund was established in 1857, the deduction from pay being at the rate of $\frac{1}{36}$ part, which exceeds the maximum authorised by the 22d & 23d Vict. c. 32.

Acting under the special instructions of the local authorities, the chief officer of this force has assumed the title of "Chief Constable," having previously borne that of Superintendent. In addition to his ordinary duties, he discharges those of inspector of nuisances, and common lodging houses, billet-master, and assistant relieving officer of casual poor; he is also at the head of the fire brigade.

It is stated, that the employment of the police in the relief of vagrants has been found very beneficial, and of great advantage to the public, not merely by diminishing vagrancy, but by the opportunities afforded (which have been numerous) of bringing to justice men who have deserted from Her Majesty's Service, others who have deserted their families, and boys who have absconded from reformatories, &c., &c.

The Inspector is of opinion that this establishment is efficient.

KENDAL.

Population in 1851	11,829
Area in acres	2,720
Number of constables	4
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	2,957
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	680

This police force consisting only of one serjeant and three constables, though not consolidated with the county is placed under the command of one of the superintendents of the county constabulary force who is stationed within the borough.

When inspected on the 2d June, they had their clothing and accoutrements in a cleanly condition, but in one respect, the supply of clothing is somewhat deficient, there being only one pair of trowsers issued annually to each man. In several boroughs the usual supply is two pair annually, and in all the counties two pair and one pair alternately, which, generally, is found to be barely sufficient, taking into consideration the great wear and tear.

There is no superannuation fund.

The number of this establishment is not sufficient.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

County of Durham.

Population in 1851	249,867
Area in acres	608,902
Number of constables	206
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	1,213
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	2,956

This constabulary force has received an addition to its strength of three men since the last report. The inspection commenced on the 7th and ended on the 16th of May, at which time there were five men wanting to complete the establishment, which consists of a remarkably fine and effective body of men. The clothing and appointments were in good serviceable condition; the books seem to have been well and properly kept, and the station-houses, charge-rooms, and cells for prisoners, generally, were very clean and in good order. One small station-house, however (occupied by two men, one of them married, with a

No. 2. Northern District.

County of Durham.

family), required enlargement,* and another, a small hired cottage, appeared to be incurably damp.

The whole of the superintendents of this force have been appointed inspectors of weights and measures; nine superintendents, one inspector, five serjeants, and five constables, inspectors of common lodging-houses; two superintendents, three serjeants, and six constables, inspectors of nuisances; two superintendents and one constable, assistant relieving officers of casual poor; and three superintendents, two inspectors, 13 serjeants, and 105 constables, assistant surveyors of highways.

A progressive scale of a comprehensive character has been established for the payment of the officers and constables, which, for the sake of convenience and to facilitate comparison with others, is given in the Appendix in a tabular form.

The superintendents are divided into two and the constables into three classes, the numbers in each being limited. An additional select class, comprising inspectors, serjeants, and constables, has also been formed, and termed "The Class of Merit," the members of which have an addition to their pay of 1 *s.* a week, and are distinguished by an honorary badge, worn upon the arm.

An allowance of 2 *s.* a day and 2 *s.* a night is made to superintendents, and 1 *s.* a day and 1 *s.* a night to all other officers and constables employed on special duty out of their divisions or beats, in addition to the actual cost of travelling when necessary.

The inspector is of opinion that this constabulary force has been maintained in a highly satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

CITY OF DURHAM.

Population in 1851		13,188
Area in acres		8,599
Number of constables		10
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	1,318
	Acres	859

The police force of this city has been reduced by one constable since the last report, besides which there was required one man to complete the full number when they were inspected on the 16th of May. Though less than ten months had elapsed since the previous inspection on the 27th July 1859, an almost total change in the establishment had taken place from the superintendent downwards, there being but two men remaining whose length of service extended beyond even a few months. Such is the state of inefficiency in which this force has always been found since first it came under the observation of the inspector, and such, it is to be apprehended, is the state in which it must have remained had not the practice of filling up vacancies by the appointment of men who had been dismissed from other police forces, been discontinued by the Watch Committee.

The clothing and accoutrements of the men were in good serviceable condition, but the cells for prisoners, which are faulty in construction, still appeared to be damp.

The chief officer, who on the day of inspection had held office only a few days, bears the designation of "Superintendent," he appeared to be a respectable, intelligent man, but has the misfortune to be afflicted with deafness.

The constables are divided into three classes, the second class being attainable upon a continuance in the service of six months, and the first or highest after twelve months' service combined with good conduct.

A superannuation fund has been established in conformity with the provisions of the Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, the deduction from pay being at the rate of 1½ per cent.

The inspector has no hesitation in reporting this establishment to be totally inefficient both in point of numbers and discipline.

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* Since this report was written, the Inspector has been informed that the small station-house, represented above as not affording sufficient accommodation, has already been enlarged.

GATESHEAD.

Population in 1851		25,568
Area in acres		3,255
Number of constables		26
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	983
	Acres	125

No alteration has been made during the past year in the strength, organization, or pay of this police force, which when inspected on the 25th May was complete in number, and composed of a very effective body of men; their clothing and accoutrements, with which they are exceedingly well supplied, were in good serviceable condition, and the books appeared to have been well and accurately kept.

The constables are divided into two classes, the higher class being open to all who serve and conduct themselves well for twelve months.

In his last report, the Inspector thought it his duty to direct attention to the want of some proper provision for the temporary safe custody of prisoners. It is now no less incumbent upon him to report that he had the satisfaction upon this occasion to observe in progress, and well advanced towards completion, a good substantial building, intended and apparently well adapted for police purposes generally, and containing an ample supply of cells upon the best construction.

A superannuation fund has existed in this borough ever since the year 1847, the deduction from pay being at the rate of $2\frac{1}{12}$ per cent.

In addition to the ordinary police duties, those appertaining to the inspection of weights and measures, the inspection of common lodging-houses, the inspection of nuisances, and the issuing of billets, are discharged by the officers of this force.

The chief officer is styled "Head Constable." He is an intelligent, zealous officer, and has well maintained the discipline of the force under his command, which, in the opinion of the inspector, is in a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

HARTLEPOOL.

Population in 1851		9,503
Area in acres		990
Number of constables		9
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	1,056
	Acres	110

The number, organization, and pay of this police force remain unchanged since the last report. When inspected on the 15th May the men presented a very creditable appearance, and had their clothing and appointments in good serviceable condition, and the books appeared to have been tolerably well kept; but the station-house and cells for prisoners were found in the same unwholesome condition as before, no steps having been taken towards amendment.

By a report since received, the inspector is informed that the house as a residence has been vacated, and that the subject of an improvement of the premises, of which they are very readily susceptible at a moderate expense, was about to be taken into consideration by the town council, to which body the building belongs.

No superannuation fund has been established.

The chief officer of this police force is termed "Head Constable."

This establishment is in a fair state of efficiency.

No. 2.
Northern District.
County of Durham.

SOUTH SHIELDS.

Population in 1851		28,974
Area in acres		2,566
Number of constables		28
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	1,035
	Acres	92

No change has been made in the number, organization, or pay of this police force, which, when inspected on the 24th May, was complete, and presented a very creditable appearance; the clothing and accoutrements were clean, and in good condition; the books seemed to have been well and accurately kept; and the cells for prisoners were in pretty good order.

It is observable, as being somewhat rare in this district, that all the constables of this force are paid alike, without regard to merit or length of service; the newly appointed, untaught, and inexperienced man being put upon the same footing, in respect of emolument, as the long tried, intelligent, and meritorious constable, who may be worth a dozen such men, until they have been proved.

A superannuation fund has been established in accordance with the provisions of the Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, the deduction from pay being at the rate of 2½ per cent.

The chief officer of this force is termed "Superintendent." He discharges the additional duties of inspector of common lodging-houses, head of the fire brigade, and collector of market tolls.

The Inspector is of opinion that this establishment is efficient.

STOCKTON-UPON-TEES.

The borough of Stockton is consolidated with the county of Durham for police purposes.

SUNDERLAND.

Population in 1851		63,897
Area in acres		3,772
Number of constables		66
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	968
	Acres	57

No change has been made in this police force, with the exception of some slight modification of the scale of pay, which is shown in the Appendix. When inspected on the 25th May the establishment was complete, and presented the appearance of a fine, well-disciplined, and effective body of men; the clothing and appointments were in good serviceable condition; the books had been well and accurately kept; and the cells for prisoners, which are exceedingly well constructed, were very clean, and in good order.

The river police, consisting of 22 officers and men, also under the command of the head constable, presented a no less creditable appearance.

The police constables are divided into four classes, the first class consisting of a selection of the most meritorious men from the second class, the number not to exceed 12 at any one time. Constables in the fourth class are advanced to the third, and from the third to the second, after a service of six months in each respectively, the period being shortened or lengthened, on the recommendation of the head constable, in "special cases;" a badge of merit is also awarded to men who have distinguished themselves by their conduct in "special cases."

A superannuation fund has been established ever since the year 1848, the deduction from pay being at the rate of 2½ per cent.

The chief officer of this force is styled "Head Constable."

The Inspector is of opinion that this establishment has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

LANCASHIRE.

Population in 1851	898,044
Area in acres	1,184,067
Number of constables	688
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	1,305
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	1,721 1/35

The constabulary force of this county has had an augmentation of 14 men since the last report; viz., six serjeants and eight constables.

The inspection of this force was begun on the 27th February, and was completed on the 19th March, with the exception of one division, which was not inspected until the 7th and 8th of September. It is composed of an intelligent, well conducted, and effective body of men; the accoutrements and clothing were in good condition, the books had been well and properly kept, and the station-houses, charge-rooms, and cells for prisoners were very clean and in good order, with the exception of a small hired building at Hawkshead, which is in a dilapidated and comfortless condition as a residence, and subject to dampness, owing to its position on the brink of a rivulet liable to overflow.

A progressive scale for the payment of the officers and constables of this force has been in operation for several years; it has been modified from time to time, to meet the requirements of the day, but always with a view to secure permanent efficiency, by insuring early advancement, and after certain fixed periods a positive increase of pay to all who continue in the service, conduct themselves with propriety, and discharge their duties with fidelity and zeal.

A select class, termed the "Class of Merit," has also been formed for the reward of such serjeants and constables as shall have conspicuously distinguished themselves by their intrepidity, superior intelligence, zeal, and perseverance in the faithful performance of duties. The members of this class are decorated with a distinctive badge worn upon the arm, and receive an addition to their pay of 2 *d.* per diem.

The constables are divided into three classes, without limit in respect of numbers; the higher classes being open to all who prove themselves deserving of advancement.

When employed on special duty, the following allowances are granted; to superintendents 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a day, and 5 *s.* for day and night; inspectors 2 *s.* a day, and 4 *s.* for day and night; serjeants 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a day, and 3 *s.* for day and night; and constables 1 *s.* a day, and 2 *s.* for day and night.

Six superintendents have received the appointment of high constable; 12 are inspectors of weights and measures; two inspectors, two serjeants, and 11 constables are examiners of weights and measures; 13 superintendents, five inspectors, 18 serjeants, and six constables are inspectors of common lodging-houses; two superintendents, four inspectors, and four serjeants are inspectors of nuisances. The whole force have been authorised by the Board of Inland Revenue to act in case any breaches of the Excise laws should fall under their observation. In the divisions where the superintendent or other officers are inspectors of common lodging-houses, they are assisted in the performance of that duty by the constables.

This constabulary force, in the opinion of the inspector, has been maintained in a highly satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

Ashton-under-Lyne.

Population in 1851	30,676
Area in acres	1,737
Number of constables	21
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	1,461
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	83

The strength, constitution, and pay of this police force remain unchanged. When inspected on the 19th March there were 18 present, one on duty, one sick, and one required to complete. The men presented an appearance of respectability,

No. 2. Northern District.

Lancashire.

bility, the books had been well kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order; but the Inspector observed that the clothing in the men's possession was not in equally good condition as upon the previous inspection, which was accounted for by a statement that a period of 15 months had elapsed since the issue of the articles then in wear, and that it is not customary to issue the supplies at fixed periods as is the practice elsewhere.

No superannuation fund has been established.

The chief officer of this police force is styled "Chief Constable;" he discharges the duties of billet-master and inspector of common lodging-houses.

The number of this establishment, in the opinion of the Inspector, is not sufficient.

BLACKBURN.

Population in 1851 - - - - - - -	46,536
Area in acres - - - - - - - -	3,610
Number of constables - - - - - -	34
Proportions of population and area to each constable - - - - - - - { Persons	1,368
{ Acres -	106

The police force of this borough has had an augmentation of five constables, making a total of 34 men; in other respects the constitution of this establishment remains unchanged. When inspected on the 1st March there were two constables required to complete. Those present for inspection bore the appearance of a respectable body of men, their clothing and accoutrements were in good serviceable condition, the books seemed to have been well and regularly kept, and the cells for prisoners, which are of a superior description, were very clean and in good order.

The nucleus of a superannuation fund has been established, but as no deductions are made from pay, and as no effect has yet been given to some of the main provisions of the eighth section of the Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, it is not to be expected that the fund can become available for the purposes contemplated by the Legislature during the lives of men now serving in the force.

The chief officer of this force is styled "Chief Constable." He discharges the duties of billet-master and inspector of common lodging-houses.

This establishment, in the opinion of the Inspector, is not sufficient in number.

BOLTON.

Population in 1851 - - - - - - -	61,171
Area in acres - - - - - - - -	820
Number of constables - - - - - -	31
Proportions of population and area to each constable - - - - - - - { Persons	1,973
{ Acres -	27

No alteration has been made in the number, constitution, or pay of the police force of this borough since the last report. When inspected on the 9th March the establishment was returned as complete, but one constable was reported to be absent without leave. The officers and men present bore a respectable appearance, and had their clothing and accoutrements in good condition. The cells for prisoners were clean and in good order, and the books seemed to have been properly kept.

A superannuation fund has been established in conformity with the provisions of the Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, the deduction from pay being at the maximum rate authorised.

The chief officer of this police force is designated "Head Constable."

The Inspector has to repeat that, in his opinion, this establishment is insufficient in number.

LANCASTER.

Population in 1851	14,604
Area in acres	1,240
Number of constables	14
Proportions of population and area to each constable { Persons	1,043
{ Acres	89

There has not been any variation in the number, organization, or pay of this force during the past year.

When inspected on the 2d March it was found complete, and composed of a respectable and effective body of men; their clothing and accoutrements were clean and in excellent condition; the books had been well and accurately kept; and the office and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

A superannuation fund was established in this borough prior to the passing of the Act 22 and 23 Vict. c. 32, the deduction from pay being after the maximum rate authorised.

The chief officer of this police force is styled "Superintendent;" he discharges the additional duties of billet-master, inspector of common lodging-houses, chief of the fire-brigade, and, after nine o'clock at night, assistant relieving officer.

The Inspector is of opinion that this establishment has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

LIVERPOOL.

Population in 1851	375,955
Area in acres	5,300
Number of constables	1,002
Proportions of population and area to each constable { Persons	376
{ Acres	5¼

The constabulary force of Liverpool has had an augmentation of 20 men since the last report, and some variations have been made in the rates of pay of certain of the officers, which will be shown in the Appendix.

When inspected on the 23d and 24th of August, there were only 11 men required to complete; 18 were reported sick; seven hurt on duty, and three absent with leave. These are very inconsiderable casualties in an establishment of this magnitude, and would almost alone suffice to prove its well founded claim to rank among the first in the kingdom in point of general efficiency. The officers and constables present the appearance of a highly respectable and effective body of men, well trained in ordinary military movements, which they are capable of executing with remarkable steadiness and precision; this, no doubt, is due not alone to the indefatigable exertions of their most zealous head constable, Major Greig, but in a very eminent degree to the zeal and intelligent alacrity with which the officers and men carry out and obey his instructions. Their clothing and appointments were in good serviceable condition: the books seemed to have been well and systematically kept, and the cells for prisoners were very clean and in good order; but it is necessary to repeat that some of the smaller bridewells, being, if not wholly, yet in a considerable degree, under ground, are neither suitable for the purpose nor susceptible of being made so.

Since the last report, the central police office has been removed to a fine and very extensive building, constructed expressly for police purposes; when inspected it had not been fully completed or occupied; any observation upon its general fitness would therefore be premature.

The Inspector is of opinion that this establishment has been maintained in a highly satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

No. 2.
Northern District.

Lancashire.

MANCHESTER.

Population in 1851	303,382
Area in acres	4,069
Number of constables	617
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	491
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	$6\frac{3}{5}$

Since the last report, the police force of this city has had an augmentation of 13 men, and a modification has been made of the rates of pay in favour of men who shall have completed specified terms of service. The inspection was made on the 29th and 30th of August, at which time there was one serjeant and 18 constables required to complete the establishment. The officers and constables generally presented a favourable appearance, and consisted of a seemingly well chosen and effective body of men; the clothing and appointments were in good serviceable condition, the books seemed to have been well and properly kept, and the cells for prisoners were very clean, though in a few instances they appeared to require some improvement in the modes of heating and ventilation. During the year a fine and commodious central station has been erected, affording most comfortable accommodation for a considerable number of constables, and a supply of cells for prisoners of unusually good construction. At the time of the inspection the men's quarters had not yet been occupied, and the cells had only just been brought into use, so that if there had been anything defective it had not become apparent.

In the course of the examination of the books, a mode of dealing with a certain class of prisoners was disclosed, which, so far as the Inspector is aware, is not practised by any other police force in the Northern District.

As may well be supposed a very considerable number of drunken persons fall into the hands of the police, a large proportion of whom are entered in the books as "drunk and incapable." The practice adverted to is that of the police taking upon themselves to discharge those persons from custody without the intervention of a magistrate, and of omitting all mention of them in the periodical statistical returns of crime. During the period between the 29th September 1859, and the above date of inspection, the number so disposed of amounted to no less than 2,363 persons.

A progressive scale established for the payment of the officers and constables of this force is given in the Appendix in a tabular form.

The chief officer of this force has always borne the title of "Chief Constable."

The Inspector is of opinion that, in point of numbers and discipline, this establishment has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

OLDHAM.

Population in 1851	52,820
Area in acres	4,617
Number of constables	26
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	2,031
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	$177\frac{3}{5}$

An augmentation of one man has been made to the police force of this borough during the past year, and the organization has been slightly varied by substituting an ordinary constable for one of the serjeants. In addition to the regularly constituted body of police, the local authorities maintain a duly appointed body of lamplighters to the number of 20, who are supplied with uniform clothing in all respects like the regular establishment, which they are required to assist upon Sundays and in cases of emergency, and they are further called upon to take the places of such of the constables as may be sick or absent from duty from other causes.

When inspected on the 6th March this police force presented a very respectable appearance, the clothing and accoutrements were in good serviceable condition, and

and the charge-room and cells for prisoners were clean, sufficiently commodious, and in good order; but the Inspector is constrained to report that in the course of his examination of the books, some irregularities presented themselves which seemed to him to be of so serious a character, that he considered it his duty by communication with the Mayor, to direct immediate attention to them. It may be needless, but it is right to add that no sooner were these irregularities ascertained to have crept in, than measures were promptly taken by the authorities to prevent a recurrence.

A superannuation fund has been established in conformity with the provisions of the Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, the deduction from pay varying from 4*d.* to 3*d.* and 2 *d.* per man per week.

The chief officer is styled "Chief Constable."

The Inspector has again to record his opinion that this establishment is not sufficient in number.

PRESTON.

Population in 1851		69,542
Area in acres		2,753
Number of constables		44
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	1,580
	Acres	$62\frac{5}{9}$

The police force of this borough has had an augmentation of four constables, the general organization and pay remaining unchanged. At the inspection on the 17th March the officers and constables bore the appearance of a respectable, and, with the exception of some two or three, a very fine and effective body of men; the clothing and appointments were in good condition, the books seemed to have been well and accurately kept, and the cells for prisoners, which are of a superior description, were very clean and in good order.

The constables are divided into classes, the numbers in which are not limited, the highest classes being open to all who may be considered worthy of advancement.

A superannuation fund has been established in conformity with the provisions of the Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, the deduction from pay being after the rate of one per cent.

The chief officer of this force has, under the authority of the Town Council, assumed the title of "Chief Superintendent."

So far as the Inspector has been able to observe, there is but one fault that may be fairly imputed to this establishment, but that, taking into consideration the important position of the town (in the very centre of the county), its size, and its numerous and largely increasing population, is a very serious one; namely, the paucity of its numbers. In fact the inhabitants are very inadequately protected either by day or night, and the Inspector has no hesitation in reaffirming his deliberate conviction that this establishment is altogether insufficient.

ROCHDALE.

Population in 1851		29,195
Area in acres		1,131
Number of constables		18
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	1,622
	Acres	63

The police force of this borough when inspected on the 5th of March was found of the same strength as on former occasions. It was complete in number, and the men, whose clothing and appointments were in good condition, presented a very creditable appearance; the books appeared to have been well and accurately kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

Since the last report, the police constables of this force have been divided into three classes, and are now paid after the following rates: 1st class, 20 *s.* 6 *d.*; 2nd class, 19 *s.* 6 *d.*; 3rd class, 18 *s.* 6 *d.* per week.

No. 2. Northern District. — Lancashire.

No superannuation fund has yet been established in this borough.

The chief officer of this force is designated "Superintendent." He discharges the duties of billet-master, and inspector of common lodging-houses.

The Inspector has to repeat that, in his opinion, this establishment is not sufficient in number.

SALFORD.

Population in 1851	85,108
Area in acres	5,209
Number of constables	99
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	859
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	52⅔

There has not been any alteration in the number, constitution, or pay of this police force during the past year. When inspected on the 7th March it was found complete in number, the officers and men in a healthy, effective state, the clothing and accoutrements in good serviceable condition, the cells for prisoners clean and in good order, and the books well and accurately kept.

The common lodging-houses in this borough are under the inspection of the police.

A superannuation fund has been established under the provisions of the Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, the deduction from pay being after the rate of 2½ per cent.

The chief officer of this force is designated "Chief Constable."

Since the first inspection of this force a marked and most satisfactory improvement has been observable from time to time, and the Inspector has the gratification of reporting it to be in a very fair state of efficiency.

WARRINGTON.

Population in 1851	22,894
Area in acres	2,507
Number of constables	13
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	1,761
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	193

On the 24th March, when the police force of this borough was inspected, there were 12 persons present, and it was stated that there was one required to complete the establishment. They appeared to be a respectable body of men, and had their clothing and accoutrements in good condition.

The books seemed to have been well kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

No superanuation fund has been established in this borough.

The chief officer of this force is designated "Chief Constable," and discharges the duties of billet-master and inspector of common lodging-houses.

The Inspector has to repeat that, in his opinion, this establishment is not sufficient in number.

WIGAN.

Population in 1851	31,941
Area in acres	2,161
Number of constables	32
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	998
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	68

The number and constitution of this police force remain unchanged; some alteration, however, has been made in the rates of pay, which is shown in the annexed table.

When inspected on the 17th March, this establishment was complete, and the clothing

clothing and accoutrements were in good serviceable condition, but the books in one or two instances seemed to have been somewhat carelessly kept. No. 2. Northern District.

Such is the inconvenient and unsatisfactory state of the station-house and cells for prisoners, already represented in former reports without effect, that the Inspector deems it his imperative duty once more to bring their condition prominently before the Secretary of State. Lancashire.

No superannuation fund has yet been established in this borough.

The chief officer of this police force bears the title of "Chief Constable."

With the above-mentioned drawback, this establishment seems to have been maintained in a state of efficiency.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Population in 1851	171,520
Area in acres	1,230,035
Number of constables	95
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	1,805
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	12,948

The permanent strength of this constabulary force remains unchanged; but one of the additional constables appointed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19, has been discontinued, thus reducing the gross number to 95 men. Northumberland.

The inspection of this force was begun on the 17th, and ended on the 23d of May, at which time the establishment was complete, and composed of a highly effective and exemplary body of men. The clothing and accoutrements were in good condition; the books had been well and systematically kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

None of the officers and constables are employed in the discharge of additional duties under the provisions of the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69, s. 7.

Since the inspection, the superintendents of divisions have been furnished with carts in addition to the horses hitherto supplied.

A progressive scale, somewhat limited in its operation, has been established for the payment of the officers and constables of this force, which, for the sake of convenience, and to afford facility for comparison with others of a like nature, is given in the appendix in a tabular form.

A class of merit also has been formed, comprehending serjeants and constables, the members of which are distinguished by an honorary badge, and receive an addition to their pay of 1 *s.* a week.

The inspectors are divided into two classes, the higher of which is limited to three; the constables are in four classes, the first never to exceed 25; the second open to all over 11 in the third class; and the third class in like manner being open to all over three in the fourth.

When employed upon special duty, the following allowances are granted to officers and men alike, without distinction of rank. After 10 and under 16 hours, 1 *s.*; after 16 and under 20 hours, 2 *s.*; after 20 and under 24 hours, 2 *s.* 6 *d.*; and for 24 hours, 3 *s.*

The Inspector is of opinion, that this constabulary force is in a highly satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Population in 1851	15,094
Area in acres	8,767
Number of constables	4
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	3,773
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	2,192

Though there has been no variation in number or organization since the last report, the Inspector had the gratification, on the 18th May, to observe a marked improvement in the general appearance of this police force; the men presented a very creditable appearance, the clothing and accoutrements were of good quality

No. 2. Northern District.

Northumberland.

and in good serviceable condition, the books had been well and accurately kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

To obviate the difficulty and inconvenience (formerly alluded to) attendant upon the conveyance of drunken or refractory prisoners up a narrow and steep staircase, the local authorities, upon the urgent suggestion of the Inspector, have caused the construction of two additional cells, easy of access, and apparently perfectly secure.

Shortly after this inspection, the principal authorities of the borough being desirous to see the police force put upon a footing of efficiency, the question of consolidation with the county was taken into consideration at a special meeting of the Town Council, when, after due deliberation thereon, it was agreed that such a measure would be very desirable could the arrangement be made on suitable terms. A communication to this effect having been made to the Justices of the county at the Quarter Sessions, held on the 4th of July last, a resolution was then passed, "that on general grounds it would be desirable to consolidate the police establishment of Berwick with that of this county, provided no material burden be thrown on this county or any part thereof, and that inquiries be made into the power of this Court as to the mode of carrying the same into effect."

Subsequently an opposition to the project sprung up among the inhabitants of Berwick; a public meeting was held, at which it was condemned, and thereupon the Council of the borough gave way, and the best and most economical measure that could be taken to bring this establishment into a decent state of efficiency has thus been abandoned.

The Inspector has now only to reiterate his conviction that this establishment is in respect of number, general organization, and discipline, hopelessly inefficient.

Morpeth.

This borough is consolidated with the county for police purposes.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Population in 1851		87,784
Area in acres		5,336
Number of constables		120
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	718
	Acres	44

The police force of this borough has been without change since the last report. When inspected on the 26th of May it was complete in number, and presented the appearance of a very respectable, and, with few exceptions, a highly effective body of men. The clothing and accoutrements were in good serviceable condition, and the men's quarters were in admirable order, both in point of cleanliness and proper ventilation. With regard to the books, though they seemed to have been kept with care and attention, it appeared to the inspector not only that there was an amazing amount of tautology, but that, as the divisional books were required to be kept by the officers in charge of divisions, in their own writing, much time was thus wasted which might have been much more usefully employed, in the more active and far more important duties of superintending and visiting the officers and constables employed in the public streets and roads. It would be much to the advantage of the service if the inspectors of divisions, as the principal executive officers, were relieved from this, or the greater part of this duty, which might with propriety be transferred to a subordinate officer, or an ordinary constable.

The constables are divided into three classes, the higher of which are open, without limit, to all who may be deemed worthy of advancement.

A superannuation fund has been established, the deduction from pay being at the rate of 2½ per cent.

Certain officers of this force are appointed inspectors of common lodging-houses.

The

The chief officer is termed "Chief Constable."

The Inspector is of opinion that this establishment has been maintained in a satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

No. 2.
Northern District.

Northumberland.

TYNEMOUTH.

Population in 1851	29,170
Area in acres	5,161
Number of constables	30
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	972
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	172

No change has been made in the strength or organization of the police force of this borough since the last report. It was complete in number when inspected, on the 24th May; the officers and constables presented a highly creditable appearance, the clothing and accoutrements were in good serviceable condition, the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order, and the books seemed to have been well and methodically kept. It was observed, however, while examining the books, that the officers of this force, when exercising their power of admitting prisoners to bail, have in many instances, instead of requiring personal sureties, taken deposits of money or property. This somewhat unusual, though not altogether singular practice is defended on the ground that the persons so dealt with were sea-faring men, and therefore not in a position to find legal sureties for their appearance before the magistrates.

The constables are divided into three classes, the higher classes being open to all who may be considered deserving of advancement.

A superannuation fund has been established, the deduction from pay being at the rate of $\frac{1}{36}$ part, which is rather more than the authorised maximum.

The chief officer of this force is styled "Superintendent." He discharges the additional duties of inspector of common lodging-houses and nuisances.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this establishment has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

YORK, EAST RIDING.

Population in 1851	127,378
Area in acres	761,168
Number of constables	80
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	1,592
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	9,515

There has not been any alteration in the strength, organization, or pay of this constabulary force since the last report. York, East Riding.

The inspection commenced on the 23d, and was completed on the 28th of April, at which time the establishment was complete; the officers and constables presented a very creditable appearance; the clothing appeared to be of good quality, the books to have been well and accurately kept, and the cells for prisoners were very clean, and in good order.

The whole of the superintendents, one inspector, and three constables have been appointed inspectors of common lodging-houses; six superintendents are inspectors and examiners of weights and measures, and two are inspectors of nuisances.

When employed on "special duty," the following allowances are granted in addition to the cost of travelling by railway or coach; viz., to superintendents per day 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, per night 2 *s.*, but if with horse, then 4 *s.* 6 *d.* a day, and 3 *s.* a night; serjeants 2 *s.* a day, and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a night; and constables 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a day, and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* a night.

The constables are divided into two classes, the first or higher class being limited to 20 men.

During the examination of the books, it transpired that the allowances granted to the superintendents for the purchase and keep of their horses, are included with "pay and clothing" in the annual return of expenses, upon which a grant

No. 2. Northern District.

York, East Riding.

of one-fourth is made under the provisions of the Act 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 69, sec. 16.

This course, so far as the inspector knows and believes, so far at least as relates to this district, is confined to this Riding, those allowances being dealt with elsewhere under the head of contingencies.

The Inspector is of opinion that this establishment has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

BEVERLEY.

Population in 1851	8,915
Area in acres	2,228

As no steps have been taken to organize a regularly constituted police force for this borough, or towards a consolidation with the constabulary of the Riding, the inspector has to express his regret that it should again be his duty to report, that in his opinion this establishment in its present anomalous state, is not only not in accordance with the Municipal Act, but that it is moreover totally inefficient.

HULL.

Population in 1851		84,690
Area in acres		5,123
Number of constables		122
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	694
	Acres	42

There has not been any alteration in the strength, organization, or pay of this police force since the last report. When inspected on the 24th April, it was complete; the officers and men presented a highly creditable appearance; the clothing and accoutrements were in good serviceable condition; the books were found to have been properly kept; and the cells for prisoners, which have been improved, were very clean and in good order.

It has before been reported that at the central station commodious quarters have been fitted up for both married and unmarried men, and the inspector has had the gratification more than once of bearing testimony to the care and attention which have been bestowed upon the comfort and welfare of the resident constables; it is therefore with sincere pleasure that he now records, as the result of this last inspection, his conviction that in this regard there has been no diminution of the solicitude heretofore evinced by the local authorities in favour of this fine and effective body of men.

The police constables are divided into two equal classes, the promotion from one to the other being regulated by length of service, as vacancies occur.

A superannuation fund has existed in this borough for several years, the deduction from pay being after the rate of 2½ per cent.

The chief officer of this force bears the title of "Chief Constable."

The Inspector is of opinion that this establishment has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

YORK, NORTH RIDING.

Population in 1851		190,762
Area in acres		1,344,444
Number of constables		120
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	1,589
	Acres	11,203⅔

York, North Riding.

The constabulary force of this Riding has had an augmentation of two men since the last report, under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.

The inspection was begun on the 28th of April, and ended on the 7th of May, at which time the establishment was complete, and composed of a respectable and

and very effective body of men. The clothing and accoutrements were in good condition; the books seemed to have been well and systematically kept, and the station-houses, charge-rooms, and cells for prisoners, were very clean and in good order, and in some instances had been much improved.

The inspection of weights and measures is carried on throughout the whole of this Riding by the superintendents of divisions, one of whom acts also as high constable and inspector of markets, and 11 officers have been appointed inspectors of common lodging-houses.

The superintendents and inspectors are each divided into two classes, and the constables into three, the numbers in which are not limited.

When employed on "special service" the following allowances are granted; viz., to superintendents, 3 *s.* a day and 1 *s.* a night; to inspectors, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* a day and 1 *s.* a night; and to serjeants and constables, 2 *s.* a day and 1 *s.* a night.

The Inspector is of opinion that the discipline and general efficiency of this establishment have been well maintained.

Middlesbrough.

Population in 1851	7,431
Area in acres	750
Number of constables	13
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	571
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	58

When inspected on the 5th May, there was one man required to complete this police force, which, in point of number and organization, remained unchanged. It is composed of a well-chosen, effective body of men; the clothing and accoutrements were in good serviceable condition, and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order, but the books, in some instances, seemed to require that more method and attention to accuracy should be bestowed upon them.

No superannuation fund has yet been established.

The chief officer is termed "Superintendent."

In the opinion of the Inspector, this establishment has been maintained in a satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

Richmond.

Population in 1851	4,106
Area in acres	2,341
Number of constables	1

There is, in this borough, one duly appointed constable, who receives occasional assistance from two municipal officers, styled "Serjeants at Mace." The first, who bears the denomination of "superintendent," is paid 22 *s.*, the others, 11 *s.* a week each.

The population of this borough being under 5,000, it can only claim to participate in the grant from the Treasury, by consolidation with the constabulary of the county, under the provisions of the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69.

This establishment, in its present state, is inefficient.

Scarborough.

Population in 1851	12,915
Area in acres	2,586
Number of constables	7
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	1,845
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Acres	369½

The police force of this borough has received an addition of one man since the last report, and some change also has been made in respect of the mode of

No. 2. Northern District.

York, North Riding.

payment, there being no longer any deduction from the nominal amount on account of clothing as heretofore, though a corresponding reduction has been made in the actual rates of pay; thus the men who were nominally paid 21 *s.* a week, subject to a deduction of 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for clothing, are now paid 19 *s.* 6*d.* without deduction.

When inspected on the 30th April, the men presented a very creditable appearance; the clothing and appointments were in good serviceable condition, and the books seemed to have been very well kept; but no measures have been taken to improve the cells for prisoners, which remain in the same unsatisfactory condition already adverted to in former reports.

No superannuation fund has been established.

The chief officer is termed "Superintendent." He is still permitted, in direct contravention of the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69, s. 8, to receive various fees to his own use, viz., for execution of warrants, service of summonses, service of notices upon publicans, moieties of penalties, and all that may be saved out of a fixed sum allowed for conveying each prisoner to gaol.

The Inspector is of opinion that in respect of numbers, organization and discipline, this establishment is inefficient.

YORK, WEST RIDING.

Population in 1851 - - - - -	810,252
Area in acres - - - - - -	1,651,880
Number of constables - - - - -	545
Proportions of population and area to each constable - - - - - -	Persons 1,486
	Acres - 3,030⅘

York, West Riding.

An augmentation of six men has been made to this constabulary force since the last report; the general organization remains unchanged, but a progressive scale of a very comprehensive character has been established for the better payment of the officers and constables, which, for the sake of convenience, and with a view to afford facility of comparison with others, is given in the Appendix in a tabular form.

The inspection was begun on the 9th of April, and was completed on the 23d, with the exception of one division, which was not seen until the 2d of June. At the earlier period there were only four men required to complete the force, which consists of a very effective, intelligent, and well-conducted body of men, well supplied with clothing and accoutrements, which were clean and in good condition; the books had been well and properly kept, and the station-houses, charge-rooms, and cells for prisoners, were very clean and in good order.

The officers and constables of this force are not much employed in the discharge of additional duties, under the provisions of the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69, s. 7. One superintendent has been appointed inspector and examiner of weights and measures; three, examiners only; one, assistant relieving officer for the issue of tickets to vagrants; and three superintendents, three inspectors, and one serjeant, have been appointed inspectors of nuisances and common lodging-houses.

Besides a division of the officers and constables into various classes, a select class, called "The Class of Merit," has been established, the members of which, wear a distinctive badge upon the arm, and receive an addition to their pay of 2 *d.* per diem.

When employed upon special duty, the following allowances are granted per diem of 24 hours: superintendents, 5 *s.*; inspectors, 4 *s.*; serjeants, 3 *s.*; and constables, 2 *s.*, those amounts being reduced at the discretion of the chief constable, for broken periods of not less than 9 or 10 hours.

The Inspector is of opinion that this establishment has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

BRADFORD.

Population in 1851		103,778
Area in acres		6,590
Number of constables		119
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	872
	Acres	55

No change has taken place in the number, constitution, or pay of this police force during the past year. The establishment was complete when inspected on the 10th April, and presented its usual appearance of a well-formed, healthy, and effective body of men; the clothing and appointments were in good condition, the books appeared to have been properly kept, and the charge room and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The serjeants and constables are divided into classes, the higher of which are attainable by length of service, within certain limits, and also by meritorious conduct.

Upon three several occasions since the passing of the Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, the watch committee of this borough have recommended to the town council the establishment of a superannuation fund, each time without effect. On the last occasion the proposition was rejected on the grounds that "the proposed deductions from the pay of the police for the formation of a superannuation fund are unjust in principle, at variance with the spirit of the Municipal Corporation Act, which secured to local bodies constituted under the Act the right of remunerating the police of their district, and is a step towards the complete control of the police forces by the central government, and a deprivation of the just and legitimate influence of local municipal institutions; that such being the fact, it is not expedient that this council adopt the Superannuation Act, and also that such adoption would be a virtual addition to the debt of the borough of 7,500 *l.* sterling, if calculated at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum."

The chief officer of this police force bears the designation of "Chief Constable."

The Inspector is of opinion that this establishment has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

DONCASTER.

Population in 1851		12,052
Area in acres		1,879
Number of constables		13
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	927
	Acres	145

The strength and organization of this police force remain unchanged; but it seems that a classification has been made of the police constables into three classes, with a corresponding modification of their pay, and that the pay of the inspector and serjeants has been increased, as shown on the table in the Appendix.

The inspection was made on the 17th April, when the improvement in the general appearance and discipline of the men was no less manifest than on the like occasion in the previous year. The clothing and appointments were clean and in good serviceable condition; the books had been well kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

No superannuation fund has yet been established.

The chief officer of this force is styled "Superintendent." He is also inspector of nuisances and common lodging houses, inspector of weights and measures, retaining the fees to his own use, and "keeper of the borough gaol."

The Inspector has in all former reports deemed it his duty to direct attention to the apparent incongruity of the same officer holding two appointments so widely distinct as those of superintendent of police and keeper of a gaol. Putting this question aside, the inspector is bound to report that this establishment in all other respects is in a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

No. 2.
Northern District.

York, West Riding.

Halifax.

Population in 1851		33,582
Area in acres		990
Number of constables		36
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	933
	Acres	27½

The police force of this borough has had an augmentation of one constable since the last report, and a division has been made of the constables into three classes, with corresponding modification of the rates of pay as shown in the Appendix.

When inspected on the 12th April, the officers and men presented a highly creditable appearance; the clothing and accoutrements were clean and in good serviceable condition, the books seemed to have been properly kept, and the cells for prisoners, though in some respects objectionable, as represented in former reports, were clean and in good order.

A superannuation fund, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, has been established, the deduction from pay being at the rate of 2 per cent.

The chief officer of this force is termed "Superintendent." In addition to ordinary duties, he discharges, with the assistance of some of those under his command, the duties of inspector of nuisances and common lodging houses, inspector of the market, billet-master, and head of the fire brigade.

This establishment is efficient.

Huddersfield.

Population in 1851		25,000
Area in acres		700
Number of constables		32
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	781
	Acres	22

This police force, when complete, consists of 32 men. Since the last report a second inspector has been appointed in lieu of one of the serjeants; the rates of pay remain unchanged.

When inspected on the 12th April the men presented a very creditable appearance; the clothing and appointments were in good condition, the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order; but again the Inspector is constrained to observe upon the inaccurate and very careless manner in which some of the books had been kept.

No superannuation fund has been established, the Act 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, not being applicable to the police of this town, as it is not an incorporated borough.

The chief officer is denominated "Chief Superintendent." Besides his ordinary duties, he discharges those of billet-master and inspector of common lodging-houses, slaughter-houses, &c.

This establishment has been maintained in a fair state of efficiency.

Leeds.

Population in 1851		172,270
Area in acres		19,221
Number of constables		228
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	756
	Acres	84

This police force has had a small augmentation of one serjeant and six constables since the last report; there were, however, no less than 17 men required to complete the establishment when inspected on the 11th April.

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The books appeared to have been well and accurately kept, and the cells for prisoners, which are in the basement of the Town-hall, were very clean and in good order. With respect to the distant outlying stations, where the want of proper lock-ups has all along materially detracted from the usefulness and efficiency of this force, it was observed with surprise and regret that nothing had been done in so small a matter as the fitting up of a strong room or two here and there, to relieve the constables from the severe and irksome toil of conveying prisoners, immediately upon apprehension, to the central station, thus impairing their usefulness, and too frequently depriving the districts of their services during considerable portions of the night. This evil, however, the inspector has been informed has already, since his inspection, been removed in two or three of the districts, the subject, as it relates to others, being still under consideration.

Individually, the men for the most part looked healthy and effective, nevertheless, this force, as a whole, seems wanting in that air of smartness and superior intelligence observable elsewhere, this may arise in part from slackness of discipline in former years, partly from an insufficient supply of clothing, and partly, also, from the very injudicious practice which, though now abandoned, had long prevailed, of appointing a select set of men for continuous day duty, and maintaining a marked distinction both in respect of pay and clothing between them and the men employed upon night duty, from which they never were relieved; the latter, in point of fact, having until the 1st of July last year been looked upon and dealt with as mere watchmen or an inferior class.

All this, however, has now been changed, and measures have been taken both in respect of pay and clothing, and a more equal distribution of duties, as well as in the construction of cells for the temporary confinement of prisoners at some of the outlying stations, which, combined with ordinary attention on the part of the officers, can hardly fail to bring about such a state of general improvement as will go far toward putting this police force more on a footing of equality with others, the discipline and general efficiency of which are unquestionable.

The police constables are divided into three classes, which, by a resolution of the Town Council, passed on the 8th of August last, are no longer limited in respect of numbers, the higher classes being now open to all who, by length of service or good conduct, may be considered deserving of advancement.

A superannuation fund has been established, in conformity with the provisions of the Act 22 & 23 Vict., c. 32, the deductions from pay varying from about $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The duty of inspecting common lodging-houses is discharged by the police.

The chief officer of this force is termed "chief constable;" he discharges the additional duty of billet-master.

The Inspector having observed unmistakeable indications of improvement in the discipline and general efficiency of this establishment, has confidence in now recommending it to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State.

Pontefract.

Population in 1851		5,106
Area in acres		1,869
Number of constables		5
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	1,021
	Acres	372

When this police force was last inspected on the 18th April, it consisted of one superintendent, one serjeant, and two constables, who presented a very creditable appearance; the clothing and appointments were in good serviceable condition; the books seemed to have been well and accurately kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

No superannuation fund has been established.

The chief officer of this force is styled "superintendent;" he is also inspector of weights and measures, inspector of nuisances and common lodging-houses, and inspector (as it is termed) of vagrants. The discharge of this last-named duty, besides the advantage derived from a diminution of vagrancy, has resulted,

No. 2. Northern District.

York, West Riding.

within four years, in the detection and conviction of 19 deserters from Her Majesty's service, one of them being from the Navy.

By a recent resolution of the Town Council certain fees, which hitherto the superintendent has been permitted to appropriate to his own use, are henceforth to be paid into the public purse, while a compensating addition has been made to that officer's salary.

This force having received an addition of one constable on the 28th June, the Inspector is of opinion that the number of men now on the strength of the establishment is sufficient for the ordinary duties of the borough, and that from that date it may be deemed efficient.

Ripon.

Population in 1851		6,080
Area in acres		1,446
Number of constables		2
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	3,040
	Acres	723

The two constables attached to this borough, one of whom is styled "superintendent," appear to be respectable men; the books, four in number, seemed to have been properly kept, and the cells for prisoners, which are not in charge of either of the constables, were clean and in good order.

The Inspector has, in all former reports, observed upon the inadequacy of this establishment, and he has again to reiterate his opinion that it is insufficient and ineffective.

Sheffield.

Population in 1851		135,310
Area in acres		22,830
Number of constables		191
Proportions of population and area to each constable	Persons	708
	Acres	119½

No alteration has been made in the strength, organization, or pay of this police force since the last report. When inspected on the 19th April, there were seven men required to complete the establishment, 15 were reported to be sick, and 23 were on duty.

The officers and constables present for inspection bore the appearance of a respectable and effective body of men; the clothing and accoutrements, with some few exceptions, were in good serviceable condition; and the books appeared to have been well and accurately kept; but though the cells for prisoners were clean, and some of them in good order, there are others in which, in these days and in this country, it is not right that men should be confined.

The constables are divided into five classes, the highest of which is termed "the class of merit," and the lowest "the probationary class." The higher classes are not limited in respect of numbers; they are, therefore, attainable by all who, by length of service or meritorious conduct, have proved themselves deserving of advancement.

A superannuation fund has been established, in conformity with the provisions of the Act 22 & 23 Vict., c. 32, the deduction from pay being at the rate of 2½ per cent.

Particular officers of this force are appointed to discharge the duties of inspectors of common lodging-houses and nuisances, smoke inclusive.

The chief officer is styled "chief constable."

The Inspector is of opinion that, on the whole, the discipline and general efficiency of this establishment has been well maintained.

Wakefield.

Population in 1851	22,065
Area in acres	630
Number of constables	24
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	919
Acres	26¼

Since the last report was made, the police force of this borough has had an augmentation of nine men, and consists now of one chief superintendent, one superintendent, two inspectors, one clerk, and 19 police constables in three classes, the higher classes being open, without limit, to all who may be deemed worthy of advancement.

When inspected on the 17th April, the force was complete, and presented the appearance of a well-chosen effective body of men; the clothing and accoutrements were in good serviceable condition, the books had been well and accurately kept, and the cells for prisoners were very clean and in good order.

A superannuation fund has been established, under the provisions of the Act 22 & 23 Vict., c. 32, the deduction from pay being at the rate of 1¼ per cent.

The chief officer of this police force has, under the direction of the Town Council, assumed the designation of "chief superintendent," having previously borne that of chief constable.

The considerable addition made to this establishment, combined with the order and discipline in which it has been maintained, has put it in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

City of York.

Population in 1851	36,303
Area in acres	2,720
Number of constables	37
Proportions of population and area to each constable — Persons	981
Acres	74

In respect of number, there has been no variation in this police force since the last report; but there has been a very judicious change in its organization by the substitution of three additional serjeants in place of so many ordinary constables.

When inspected on the 21st April, there was one man required to complete the establishment, two sick, and one absent on duty. Those present bore the appearance of a respectable and very effective body of men; the clothing and accoutrements were in good condition, the books seemed to have been carefully and accurately kept, and the cells for prisoners were very clean and in good order.

The constables of this force are divided into five classes, which, in respect of numbers, are not limited, the higher classes being attainable by length of service, none being eligible for the first class until they shall have served six years, viz., one year in the fifth, one year in the fourth, two years in the third, and two years in the second.

A superannuation fund has been established, under the provisions of the Act 22 & 23 Vict., c. 32, the deduction from pay being at the rate of 2½ per cent.

The chief officer bears the designation of "chief constable." He discharges the additional duties of inspector of common lodging-houses and nuisances.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this establishment has been maintained in a satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE SCALES OF PAY

CHESHIRE.

Class.	RANK.	On Appointment or Promotion.		Present Rates.		Maximum.		Travelling and Horse Allowance.
		Weekly.	Yearly.	Weekly.	Yearly.	Weekly.	Yearly.	
		s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	
	Chief Constable	- -	400 - -	- -	400 - -	- -	400 - -	200 *l.* a year.
1	Superintendent	- -	110 - -	- -	130 and 140	- -	140 - -	60 *l.* ditto.
2	Ditto	- -	100 - -	- -	120 - -	- -	120 - -	
3	Ditto	- -	80 - -	- -	100 - -	- -	100 - -	
	Ditto - clerk	- -	75 - -	- -	85 - -	—	—	
	Inspector	- -	80 - -	- -	80 and 90	- -	100 - -	60 *l.* a year to one inspector.
	Ditto - instructor	- -	65 - -	- -	65 - -	- -	65 - -	
	Serjeant	23 -	- - -	4*s.* 25*s.*	- - -	25 -	—	
	Ditto	22	—	—		—	—	
1	Constable	21 -	- - -	21 -	- - -	21 -	—	
2	Ditto	20 -	- - -	20 -	- - -	20 -	—	
3	Ditto	19 -	- - -	19 -	- - -	19 -	—	

The Superintendents, one commencing at 80 *l.*, three at 100 *l.*, and five at 110 *l.*, are paid according to the extent and population of their respective divisions, their pay being raised only upon the recommendation of the Chief Constable.

One of the superintendents, appointed deputy chief constable, receives an addition to his salary of 10 *l.* a year.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Class.	RANK.	On Appointment or Promotion.		After Service of Three Years.		After further Servic of Four Years.		Travelling and Horse Allowance.
		Weekly.	Yearly.	Weekly.	Yearly.	Weekly.	Yearly.	
		s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	
	Chief Constable	- -	350 - -	- -	350 - -	- -	350 - -	100 *l.* a year.
	Superintendent and Chief Clerk	- -	120 - -	- -	125 -	- -	130 - -	50 *l.* ditto.
1	Superintendent	- -	100 - -	- -	110 - -	- -	115 - -	
2	Ditto	- -	80 - -	- -	85 - -	- -	90 - -	
	Inspector	- -	65 - -	- -	70 - -	- -	75 - -	
	Serjeant	23 -	- - -	24 -	- - -	25 -	—	
1	Constable	20 -	- - -	21 -	- - -	22 -	—	
2	Ditto	18 -	—	—	—	—	—	
3	Ditto	17 -	—	—	—	—	—	
*	Class of Merit	1 -	- - -	1 -	- -	1 -	—	

The Class of Merit comprehends inspectors, serjeants, and constables; the members of this class wear a distinctive badge upon the arm.

APPENDIX.

PROGRESSIVE SCALES OF PAY.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Class.	RANK.	On Appointment or Promotion.		After Service of Three Years.		After Service of Seven Years.		Travelling and Horse Allowance.
		Weekly.	Yearly.	Weekly.	Yearly.	Weekly.	Yearly.	
		s. d.	£. s. d	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	
	Chief Constable	- -	300 - -	- -	300 - -	- -	300 - -	150 *l.* a year.
1	Superintendent	- -	150 - -	- -	150 - -	- -	150 - -	
2	Ditto	- -	125 - -	- -	130 4 -	- -	135 8 -	
3	Ditto	- -	100 - -	- -	105 4 -	- -	110 8 -	50 *l.* a year.
1	Inspector	- -	78 - -	- -	80 12 -	- -	83 4 -	
2	Ditto	- -	75 - -	- -	77 12 -	- -	80 4 -	
3	Ditto	- -	67 12 -	- -	70 4 -	- -	72 16 -	
1	Serjeant	24 -	- - -	25 -	- - -	26 -	—	
2	Ditto	23 -	- - -	24 -	- - -	25 -	—	
1	Constable	20 -	—	—	—	—	—	
2	Ditto	18 -	—	—	—	—	—	
3	Ditto	17 -	—	—	—	—	—	
*	Class of Merit	1 -	—	—	—	—	—	

* The Class of Merit includes all ranks; such members of it as distinguish themselves wear an honorary badge.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Class.	RANK.	On Appointment or Promotion.		After Service of Three Years.		Travelling Allowance.
		Weekly.	Yearly.	Weekly.	Yearly.	
		s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	
	Chief Constable	- - -	400 - -	- - -	- - -	The actual cost.
	Deputy Chief Constable	- - -	120 2 11	- - -	- - -	These officers are supplied with horses, carts and forage.
	Superintendent and Clerk	- - -	98 17 1	- - -	- - -	
	Inspector	- - -	65 7 11	- - -	73 - -	
	Serjeant	22 2	—	—	—	
1	Constable	19 11¾	- - -	21 -	—	
2	Ditto	18 1	—	—	—	
3	Ditto	16 4	—	—	—	
	Class of Merit	1 -	—	—	—	

Inspectors in receipt of 73 *l.* not to exceed three in number. Constables in receipt of 21 *s.* not to exceed 25; the number in the second class not to fall below 11, nor those in the last class below three. Members of the Class of Merit, which includes serjeants and constables, wear a distinctive badge.

Progressive Scales of Pay—*continued.*

LANCASHIRE.

Class.	RANK.	On Appointment or Promotion.		After Service of Three Years.		After further Service of Four Years.		Travelling and Horse Allowance.
		Weekly.	Yearly.	Weekly.	Yearly.	Weekly.	Yearly.	
		s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	
	Chief Constable	- -	500 - -	- -	500 - -	- -	500 - -	Actual cost.
	Assistant Chief Constable	- -	250 - -	- -	280 - -	- -	300 - -	Ditto.
	Chief Clerk	- -	120 - -	- -	160 - -	- -	200 - -	
	Superintendent	- -	120 - -	- -	140 - -	- -	160 - -	80 *l.* a year.
	Assistant Clerk	- -	80 - -	- -	95 - -	- -	110 - -	
	Inspector	- -	82 2 6	- -	86 13 9	- -	94 5 10	
	Serjeant	24 6	- - -	25 8	- - -	26 10	—	
1	Constable	21 -	- - -	21 7	- - -	22 2	—	
2	Ditto	19 3	—	—	—	—	—	
3	Ditto	18 1	—	—	—	—	—	
*	Class of Merit	1 2	—	—	—	—	—	

* Serjeants and constables are eligible for the Class of Merit, and those who are enrolled in it wear a distinctive badge on the left arm.

YORK (EAST RIDING).

Class.	RANK.	On Appointment or Promotion.		Travelling and Horse Allowance.
		Weekly.	Yearly.	
		s. d.	£. s. d.	
	Chief Constable	- - -	250 - -	150 *l.* per annum.
	Superintendent	- - -	120 - -	30 *l.* * ditto.
	Serjeant	23 -½	—	
1	Constable	21 -	—	
2	Ditto	18 8	—	

* For this sum per annum, the Superintendents are required to find their own horses, carts, and harness ; saddlery being provided by order of the Justices.

LIVERPOOL.

RANK AND NUMBER.					YEARLY PAY.										WEEKLY PAY.						
					Head Constable		Superintendents.				Inspectors, &c.					Constables.						
Head Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Constables.	Total.	Pay.	Allowance.	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£. s.	£. s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
1	12	101	888	1,002	750	150	270	200	175	156	120	105	100	85 16	70 11	25	24	23	22	21	20	18
Strength					1	-	2	2	1	7	1	2	4	49	45	4	4	25	88	113	573	81

Superintendents include chief clerk and Governor of Main Bridewell.
Inspectors include accountant clerk (new rank) storekeeper, first and second class detectives, Bridewell-keepers, clerks, &c.
Constables include third class detectives, assistant clerks, &c.
Each class is limited to the strength above specified.

Progressive Scales of Pay—*continued.*

YORK, WEST RIDING.

ss.	RANK.	On Appointment or Promotion.		After Service of Three Years.		After Further Service of Four Years.		Travelling and Horse Allowance.
		Weekly.	Yearly.	Weekly.	Yearly.	Weekly.	Yearly.	
		s. d.	£. *s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	
	Chief Constable	- -	500 - -	- -	500 - -	- -	500 - -	Actual cost.
	Chief Clerk	- -	150 - -	- -	175 - -	- -	200 - -	
	Assistant Clerk	- -	75 - -	- -	90 - -	- -	110 - -	
	Superintendent	- -	120 - -	- -	140 - -	- -	160 - -	
	Detective Officer	- -	110 - -	- -	125 - -	- -	140 - -	50 *l.* a year; carts, harness and saddlery are provided by the justices.
	Inspector	- -	75 - -	- -	82 2 6	- -	94 5 10	
	Ditto	- -	70 - -	- -	70 - -	- -	70 - -	
	Serjeant	- - -	23 -½	- - -	24 6	- - -	26 3	—
	Constable	- - -	21 -	- - -	21 7	- - -	22 2	—
	Ditto	- - -	19 10	- - -	20 5	—	—	—
	Ditto	- - -	18 1	- - -	18 8	—	—	—
	Class of Merit	- -	1 2	- - -	1 2	- - -	1 2	—

* Members of the Class of Merit wear a distinctive badge upon the arm.

YORK, NORTH RIDING.

Class.	RANK.	On Appointment or Promotion.		Travelling Allowance.
		Weekly.	Yearly.	
		s. d.	£. *s. d.*	
	Chief Constable	- - -	300 - -	150 *l.* per annum.
	Chief Superintendent	- - -	130 - -	
1	Superintendent	- - -	95 - -	
2	Ditto	- - -	85 - -	*40 *l.* per annum.
1	Inspector	- - -	70 - -	
2	Ditto	- - -	65 - -	
	Serjeant	- - -	60 - -	
1	Constable	21 -	—	
2	Ditto	19 -	—	
3	Ditto	17 -	—	

* This sum is allowed to all mounted men; horses and carts being supplied by the Justices.

MANCHESTER.

ass.	RANK.	On Appointment or Promotion.		After Services of Five Years.		After Service of Ten Years	
		Weekly.	Yearly.	Weekly.	Yearly.	Weekly.	Yearly.
		s. d.	£. *s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*	*s. d.*	£. *s. d.*
	Chief Constable	- -	550 - -	- -	550 - -	- -	550 - -
	Superintendent	- -	150 - -	- -	- * -	- -	- * -
	Inspector	32 -	- - -	35 -	- - -	38 -	—
	Serjeant	24 -	- - -	26 -	- - -	28 -	—
1	Constable	19 -	- - -	20 -	- - -	21 -	—
2	Ditto	18 -	—	—	—	—	—

* The pay of the Superintendents is increased at the pleasure of the Watch Committee.

—	COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Established Strength.		Chief Of	
		29th September 1859.	29th September 1860.	Counties.	
1	CHESHIRE - - -	203	214	1	
2	Birkenhead - -	57	57	-	-
3	Chester - - -	33	33	-	-
4	Congleton - - -	4	4	-	-
5	Macclesfield - -	18	18	-	-
6	Stalybridge - -	11	11	-	-
7	Stockport - - -	15	15	-	-
8	CUMBERLAND & WESTMORLAND - -	115	116	1	
9	Carlisle - - -	29	29	-	-
10	Kendal - - -	4	4	-	-
11	DURHAM - - -	204	206	1	
12	Durham - - -	11	10	-	-
13	Gateshead - - -	26	26	-	-
14	Hartlepool - - -	9	9	-	-
15	South Shields - -	28	28	-	-
16	Sunderland - -	66	66	-	-
17	LANCASHIRE - -	674	688	1	
18	Ashton-under-Lyne -	21	21	-	-
19	Blackburn - - -	29	34	-	-
20	Bolton - - -	31	31	-	-
21	Lancaster - - -	14	14	-	-
22	Liverpool - - -	982	1,002	-	-
23	Manchester - -	604	617	-	-
24	Oldham - - -	25	26	-	-
25	Preston - - -	40	44	-	-
26	Rochdale - - -	18	18	-	-
27	Salford - - -	99	99	-	-
28	Warrington - -	11	13	-	-
29	Wigan - - -	32	32	-	-
30	NORTHUMBERLAND -	96	95	1	
31	Berwick - - -	4	4	-	-
32	Newcastle-on-Tyne -	120	120	-	-
33	Tynemouth - -	30	30	-	-
34	YORK, East Riding -	80	80	1	
35	Beverley - -	1	1	-	-
36	Hull - - -	122	122	-	-
37	YORK, North Riding -	118	120	1	
38	Middlesbrough -	13	13	-	-
39	Richmond - -	1	1	-	-
40	Scarborough - -	6	7	-	-
41	YORK, West Riding -	539	545	1	
42	Bradford - -	119	119	-	-
43	Doncaster - -	13	13	-	-
44	Halifax - - -	35	36	-	-
45	Huddersfield - -	30	32	-	-
46	Leeds - - -	221	228	-	-
47	Pontefract - -	4	5	-	-
48	Ripon - - -	2	2	-	-
49	Sheffield - - -	191	191	-	-
50	Wakefield - -	15	24	-	-
51	York - - -	37	37	-	-
		5,210	5,310	8	

RETURN of the Ranks, Number, Rates of Pay and Travelling Allowances of the several CONSTABULARY

RANK AND NUMBER.						Area in Acres.	Population in 1851.	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable.		Chief Officers.		Deputy or Assistant Chief Constable.	Chief Clerk.
rs. / roughs.	Assistant Chief Constable.	Superintendents and Chief Clerks.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors and Serjeants.	Constables			Acres.	Population.	Pay.	Allowance.		
										£. s. d.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
-	- -	10	3	28	172	693,415	294,722	3,240¼	1,377	400 - -	200	150 -	85 - -
1	- -	- - -	4	1	51	1,141	24,285	20	426	165 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	1	3	28	3,518	27,766	107	841	120 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	- -	- -	3	2,564	10,520	641	2,630	73 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	1	1	15	2,410	39,048	134	2,169	150 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	2	- -	8	883	20,760	80	1,887	120 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	1	2	11	3,167	53,835	211	3,589	125 - -	- -	- -	- -
-	- -	8	9	11	87	1,482,863	215,640	12,783¼	1,859	300 - -	150	150 - -	- -
1	- -	- - -	- -	3	25	3,842	26,310	133	907	105 - -	- -	- -	- -
-	- -	- - -	- -	1	3	2,720	11,829	680	2,957	- -	- -	- -	- -
-	- -	10	3	27	165	608,902	249,867	2,956	1,218	350 - -	100	- -	120 - - 125 - - 130 - -
1	- -	- - -	- -	2	7	8,599	13,188	859	1,318	100 7 6	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	1	3	21	3,255	25,568	125	983	136 4 6	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	- -	1	7	990	9,503	110	1,056	82 2 6	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	1	3	23	2,566	28,974	92	1,035	125 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	4	10	51	3,772	63,897	57	968	160 - -	- -	- -	- -
-	1	19	19	96	552	1,184,067	898,044	1,721 1/36	1,305	500 - -	Actual expenses -	250 - - 280 - - 300 - -	120 - - 160 - - 200 - -
1	- -	- - -	3	- -	17	1,737	30,676	83	1,461	185 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	1	3	29	3,610	46,536	106	1,368	200 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	1	3	26	820	61,171	27	1,973	150 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	- -	2	11	1,240	14,604	89	1,043	145 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	12	101	- -	888	5,300	375,955	5¼	376	750 - -	150	- -	- -
1	- -	5	21	59	531	4,069	303,382	6⅗	491	550 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	2	3	20	4,617	52,820	177⅗	2,031	120 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	1	7	35	2,753	69,542	62½	1,580	235 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	- -	2	15	1,131	29,195	63	1,622	140 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	11	13	74	5,209	85,108	52⅔	859	250 - -	- -	- -	100 - -
1	- -	- - -	- -	2	10	2,507	22,894	193	1,761	140 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	- -	4	27	2,161	31,941	68	998	150 - -	- -	- -	- -
-	- -	7	5	10	72	1,230,035	171,520	12,948	1,805	400 - -	Actual expenses.	120 2 11	98 17 1
1	- -	- - -	- -	- -	3	8,767	15,094	2,192	3,773	80 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	7	15	97	5,336	87,784	44	718	350 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	1	2	26	5,161	29,170	172	972	150 11 3	- -	- -	- -
-	- -	12	- -	12	55	761,168	127,378	9,515	1,592	250 - -	150	- -	60 - -
1	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	2,228	8,915	- -	- -	80 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	1	4	10	106	5,123	84,690	42	694	274 - -	- -	- -	78 - -
-	- -	8	7	8	96	1,344,444	190,762	11,203⅔	1,589	300 - -	150	130 - -	- -
1	- -	- - -	- -	2	10	750	7,431	58	571	120 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -	2,341	4,106	- -	- -	57 4 -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	- -	- -	6	2,586	12,915	369½	1,845	80 - -	- -	- -	- -
-	- -	24	15	53	452	1,651,880	810,252	3,030⅘	1,486	500 - -	Actual expenses -	- -	150 - - 175 - - 200 - -
1	- -	1	4	11	102	6,590	103,778	55	872	200 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	2	2	8	1,879	12,052	145	927	100 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	2	6	27	990	33,582	27½	933	150 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	2	3	26	700	25,000	22	781	100 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	1	5	34	187	19,221	172,270	84	756	250 - -	- -	- -	80 - -
1	- -	- - -	- -	1	3	1,860	5,106	372	1,021	95 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	- -	- -	1	1,446	6,080	723	3,040	62 8 -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	- - -	4	24	162	22,830	135,310	119½	708	350 - -	- -	- -	- -
1	- -	1	2	- -	20	630	22,065	26¼	919	150 - -	- -	- -	52 - -
1	- -	- - -	1	6	29	2,720	36,303	74	981	220 - -	- -	- -	- -
42	1	119	251	489	4,400								

and Police Forces in the Counties and Boroughs of the Northern District.—29 September 1860.

YEARLY PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

SUPERINTENDENTS.							Assistant	INSPECTORS.						Sub-Inspector
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Allowance.	Clerk.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	1.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£. s.	£. s.	£.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s.	s. d.
40 - -	130 - -	120	110 -	100 -	80	60	-	100 - -	90 - -	80 - -	65 - -	-	-	25 -
- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 4 -	78 - -	- -	- -	-	-	-
- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	75 - -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	80 - -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	22 -
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- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	83 4 -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	26 -
35 8 -	130 4 -	125	110 8	105 4	100	50	-	83 4 -	80 12 -	78 - -	72 16 -	70 4	67 12	26 -
- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -		-	22 6
- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	25 -
15 - -	110 - -	100	90 -	85 -	80	50	-	75 - -	70 - -	65 - -	- -	-	-	25 -
- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	23 -
- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	73 - -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	22 -
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60 - -	140 - -	120	-	-	-	80	80 95 110	94 5 10	86 13 9	82 2 6	- -	-	-	26 10
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- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	78 - -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	26 -
- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	25 -
70 - -	200 - -	175	156 -	-	-	-	-	120 - -	105 - -	100 - -	85 16 -	70 4	-	-
50 - -	165 - -	150	-	-	-	-	-	99 16 -	91 5 -	83 4 -	- -	-	-	28 -
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- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
60 - -	140 - -	125	120 -	110 -	-	50	75 90 110	94 5 10	82 2 6	75 - -	70 - -	-	-	26 3
80 - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	70 4 -	65 - -	- -	- -	-	-	24 -
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- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	62 8 -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	24 -
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- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	23 -
- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	- -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 - -	78 - -	67 12 -	65 - -	-	-	24 -
70 - -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	57 4 -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	-
- -	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	91 5 -	- -	- -	- -	-	-	23 -

WEEKLY PAY.

ers and Serjeants.		CONSTABLES.							No.
ro	3.	4.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	
	s. d.	*s.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	
	23 –	22	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	–	–	1
	–	–	24 –	22 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	2
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	–	–	25 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	–	–	21 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	–	–	5
	–	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	–	–	6
	–	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	18 –	15	13	–	7
	24 –	23	20 –	18 –	17 –	–	–	–	–	8
	–	–	18 6	17 6	15 6	–	–	–	–	9
	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
	23 –	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	18 –	17 –	–	–	11
	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	–	–	12
	–	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	–	–	13
	–	–	20 6	19 6	18 6	–	–	–	–	14
	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	15
	–	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	16
	24 6	–	22 2	21 7	21 –	19 3	18 1	–	–	17
	–	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	–	–	18
	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	17 –	–	–	–	19
	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	17 –	–	–	–	20
	23 –	22	20 –	19 –	18 –	17 –	16 –	–	–	21
	–	–	25 –	24 –	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	18 –	22
	24 –	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	–	23
	–	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	–	24
	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	16 –	–	–	–	25
	–	–	20 6	19 6	18 6	–	–	–	–	26
	22 6	–	20 –	14 –	–	–	–	–	–	27
	–	–	20 –	18 –	16 –	–	–	–	–	28
	22 9	21	21 2	19 10	19 3	18 1	17 6	–	–	29
	–	–	21 –	19 11¾	18 1	16 4	–	–	–	30
	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
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	–	–	21 6	19 6	18 6	–	–	–	–	33
	–	–	21 –	18 8	–	–	–	–	–	34
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	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39
	–	–	19 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	40
	23 –½	–	22 2	21 7	21 –	20 5	19 10	18 8	18 1	41
	21 –	–	19 –	18 –	17 –	–	–	–	–	42
	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	–	–	43
	–	–	20 –	18 –	17 6	–	–	–	–	44
	–	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	–	–	45
	22 –	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	–	46
	–	–	17 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	47
	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	48
	22 –	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	17 –	16 –	15 –	–	49
	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	17 –	–	–	–	50
	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	17 –	–	–	–	51

No. 3.
Southern District.

No. 3.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

FOURTH REPORT of Captain *Willis*, Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for the South District of England and Wales, for the Year ending the 29th September 1860.

Sir, Cleevemont, Cheltenham, November 1860.

I AM enabled, on presenting for your approval, this, my Fourth Annual Report on the condition of the several County and Borough Police Forces in the South District, to state that steps have been taken by several of the Boroughs, the Police Forces of which have hitherto been reported to be insufficient, to place the establishments in a more satisfactory position; and I have also pleasure in adding that there appears, generally, to be a desire on the part of officers in command of forces both in boroughs as well as in counties, to carry into effect, so far as is practicable, measures which are desirable for promoting co-operation and improving the general efficiency of the police system.

In some of the counties there have been slight augmentations of the police, in order, generally, to meet the requirements of districts in which population has materially increased, and in some of the boroughs also the police of which have been reported to be in an efficient state a few more men have been added to the forces to supply the requirements of particular localities, but generally on account of the increase of buildings and population.

During the year, the police forces of two boroughs and two districts which maintained independent police establishments have been consolidated with the constabulary of the counties in which they are respectively situated.

The boroughs are Oakhampton, in Devonshire, and Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, and the districts Romney Marsh, in Kent, and Pontypool, with the parish of Trevethin, in Monmouthshire, and in the latter county a considerable augmentation of the constabulary was effected for the parish of Trevethin beyond the force that was previously employed in that parish.

The boroughs which have augmented their forces during the year, in compliance with the repeated recommendation of the inspector, in order that they might be placed in a state of efficiency, are Devonport, Dover and Chichester, and in that portion of the Report which refers specially to these boroughs is stated the date when the augmentations were effected.

There are, however, still 12 municipal boroughs having a population exceeding 5,000 persons, according to the Census of 1851, and 21 small boroughs with a population of less than 5,000 persons, which maintain insufficient police establishments.

For convenience of reference, I append, as I did in last year's Report, tables of the different boroughs in the South District, classified and showing first the municipal boroughs, the police forces of which are consolidated with the constabulary of the counties in which they are situated; secondly and thirdly, the boroughs of independent management, with populations exceeding 5,000 persons, and which respectively maintain efficient and inefficient police establishments; and lastly, the municipal and other small boroughs, with populations of less than 5,000 persons, and which, with the exception of the three named in the heading, have inefficient police establishments.

MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS consolidated with Counties, the Police of which are—

EFFICIENT.

Wallingford	Berks.
Dartmouth	Devon.
Honiton	Devon.
Bridport	Dorset.
Lyme Regis	Dorset.
Shaftesbury	Dorset.
City of Gloucester	Gloucestershire.
Tewkesbury	Gloucestershire.
Andover	Hants.
Lymington	Hants.
Glastonbury	Somersetshire.
Wells	Somersetshire.
Yeovil	Somersetshire.
Calne	Wilts.
Chippenham	Wilts.
Devizes	Wilts.
Marlborough	Wilts.
Aberystwith	Cardiganshire.
Cardigan	Cardiganshire.
Pembroke	Pembrokeshire.

No. 3.
Southern District.

INDEPENDENT MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS and TOWNS, with Populations exceeding 5,000 Persons, the Police of which are also

EFFICIENT.

Abingdon	Berks.
Newbury	Berks.
Reading	Berks.
Windsor	Berks.
*Devonport	Devon.
Exeter	Devon.
Plymouth	Devon.
Dorchester	Dorset.
Bristol	Gloucestershire.
Portsmouth	Hants.
Southampton	Hants.
Winchester	Hants.
Hereford	Herefordshire.
Leominster	Herefordshire.
Canterbury	Kent.
*Dover	Kent.
Folkestone	Kent.
Gravesend	Kent.
Maidstone	Kent.
Margate	Kent.
†Ramsgate	Kent.
Rochester	Kent.
†Tunbridge Wells	Kent.
Monmouth	Monmouthshire.
Newport	Monmouthshire.
Bath	Somersetshire.
Guildford	Surrey.
Brighton	Sussex, East.
Hastings	Sussex, East.
*Chichester	Sussex, West.
Salisbury	Wilts.
Carmarthen	Carmarthenshire.
Cardiff	Glamorganshire.
Swansea	Glamorganshire.

* Reported efficient for the first time. † Towns under Local Acts.

INDEPENDENT MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS, with Populations exceeding 5,000 Persons, the Police of which are

INEFFICIENT.

Penzance	Cornwall.
St. Ives	Cornwall.
Truro	Cornwall.
Barnstaple	Devon.
Bideford	Devon.
Tiverton	Devon.
Newport, Isle of Wight	Hants.
Deal	Kent.
Bridgwater	Somerset.
Brecknock	Breconshire.
Neath	Glamorganshire.
Haverfordwest	Pembrokeshire.

INDEPENDENT MUNICIPAL and CHARTER BOROUGHS and TOWNS, with Populations of less than 5,000 Persons, the Police Forces of which, with the exception of Arundel, Basingstoke and Hove, are

INEFFICIENT.

Maidenhead	Berks.
Bodmin	Cornwall.
Falmouth	Cornwall.
Helston	Cornwall.
Launceston	Cornwall.
Liskeard	Cornwall.
Penryn	Cornwall.
*Bradninch	Devon.
Southmolton	Devon.
Torrington	Devon.
Totnes	Devon.
Blandford	Dorset.
Basingstoke	Hants.
Romsey	Hants.
Faversham	Kent.
Hythe	Kent.
Sandwich	Kent.
Tenterden	Kent.
Chard	Somersetshire.
Godalming	Surrey.
†Hove	Sussex, East.
Rye	Sussex, East.
Arundel	Sussex, West.
Tenby	Pembrokeshire.

* Charter Borough. † Town and Parish under Local Act.

No. 3. Southern District.

During the year some progress has been made in the counties, as well as in some of the boroughs, in the south district, in the erection of new police stations, and also in the improvement of stations of old construction; and the comforts of the police, as well as the better accommodation of prisoners, have been generally well and satisfactorily provided for. There are, however, still many stations of old construction, both in counties as well as in boroughs, in which the accommodation for the police, as well as that of prisoners, is very defective, and especially for prisoners, in the old isolated lock-up houses, in which no accommodation is provided for a resident constable.

These latter kind of places of detention should, I think, be entirely abolished, and no cells approved which are not in connection with the residence of an officer, or in which there is not a police office adjoining in which an officer is invariably placed on duty, as it is both unsafe, as well as undesirable, to leave prisoners in isolated buildings, where accidents may and have frequently taken place, both from illness and other causes, and where, as is most usually the case, persons from the outside are able to communicate.

I may mention that some well constructed cells have lately been erected by a company in a new public building in Llandovery, but without any residence for an officer, and with the windows adjoining the public thoroughfare, so that persons from the outside are able to communicate with the prisoners: these cells, although approved of, have not been used by the police, as they are deemed to be unsafe, in consequence of the facility of communication from the outside, and because an officer cannot be spared to remain continually on the spot in charge of prisoners.

It has occurred to me, as well as to Colonel Woodford, that it might be an assistance to the Secretary of State if the plans of newly proposed stations and lock-up places were directed in the first instance to be sent to the inspector of the district, in order that he might have an opportunity of submitting any remarks in regard to them which he might deem desirable for the consideration of the magistrates before they are transmitted for the final approval of the Secretary of State; and I beg further to suggest, as it is no less important, that prisoners in boroughs should be placed in no less suitable places of confinement than in counties; that all new stations and lock-ups for boroughs should, as in counties, be placed under the approval of the Secretary of State.

Since the passing of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, a large number of boroughs in the south district have complied with the provisions contained in the 8th section of the Act, which requires a police superannuation fund to be established; and in some boroughs also in which funds for the relief or superannuation of disabled and worn-out constables had been formed prior to the passing of the 22 & 23 Vict., c. 32: the provisions contained in that Act have since been adopted.

There are, however, four boroughs, viz., Exeter, Southampton, Brecknock, and Carmarthen, in which funds have been established, but not in accordance with the provisions of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, as the moieties of penalties and other sums as required by the Act to be applied for the benefit of the fund, have not been ordered to be so appropriated by the Watch Committees or town councils of the several boroughs.

In Southampton, however, where a fund was established under the directions of the town council (but not by Act of Parliament) prior to the passing of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, the corporation resolved to make an annual grant of 50 *l.* in aid of the fund, and that annual grant is still continued.

The boroughs which have as yet established no police superannuation funds are Bodmin, Falmouth, Helston, Liskeard, and Penryn, in Cornwall; Bideford, Bradninch, Devonport, and Torrington, in Devonshire; Blandford, in Dorsetshire; Romsey, in Hampshire; Deal, Hythe, and Sandwich, in Kent; Chard, in Somersetshire; Godalming, in Surrey; Hove, in East Sussex; and Neath, in Glamorganshire.

In the boroughs of Devonport and Liskeard, however, the town councils have the subject under consideration.

The counties in the south district in which the power to employ the police at assizes in lieu of javelin men has been put into operation, are Berks, Devon, Gloucestershire, Hants, Hereford, Monmouth, Wilts, Glamorgan, and Pembroke; and I understand that the employment of the police, wherever adopted, has given much satisfaction.

During

No. 3. Southern District.

During the year several crimes of a very serious character have, I regret to add, been committed in two or three of the counties in the south police district; and one, of peculiar atrocity, which was perpetrated in the county of Wilts, and which has caused very intense excitement, is still, I am sorry to add, undetected; in the remaining counties of the district, however, I am happy to state that crime has generally been of a light character.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Willis*,
Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary,
South District.

The Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, Bart., M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the
Home Department, Whitehall, London.

BERKSHIRE.

Area in acres	442,022
Population in 1851	123,675
Acres to each constable	3,877
Population to ditto	1,085

Force, 114 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.									Weekly Pay in Shillings.								
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
Number and Classes	1	2	2	4	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	11	–	–	31	30	30	
Rates of Pay	£. 400	£. 100	£. 90	£. 80	–	–	£. 70	–	–	–	s. 25	s. 23	–	–	s. 21	s. 19	s. 17	

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 150 *l.*

County of Berks, including the Consolidated Borough of Wallingford.

The organization of this force is the same as at the date of my previous report. The station houses, which are completed, are commodious and well arranged, and the cells well constructed, and the whole are maintained in a cleanly and creditable state.

The superintendents are provided with horses, carts, stabling and fodder, and perform the duties of inspectors of weights and measures, but without any allowance beyond expenses.

One superintendent is also appointed an inspector of nuisances, another an inspector of low lodging houses, and one of the serjeants an assistant relieving officer, and are allowed respectively 12 *l.* 10 *s.*, 6 *l.* and 5 *l.* annually, in addition to their salaries.

The police in this county are also employed at the assizes in lieu of javelin men, and receive special duty allowances in addition to their pay when so employed. The mode of conveying prisoners to gaol after commitment is by the county carts and by railway.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of good quality.

The dismissals and resignations from the force during the year have respectively been 10 and 17.

The duties are well arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

No. 3.
Southern District.

Abingdon (Borough).

Area in acres	340
Population in 1851	5,954
Acres to each constable	57
Population to ditto	992

Force, 6 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes	–	1	–	1	4	
Rates of Pay	–	£. 91	–	s. 19	s. 17	

Abingdon (Borough).

No alteration has been made during the year in the number or organization of this force. The cells are maintained in a cleanly state, but not sufficiently provided with light or ventilation; and although a gas stove is kept in the passage or corridor, the walls, when inspected, were very damp.

A superannuation fund has been established during the year, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the yearly contributions of the police in aid of the fund are fixed at about 2½ per cent. from their respective salaries.

There have been no men dismissed from the force during the year, but two have resigned.

The clothing is of good quality, and the annual supply is similar in quanity to that given in county police forces, with the exception of boots, which are not provided.

The books are properly kept, and the duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Maidenhead (Borough).

Area in acres	2,560
Population in 1851	3,607
Acres to each constable	853
Population to ditto	1,202

Force, 3 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	2
Rates of Pay	–	£. s. 62 8	–	–	s. 18

Maidenhead (Borough).

This force is the same in numbers and organization as at the date of my last inspection.

During the year a superannuation fund has been established by the corporation, in compliance with the provisions contained in the 8th sect. of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the yearly contributions made to the fund by the police are at the rate of 2½ per cent. from their respective salaries.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots annually to each constable.

The cells, which are in a small detached building, are maintained in a cleanly state; but there is no regular police office, and I consider the force to be insufficient in numbers for the requirements of the borough.

No. 3.
Southern District.

Newbury (Borough).

Area in acres	1,720
Population in 1851	6,574
Acres to each constable	215
Population to ditto	822

Force, 8 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes -	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	1				
Rates of Pay - -	–	£. 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	s. 17	s. 7				

This force is composed of the same number of officers and constables as at the date of my former report, and the constable, who is stated to receive only 7 *s.* per week, is the town serjeant. Newbury (Borough).

The station and cells are kept in a cleanly state, and the clothing, which is of general fair quality, includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots annually to each constable.

A superannuation fund has lately been formed in compliance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of the police from their respective salaries is at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

The books are satisfactory, and the duties are generally well provided, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Reading (Borough).

Area in acres	1,922
Population in 1851	21,456
Acres to each constable	60
Population to ditto	670

Force, 32 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes -	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–		6	–	–	–	3	3	8	8		
Rates of Pay - -	£. 105	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 62 8	–	–		s. 22	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18	s. 17		

An increase of one serjeant has been made to this force since the date of my last report, and a new police station, containing an office and four well-constructed cells, which are supplied with heating apparatus, water-closets, and all necessary requisites, has been erected. The station-house forms the residence of one of the officers. Reading (Borough).

The clothing is of good quality, and the supply includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots annually to each officer and constable.

During the year a superannuation fund, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, has been established, and the contributions of the police are at the rate of 2½ per cent. from their respective salaries.

During the year there have been two dismissals and 11 resignations.

The books and office arrangements are satisfactory; and the duties, although some of the beats are longer than is desirable, are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

No. 3.
Southern District.

Windsor (Borough).

Area in acres - - - - - - - -	2,500
Population in 1851 - - - - - - -	9,560
Acres to each constable - - - - - -	227
Population to ditto - - - - - - -	869

Force, 11 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes -	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	8					
Rates of Pay - -	£. 78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19	–	–	s. 18					

Windsor (Borough).

In addition to the ordinary police, as above stated, there are a few supernumeraries employed occasionally to assist in the night duties.

The subject of building a new police station with proper cells has been under the consideration of the town council, but as yet no plan has been decided upon.

During the year a superannuation fund, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 8th section of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, has been carried into effect, and the contributions to the fund by the police are at the rate of 2½ per cent. from their respective yearly wages.

Two constables have resigned during the year, but none have been dismissed.

The officers and constables are provided with clothing of good quality, and the supply includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots annually to each member of the force.

The duties appear to be sufficiently provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

CORNWALL.

Area in acres - - - - - - - -	857,632
Population in 1851 - - - - - - -	302,080
Acres to each constable - - - - - -	4,490
Population to ditto - - - - - - -	1,581

Force, 191 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes -	1	1	3	3	–	–	10	–	–	–	1	17	–	–	48	107				
Rates of Pay - -	£. 350	£. 100	£. 95	£. 85	–	–	£. 65	–	–	–	s. 23	s. 22	–	–	s. 20	s. 18				

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 150 *l.*

County of Cornwall.

The number and organization of this force is the same as at the date of my former report.

Several new station-houses, however, of a superior description, and containing excellent cells, have been erected, and several others are in the course of building; and in each station a room has been provided for accommodating several additional single constables beyond those who are usually to reside in the station.

The new stations now completed are situated at St. Germans, Camborne, St. Cleer, Menheniot and Torr Point; and those at St. Germans and Camborne are stations for the head quarters of divisions.

The

The superintendents are provided with horses, carts, stabling and forage, and six of the number are appointed inspectors of weights and measures, and receive respectively 10 *l.* yearly, in addition to their police salaries.

One inspector, one serjeant, and one constable act as inspectors of nuisances; and one inspector as inspector of low lodging-houses, but without emolument beyond their ordinary police wages.

None of the officers or constables are employed as assistant relieving officers, or as assistant excise officers, nor are the police required to act at assizes in lieu of javelin men.

The mode of forwarding prisoners to gaol after commitment, is by the county carts and by railway.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of good quality.

The dismissals during the year have amounted to 18 persons; and 36 members of the force have resigned.

The duties are well arranged; and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Bodmin (Borough).

Area in acres	2,784
Population in 1851	4,327
Acres to each constable	2,784
Population to ditto	4,327

Force, 1 person.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.							Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.	Serjeants.			Constables.		
Number and Classes	–	–	–	–	–	–	1						
Rates of Pay	–	–	–	–	–	–	£. 18						

Bodmin (Borough).

The inspector also acts as inspector of weights and measures and low lodging houses, and also as collector of market tolls, and receives for the three offices respectively 3 *l.*, 3 *l.* and 4 *l.* annually, in addition to his police salary.

There is no proper police office; and the cells, which are away from the residence of the constable, are still unprovided with any warming apparatus.

The provisions contained in the 8th section of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, requiring the establishment of a police superannuation fund in each borough police force, have not as yet been carried into effect by the borough authorities.

The constable receives no clothing, and there is no arrangement of duties; and I consider the force to be altogether insufficient for the requirements of the borough.

Falmouth (Borough).

Area in acres	40
Population in 1851	4,076
Acres to each constable	13
Population to ditto	1,358

Force, 3 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2					
Rates of Pay	–	£. 55	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21					

No. 3. Southern District.

Falmouth (Borough).

This force I found in the same state in all respects as at the date of my last report.

The superintendent holds the office of governor of the borough gaol, and also acts as inspector of nuisances, for which he receives 5*l.* yearly, in addition to his police salary.

The cells, although rather deficient of ventilation, are in other respects provided with all requisites, and made suitable for the detention of prisoners.

One suit of clothing of good quality, and including one pair of boots, is supplied annually to each constable, and a great-coat every second year.

No superannuation fund has as yet been established.

The duties are not properly supervised, and the force is, I consider, insufficient for the requirements of the borough.

Helston (Borough).

Area in acres	292
Population in 1851	3,355
Acres to each constable	292
Population to ditto	3,355

Force, 1 person.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	–	–	–	–	1
Rates of Pay	–	–	–	–	s. 20

Helston (Borough).

The only alteration which has taken place in this force since the date of my last report has been the dismissal of the constable from holding the office of governor of the borough gaol, in consequence, I was informed, of his having allowed a prisoner to escape.

The cells, which are in the public market beneath the town hall, are still unprovided with any warming apparatus, and appear to be quite unsuitable for the detention of prisoners.

The constable receives annually one suit of clothing and two pairs of boots.

No superannuation has as yet been established.

The police arrangements are of an unsatisfactory character, and I consider the force to be insufficient for the requirements of the borough.

Launceston (Borough).

Area in acres	2,880
Population in 1851	3,328
Acres to each constable	1,440
Population to ditto	1,664

Force, 2 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	–	–	–	–	2
Rates of Pay	–	–	–	–	s. 18

Launceston (Borough).

This force remains the same in number as at the date of my last report; for upwards of two months, however, one of the constables has been sick and absent from duty, and no other constable has been appointed to undertake his duty.

A small

A small police office has been lately provided for the use of the constables by night, but the cells remain in the same unsatisfactory position and condition in which they were reported last year. No. 3. Southern District.

One suit of clothing is given to the constables annually. Launceston (Borough).

A superannuation fund has been established in compliance with the 8th sect. of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the annual contributions towards the fund paid by the constables is at the rate of 2½ per cent.

The duty arrangements are of an unsatisfactory character, and there is no supervision, and I consider the force to be inefficient.

Liskeard (Borough).

Area in acres	810
Population in 1851	4,386
Acres to each constable	405
Population to ditto	2,193

Force, 2 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes	–	– – – – –	– – – – –	– – – –	2	
Rates of Pay	–	– – – – –	– – – – –	– – – –	s. 20	

This force remains in the same state in regard to numbers and organization as at the date of my former report. Liskeard (Borough).

The cells are provided with all requisites, and maintained in a cleanly state, and a small office has been provided for the use of the constables by night.

No clothing is supplied to the constables, and the wearing of uniform is optional.

No superannuation has as yet been established in accordance with the eighth section of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32; but the town council have directed that the moieties and fines, &c., named in that section of the Act, should be reserved for future consideration.

The duties are performed by the constables at such times as they think proper, and are not supervised, and I consider the arrangements to be defective, and the force insufficient.

Penryn (Borough).

Area in acres	290
Population in 1851	3,458
Acres to each constable	145
Population to ditto	1,729

Force, 2 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes	–	– – – – –	– – – – –	– – – –	2	
Rates of Pay	–	– – – – –	– – – – –	– – – –	s. 21	

No alteration has taken place in the organization or number of this force since the date of my last report. Penryn (Borough).

No. 3. Southern District.

Penryn (Borough).

The cells, which are situated in the town hall, are still unprovided with any warming apparatus.

The constables are supplied with one suit of clothing and one pair of boots annually.

No superannuation fund has as yet been established.

One constable takes day duty, and the other night duty, and the duties are exchanged weekly; there is, however, no supervision, and I consider the duty arrangements to be of an inefficient character, and the force insufficient in number.

Penzance (Borough).

Area in acres	440
Population in 1851	9,170
Acres to each constable	88
Population to ditto	1,834

Force, 6 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4					
Rates of Pay	–	£. 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20	–	–	–	s.					

Penzance (Borough).

An increase of one constable has been made to this force since the date of my last report, but the loss of a portion of the superintendent's services has been occasioned by his having been appointed sub-governor of the borough gaol.

The cells are dark, ill ventilated, and without warming apparatus, and one is damp and unfit for the detention of prisoners.

The clothing is generally of good quality, and the supply similar to that given in counties, and 6 *d.* per week is allowed in lieu of boots.

A superannuation fund has been established in compliance with the provisions of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the yearly contributions towards the fund by the police is at the rate of 2½ per cent. from their respective salaries.

The duties are, in my opinion, still insufficiently provided for, and the supervision of the constables when on duty is not satisfactorily arranged, and I consider the force to be inefficient.

N. B. The area, it is stated, includes 39 acres of water district.

St. Ives (Borough).

Area in acres	1,876
Population in 1851	6,507
Acres to each constable	1,876
Population to ditto	6,507

Force, 1 person.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1					
Rates of Pay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 13	d. 10				

St. Ives (Borough).

No alteration has been made in the number of this force since the date of my former report, nor has anything been done to improve the state of the cells,

cells, which are dark, ill ventilated, and unprovided with closets or warming apparatus.

The constable is supplied with one suit of clothing annually, and paid 20 *s.* in lieu of boots, and for collecting market tolls he receives an additional sum annually of 6 *l.* 10 *s.*

A superannuation fund, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, has been established by the town council, and the constable contributes to the fund 10 *s.* per annum, or rather more than one per cent. from his wages.

The duties are insufficiently provided for, and I consider the force to be altogether inefficient.

Truro (Borough).

Area in acres	1,103
Population in 1851	10,733
Acres to each constable	184
Population to ditto	1,789

Force, 6 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4					
Rates of Pay	–	£. 100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20	–	–	–	s. 16	d. 6				

No alteration has taken place in the number or organization of this force since the date of my last report; the superintendent, however, has been unwell and absent from duty during the whole year, consequently the working force during the year has only consisted of one serjeant and four constables. Truro (Borough).

The cells are provided with all requisites, and the books appear to be properly kept, and the clothing is of good quality.

In this force a superannuation fund was established prior to the passing of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions to the fund from the constables is at the rate of 6 *d.* per week.

The duties are insufficiently provided for, and there is no supervision over the night constables, and I consider the force to be inefficient, both in regard to numbers and organization.

DEVONSHIRE.

Area in acres	1,599,723
Population in 1851	427,508
Acres to each constable	4,907
Population to ditto	1,311

Force, 326 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.														Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.						Inspectors.					Serjeants.				Constables.							
Number and Classes	1	1	6		1	6		–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	67	141	80					
Rates of Pay	£. 400	£. 150	£. 103	s. 6	£. 91	£. 88	s. 6	–	–	–	–	–	s. 23	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 18	s. 16					

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 170 *l.*

No. 3. Southern District.

County of Devon, including the Consolidated Municipal Boroughs of Dartmouth and Honiton.

The number of this force is the same as at the date of my former report, and the reorganization, which had just previously been adopted, appears to be work, ing satisfactorily.

During the year several new police stations have been constructed, and orders have been given by the Court of Quarter Sessions for the construction of several other station-houses.

The places which are now provided with residential police stations are Crediton, Honiton, Ottery St. Mary's, Collumpton, Bampton, Barnstaple, Tavistock, and Jump.

The superintendents are not provided with horses or carts, but an allowance of 40 *l.* yearly is granted to each superintendent to provide and keep a horse.

Three of the superintendents are appointed inspectors of weights and measures, and receive respectively 12 *s.* per diem in addition to their pay, when employed on the duties appertaining to the appointments.

None of the police are employed as inspectors of nuisances, or of low lodgings, or as assistant relieving officers, or assistant excise officers, but the police are now employed at assizes in lieu of javelin men, and the allowance to serjeants is 3 *s.*, and to constables 2 *s.* 8 *d.* per diem.

The mode of sending prisoners to gaol in this county is by road, and sometimes by rail.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of good quality.

The dismissals from the force during the year have amounted to 31, and the resignations to 62 persons.

The duties are well arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Barnstaple (Borough).

Area in acres - - - - - - -	2,000
Population in 1851 - - - - - -	11,368
Acres to each constable - - - - -	400
Population to ditto - - - - - -	2,273

Force, 5 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3					
Rates of Pay - -	-	£. 100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 20	-	-	-	s. 16					

Barnstaple (Borough).

This force has been increased during the year by the addition of one constable.

An office is provided in the town hall, and two cells, which are kept in a cleanly state, but the cells are not supplied with any warming apparatus.

During the year a superannuation fund has been established in accordance with the provisions contained in the 8th sect. of the 22 & 23 Vict., cap. 32, and the yearly contributions towards the fund from the police is at the rate of 2½ per cent. from their respective salaries.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots annually.

The duties are still very inadequately provided for; several burglaries, accompanied with robbing, have been committed and without detection, and I consider the force to be quite insufficient for the requirements of the borough.

Bideford

Bideford (Borough).

Area in acres	2,806
Population in 1851	5,754
Acres to each constable	2,806
Population to ditto	5,754

Force, 1 person.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes	–	–	–	–	1	
Rates of Pay	–	–	–	–	s. 25	

This force has been reduced in number by the dismissal of one constable, whose place has not been filled up. Bideford (Borough).

The cells are very dark, and unprovided with any warming apparatus.

Clothing of good quality, and including two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots, is supplied to the constable every year.

No superannuation fund has as yet been established.

The duties are not properly provided for; and I consider the force to be quite insufficient for the requirements of the borough.

Bradninch (Charter Borough).

Area in acres	4,211
Population in 1851	1,834
Acres to each constable	4,211
Population to ditto	1,834

Force, 1 person.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	–	–	–	–	1
Rates of Pay	–	–	–	–	s. d. 9 7

The question raised by this borough to avoid consolidation for police purposes with the constabulary of the county has not yet been settled. Bradninch (Charter Borough).

The constable receives, in addition to his small salary, fees for serving warrants, but no clothing is supplied to him.

There is no police station, but there are two cells in the borough gaol, which are used for the temporary detention of prisoners.

No superannuation fund has as yet been established.

The duties are not properly provided for, and the force is insufficient and ineffective.

I am of opinion that the placing of this borough under the charge of the constabulary of the county should be no longer delayed, as the authority of the magistrates of the county to the chief constable, on the advice of counsel, to place the district under his charge, was delivered to him at the Epiphany Sessions in 1859, and was only not carried into effect, because the borough authorities gave the chief constable to understand that they desired to take further legal opinion, which has not been obtained.

No. 3. Southern District.

Devonport (Borough).

Area in acres	2,380
Population in 1851	38,180
Acres to each constable	59
Population to ditto	954

Force, 40 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.									Weekly Pay in Shillings.								
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.			Serjeants.				Constables.				
Number and Classes	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	–	–	10	10	14		
Rates of Pay	£. 80	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. d. 60 13 4	–	–	s. d. 19 10	–	–	–	s. d. 18 1	s. d. 17 6	s. d. 16 4		

Devonport (Borough).

This force was increased in February last by the addition of 10 men, in accordance with a suggestion made some time previously to the town council.

The superintendent holds the appointment of inspector of weights and measures, and receives 50*l.* annually, in addition to his police salary.

The office arrangements are satisfactory, and the cells are provided with a warming apparatus, and maintained in a cleanly state.

The provisions contained in the 8th sect. of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, requiring a superannuation fund to be established, have not as yet been carried into effect, but a committee has been formed to consider the subject.

The clothing consists of one complete suit and 26 *s.* annually, in lieu of boots, to each member of the force, and every second year a great coat is supplied.

There have been, during the year, eight dismissals from the force, and 15 resignations.

I have pleasure now in reporting this force to be efficient in numbers and organization.

Exeter (City).

Area in acres	1,800
Population in 1851	32,810
Acres to each constable	66
Population to ditto	1,215

Force, 27 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.									Weekly Pay in Shillings.								
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.			Serjeants.				Constables.				
Number and Classes	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	–	–	9	5	5		
Rates of Pay	£. 150	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 55 18	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	s. 19	s. 18	s. 17		

Exeter (City.)

The force is the same in numbers as at the date of my former report, but a change has been made in the rates of weekly pay of the constables.

Some improvements have been made also in the cells, by the addition of water-closets, but no apparatus has as yet been provided for promoting warmth.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots annually, to each member of the force.

During the year a superannuation fund has been established in accordance with the provisions contained in the 8th sect. of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the

the contributions from the police are at the rate of 2½ per cent. from their respectively yearly salaries.

No. 3. Southern District.

Exeter (City).

During the year two constables have been dismissed; none have resigned.

The duties are generally well provided for, although some of the beats are longer than is desirable in so large a town; crime, however, is light, and I therefore feel enabled to report the establishment to be working efficiently.

Plymouth.

Area in acres	400
Population in 1851	52,221
Acres to each constable	9
Population to ditto	1,024

Force, 51 persons.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and Classes	1	–	1	2	1	3	14	14 15
Rates of Pay	£. 150	–	£. s. 76 14	£. s. 67 12	s. 21	s. 20	s. 18	s. d. s. 16 6 15

Plymouth (Borough).

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number or organization of this force, but a new auxiliary station has been established near the harbour, for the temporary detention of prisoners.

The clothing is of good quality, and the supply embraces two pairs of trousers every year, and 16 *s.* is allowed to each constable annually in lieu of boots.

A superannuation fund has been established in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the deduction from the yearly wages of the police in aid of the fund is fixed at 1½ per cent.

The dismissals from the force during the year have amounted to five persons, and six constables have resigned.

The duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Southmolton (Borough).

Area in acres	6,000
Population in 1851	4,482
Acres to each constable	3,000
Population to ditto	2,241

Force, 2 persons.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	1
Rates of Pay	–	£. 78	–	–	s. d. 16 6

Southmolton (Borough).

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number or organization of this force, nor has anything been done to the cells, which are unprovided with benches, seats or warming apparatus.

The superintendent resides in the station free of rent, and is also inspector of weights and measures and nuisances, for which he receives respectively 2 *l.* and 5 *l.* per annum, and an additional sum, amounting to 4 *l.* 18 *s.* 6 *d.*, in lieu of fees.

A great coat is provided every two years, and a cape when required; and in lieu

No. 3. Southern District.

lieu of uniform body clothing the superintendent receives 4 *l.* and the constable 3 *l.* annually.

Southmolton (Borough).

A superannuation fund has been established during the year, in compliance with the provision to that effect contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of the police are at the rate of one per cent. from their respective yearly wages.

The duties are very insufficiently provided for, and I consider the force to be quite inadequate for the requirements of the borough.

Tiverton (Borough).

Area in acres	16,790
Population in 1851	11,145
Acres to each constable	3,358
Population to ditto	2,229

Force, 6 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	1	2	2
Rates of Pay	–	£. 90	–	–	s. d. 18 7	s. d. 16 8	s. d. 14 8

Tiverton (Borough).

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number or organization of this force.

The office and books I found in a satisfactory state, as well as the cells.

The superintendent holds the office of inspector of weights and measures and of nuisances, and receives 5 *l.* annually for each appointment respectively.

During the year a superannuation fund has been established, in compliance with the provisions to that effect contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots annually.

The duties are very insufficiently provided, and I consider the force to be quite inadequate for the requirement of the borough.

Torrington (Borough).

Area in acres	2,846
Population in 1851	3,308
Acres to each constable	1,423
Population to ditto	1,654

Force, 2 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes	–	–	–	–	1	1
Rates of Pay	–	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 12

Torrington (Borough).

An addition of one constable has been made to this force since the date of my inspection on the 23d of June last.

The lock-up house is a detached building in which there are three cells and a small ante-room, in which is a fire-place; the cells are, however, dark and damp, and deficient of ventilation.

Clothing

Clothing of fair quality, and including two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots is supplied to the constables annually.

No superannuation fund has as yet been established.

The duties are not adequately provided for, and there is no proper supervision; and I consider the force to be inefficient.

Totnes (Borough).

Area in acres	1,254
Population in 1851	4,424
Acres to each constable	418
Population to ditto	1,475

Force, 3 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2					
Rates of Pay	–	£. 40	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 15 6					

No alteration has taken place in the number of this force since the date of my former report. Totnes (Borough).

The superintendent is the town serjeant and collector of market tolls, and receives a per-centage on the collection of the latter, amounting to about 14 *l.* or 15 *l.* annually.

There is no proper police station, and the cells, which are situated beneath the Town-hall, are of a very inferior construction.

The constables receive one suit of clothing annually, and 20 *s.* in lieu of boots, and every third year a great-coat and cape is also given.

A superannuation fund has been established, in compliance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of each constable is at the rate of 20 *s.* annually.

The superintendent takes no active police duty, and the constables divide the borough between them for night duty; the beats, however, are too extensive, and there is no supervision, and I consider the force to be quite insufficient for the requirements of the borough.

DORSETSHIRE.

Area in acres	625,948
Population in 1851	160,920
Acres to each constable	4,852
Population to ditto	1,247

Force, 129 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	1	1	2	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	33	35	39			
Rates of Pay	£. 300	£. 150	£. 130	£. 90	£. 80	–	–	–	–	–	s. 23	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 18	s. 17			

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 150 *l.*

No. 3. Southern District.

County of Dorset, including the Consolidated Boroughs of Bridport, Lyme and Shaftesbury.

The number of this force has been augmented during the year to the extent of one serjeant and two constables, in consequence of the corporation of the borough of Lyme having consolidated the police of that borough with the constabulary of the county.

During the year several new station-houses have been completed and handed over to the police, and each divisional head quarters at the time of my inspection, with the exception of Beaminster, was provided with an excellent station and suitable cells; and in Beaminster premises had been purchased for the purpose of being converted into a police station.

The station-houses which were completed are situated in Dorchester, Wareham, Winborne, Blandford, Shaftesbury, Sturminster, Sherborne and Cerne.

The superintendents are provided with horses, carts, stabling and forage, and undertake the duties of inspectors of weights and measures in their several divisions, and when so employed, are allowed 2 *d.* per hour to cover any expense which they may incur.

Nine of the superintendents are also employed as inspectors of low lodging-houses, and the whole of the force as assistant Excise officers, and without additional pay.

None of the police are employed to act as inspectors of nuisances, or as assistant relieving officers.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of good quality.

The dismissals from the force during the year have amounted to ten, and the resignations to fifteen persons.

The duties are well arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Blandford (Borough).

Area in acres	27
Population in 1851	2,504
Acres to each constable	13½
Population to ditto	1,252

Force, 2 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2					
Rates of Pay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 12					

Blandford (Borough).

No alteration has taken place in this force since the date of my former report.

The constables receive one suit of clothing annually, and are allowed 6 *d.* per week in lieu of boots; a great-coat and cape are provided when considered necessary by the Town Council.

No superannuation fund has as yet been established.

The constables take eight hours' duty alternately, thus making the periods of duty to each constable 16 hours for one day and eight hours for the next.

There is, however, no supervision, and the wages are too low to secure the services of very good men.

I consider the force to be inefficient.

No. 3.
Southern District.

Dorchester (Borough).

Area in acres	260
Population in 1851	6,660
Acres to each constable	43
Population to ditto	1,110

Force, 6 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	–	1	–	1	4
Rates of Pay	–	£. 60	–	s. 20	s. 16

The number and organization of the force is the same as at the date of my former report. Dorchester (Borough).

An office is provided in the Town-hall and two cells, which are provided with all requisites, and maintained in a cleanly and satisfactory style.

The clothing is of good quality, and the supply embraces two pairs of trousers annually to each person, and 6 *d.* per week in lieu of boots.

During the year a superannuation fund has been established by the Town Council, in compliance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the yearly contributions of the police in support of the fund, from their wages, are at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The duties are generally well provided, and I consider the force to be in an efficient working state.

Poole (Borough).

Area in acres	4,749
Population in 1851	9,255
Acres to each constable	339
Population to ditto	661

Force, 14 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	1	–	–	1	9 3
Rates of Pay	£. 90	–	–	s. 21	s. 19 s. 18

This force was augmented in the first week in September by the appointment of three additional constables, in consequence of the increase of population in the out-districts of the borough. Poole (Borough).

The station and cells are maintained in very good order, and the clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots annually to each member of the force.

During the year a superannuation fund has been established in accordance with the provisions contained in the 8th section of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions in support of the fund from the officers and constables, is at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

The duties are satisfactorily arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

No. 3. Southern District.

Weymouth (Borough).

Area in acres	1,600
Population in 1851	9,755
Acres to each constable	160
Population to ditto	975

Force, 10 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	1	4			
Rates of Pay	–	£. 91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 23	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18			

Weymouth (Borough).

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number of this force; but the constables have been divided into classes, and the rates of weekly pay have been increased.

The station and cells are maintained in a cleanly state, and the clothing is of good quality, and the supply includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots annually to each constable.

During the year a superannuation fund has been established in accordance with the provisions contained in the 8th section of the 22 & 23 Vict c. 32, and the contributions of the officers and constables is at the rate of 2½ per cent. from their respective salaries.

During the year one constable has been dismissed and one has resigned.

The duties are satisfactorily arranged, and I consider the force to be efficient.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Area in acres	801,658
Population in 1851	339,491
Acres to each constable	2,925
Population to ditto	1,238

Force, 274 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	1	1	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	150	66				
Rates of Pay	£. 500	£. 140	£. 120	£. 100	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 21 6¾	–	–	–	s. d. 19 –½	s. d. 16 –½				

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 50 *l.*

County of Gloucester, including the Consolidated Borough of Tewkesbury and the City of Gloucester.

The number and organization of this force is the same as at the date of my former report; the force, however, has during nearly the whole of the year been considerably short of the complement of men as above stated, which is the established force for the county.

The reasons given for the deficiency in the numbers of the force are explained in the following extract from the report read by the chairman at the last Michaelmas quarter session, viz.:—

"By the demands of the several counties newly adopting a police force; by the advantageous situations to be obtained under railway companies; by the increased pay of artificers, and the increased profits of petty tradesmen; by the desire of the chief constable to enlist from the classes above that of the common labourer, as he has always kept in view the promotion from the lower to

to the higher grades of the force, and from his standard for the constables being one inch higher than that fixed by the Government, and that adopted by some other chief constables, his reason for this being the advantage to his constables when acting in a crowd." He (the chief constable) had reported also that he had no reason to consider any portion of the force dissatisfied with their pay or position, and that he had not received any complaints."

I may state that the only complaint that was made to myself when making my inspection was by a division of the force stationed in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and that was in respect to the amount of pensions which had been granted to members of the force who had been superannuated.

There are at present two serjeants and three constables who are in the receipt of pensions, and the serjeants and two constables receive respectively 7 *s.* per week, and the other constable 5 *s.* 10 *d.* per week; the wages of the serjeants when serving had been 56 *l.* 1 *s.* 1 *d.* annually, and the pay of each of the constables 49 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum.

The rates of wages of the serjeants and constables, as compared with those of most of the other counties, appear low; but in the Gloucestershire force all the serjeants and constables are required to reside in station-houses, and are provided with accommodation, including bedding and fire, free of charge, and it is considered that the accommodation thus afforded is an equivalent to the higher wages given in other forces.

The mode of allocation of the constables in Gloucestershire differs from that of other counties. The men are never placed singly, and consequently the force is not so generally dispersed over the country as in other forces; the system, however, has met with the approval of the great majority of the magistrates.

During the year a new divisional station has been constructed in Thornbury, with court room for the magistrates, and other premises, with land, have been purchased both in Coleford and Sodbury for the construction of divisional head quarter stations in those places.

The superintendents are not provided with horses, carts, or forage, but 40 *l.* per annum is allowed to each superintendent to provide and keep a horse.

The superintendents are appointed inspectors of weights and measures, and when employed out of their districts receive an allowance of 5 *s.* per diem. No other offices are held by the superintendents.

The general mode of sending prisoners to gaol after commitment in Gloucestershire is by marching them from station to station when able to walk, but in the Bristol district they are usually sent by railway, and the constables are thus enabled to return to their districts more speedily.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is generally of good quality.

During the year 27 members of the force have been dismissed, and 23 have resigned.

The arrangements to ensure the due performance of the working of the beats and the supervision of the constables are of a satisfactory character, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Bristol (City).

Area in acres - - - - - - -	4,683
Population in 1851 - - - - - -	138,225
Acres to each constable - - - - -	15
Population to ditto - - - - - -	462

Force, 303 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.											
	Chief Superintendents.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.							
Number and Classes	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	8	4	20	6	1	143	26	52	32	5		
Rates of Pay - -	£. 300	–	–	–	–	–	£. 117	–	–	–	s. 26	25	s. 24	s. 21	s. 24	s. 19	s. 18	s. 17	s. 16	s. 14		

No. 3. Southern District.

Bristol (City).

The number and organization of this force is the same as at the date of my former report.

The chief superintendent, in addition to his pay, is allowed 50 *l.* for the keep of a horse.

The stations and cells are maintained in a cleanly and creditable state, and accommodation is provided for 88 resident constables.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of good quality, and the supply includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots to each officer and constable every year.

A superannuation fund, in accordance with provisions of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, has been established during the year, and the contributions of the officers and constables is at the rate of 2½ per cent. from their respective salaries.

During the year eight members of the force have been dismissed, and 54 have resigned.

The duties are well provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

HAMPSHIRE.

Area in acres - - - - - -	1,053,777
Population in 1851 - - - - -	274,102
Acres to each constable - - - - -	4,336
Population to ditto - - - - -	1,128

Force, 243 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.								
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
Number and Classes	1	5		5	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	22	–	–	–	68	68	68		
Rates of Pay - -	£. 400	£. 112	s. 4	£. 102	£. 86	–	–	£. 70	–	–	–	s. 23	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 19	s. 17		

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 100 *l.*

County of Hants, including the Consolidated Boroughs of Andover and Lymington.

No alteration has taken place in the number or organization of this force since the date of my former report, in addition, however, to the force paid by the county, and as above given, the chief constable has under his charge six constables, who are constantly employed and paid by other persons.

The station-houses are commodious and well arranged, and the cells well constructed, and the whole are maintained in a cleanly and creditable state.

The site of the old gaol in the borough of Andover, the police of which are consolidated with that of the county, has been purchased for the construction of a police station for the head quarters of the Andover division, which has hitherto been but indifferently accommodated in that respect.

The superintendents are provided with horses, carts, stabling and fodder, and 14 of the superintendents, and one of the serjeants, are appointed to act as inspectors of weights and measures, and of low lodging-houses, and nine superintendents, two serjeants, and one constable, hold appointments as assistant relieving officers.

Fourteen of the superintendents also, and 22 serjeants, hold deputations from the Excise to act as assistant Excise officers, and the whole force hold deputations from the Customs; the whole of the duties appertaining to the above offices are performed by the police without any remuneration beyond their ordinary police wages.

The mode of transmitting prisoners to gaol after commitment is by county carts and by rail, and sometimes by marching.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of excellent quality.

The dismissals from the force during the year have amounted to nine persons, and 36 members of the force have resigned.

The duties are well arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

BASINGSTOKE

No. 3.
Southern District.

Basingstoke (Borough).

Area in acres	1,036
Population in 1851	4,263
Acres to each constable	259
Population to ditto	1,066

Force, 4 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.									Weekly Pay in Shillings.								
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2				
Rates of Pay	–	£. 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20	–	–	–	s. 16				

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number of this force. Basingstoke (Borough).

The cells are still unprovided with any warming apparatus, but in other respects are suitable for the detention of prisoners.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots annually to each officer.

A superannuation fund has been established during the year, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the yearly contributions of the police are at the rate of 2½ per cent. from their respective wages.

The duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient in numbers.

Newport, Isle of Wight (Borough).

Area in acres	156
Population in 1851	8,047
Acres to each constable	31
Population to ditto	1,609

Force, 5 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.									Weekly Pay in Shillings.								
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4				
Rates of Pay	–	£. 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18				

The number and organization of this force is the same as at the date of my former report. Newport (Borough), Isle of Wight.

Some slight alterations have been made in one of the cell windows, to prevent persons from the outside communicating with prisoners; but the cells are badly situated, and detached from the residences of any of the police.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes three pairs of trousers in two years; no boots are given.

During the year a superannuation fund has been established, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the yearly contributions of the police are at the rate of 2½ per cent. from their respective wages.

The duties are insufficiently provided for, and the night constables are not supervised, and I consider the force to be inefficient both in numbers and organization.

No. 3. Southern District.

Portsmouth (Borough).

Area in acres	4,515½
Population in 1851	72,096
Acres to each constable	64
Population to ditto	1,029

Force, 70 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	12	18	30			
Rates of Pay	£. 170	–	–	–	–	–	£. 80	–	–	–	s. 22	–	–	–	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18			

Portsmouth (Borough).

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number of this force.

Two of the serjeants act as inspectors of weights and measures, and one as inspector of low lodging-houses, and each receive 52*s.* annually in addition to their pay.

The station-house and cells are kept in a cleanly state; but the cells in two of the stations are of old construction, and not very well lighted or ventilated; and in one of the stations the cells are not provided with any apparatus for generating warmth.

There are three station-houses in the borough, and an office is provided in each for the inspector on duty; none of the stations are constructed to afford lodging accommodation for the police.

The clothing is of fair quality, but not very smartly made, and the supply includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots annually to each member of the force, and a yearly allowance of 22*s.* is given in lieu of boots.

A superannuation fund, which was established under a local Act some time since, has, during the year, been placed under the provisions contained in the 8th section of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of the police from their respective salaries, are at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

During the year 13 persons have been dismissed from the force, and nine have resigned.

The duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Romsey (Borough).

Area in acres	248
Population in 1851	2,045
Acres to each constable	124
Population to ditto	1,037

Force, 2 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1					
Rates of Pay	–	£. s. 49 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 17					

Romsey (Borough).

This force is the same in number as at the date of my former report.

The station, which is under the charge of the town serjeant, contains two cells, which are maintained in a cleanly state; but the walls of one of the cells, which is on the ground floor, I found, as on a former visit, in a damp state.

Clothing of good quality, and including two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots, is supplied annually to each officer; the superintendent also receives 3*l.* per

3 *l.* per annum in addition to his pay for undertaking the duties of inspector of nuisances, and 1 *s.* fee for serving each license notice. No. 3. Southern District.

No superannuation fund has as yet been established.

The constables arrange their own duties, and there is no supervision, and I cannot therefore consider a force so constituted to be efficient.

Southampton (Borough).

Area in acres	2,600
Population in 1851	35,305
Acres to each constable	60
Population to ditto	821

Force, 43 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and Classes	1	–	–	–	1	6	10	11 14
Rates of Pay	£. 150	–	–	–	*s.* 28	*s.* 24	*s.* 22	*s.* 20 *s.* 18

An augmentation of one constable has been made to this force during the year. Southampton (Borough).

The station and cells are provided with all requisites, and maintained in a cleanly and creditable state.

The clothing is of good quality, and comprises three pair of trousers in two years, and in lieu of boots 6 *d.* per week is granted to each officer and constable.

A superannuation fund was established under the directions of the Town Council prior to the passing of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the Town Council give an annual grant of 50 *l.* in aid of the fund. The fund was not, however, established under any local or general Act; and as the moieties of penalties and other sums, as required by the provisions contained in the 8th sect. of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, are not applied in aid of the fund, I have drawn the attention of the Town Clerk to the subject.

During the year two constables have been dismissed, and 11 have resigned.

Although some of the beats are longer than is desirable in so large and important a town, the duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Winchester (City).

Area in acres	1,043
Population in 1851	13,704
Acres to each constable	80
Population to ditto	1,054

Force, 13 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	2	–	9	1
Rates of Pay	–	£. 104	–	–	*s.* 22	–	*s.* 20	*s.* 18

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number or organization of this force. Winchester (City).

The station and cells are maintained in a cleanly state.

No. 3. Southern District.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots annually to each member of the force.

During the year a superannuation fund has been established, in compliance with the provisions contained in the 8th sect. of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the yearly contribution of the police are at about the rate of 2½ per cent. from their respective salaries.

There have been during the year no dismissals or resignations.

Some of the beats are longer than is desirable, but in other respects the duties are satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Area in acres	510,686
Population in 1851	98,810
Acres to each constable	8,511
Population to ditto	1,646

Force, 60 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.	
Number and Classes	1	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	14	24
Rates of Pay	£. 225	£. 98	£. 90	£. 82	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 23	s. 21	–	–	s. 19	s. 17

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 90 *l.*

County of Hereford.

No alteration has taken place during the year in the organization or number of this force.

In two of the stations, however, alterations have been approved by the local magistrates, and I understand agreed to by the Court of Quarter Sessions; and so soon as these are carried into effect, the comfort of the resident officers will be much increased, and the arrangement of the stations improved.

The superintendents are provided with carts and harness, and one is allowed 48 *l.*, another 44 *l.*, and seven severally 40 *l.* per annum for providing and keeping a horse. The superintendents, however, have no duties to perform as inspectors of either weights and measures, or of low lodging-houses, or as assistant relieving officers.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of good quality.

Two constables have been dismissed during the year, and 13 have resigned.

The duties are well arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Hereford (City).

Area in acres	4,670
Population in 1851	12,103
Acres to each constable	212
Population to ditto	550

Force, 22 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.	
Number and Classes	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	14
Rates of Pay	£. 100	–	–	–	–	–	£. 57	s. 4	–	–	s. 20	–	–	–	s. 18	s. 16

Hereford (City).

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number or organization of this force; the rates of pay, however, have been slightly augmented.

The

The books are satisfactory, and the station and cells are maintained in a clean and creditable state, and the latter are now provided with proper water-closets, and a warming apparatus.

During the year a superannuation fund has been established, in accordance with the provisions of the 8th section of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of the police from their respective wages is at the rate of about 2½ per cent. per annum.

The clothing is of good quality, and the supply includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots every year.

There have been no dismissals from the force, but eight constables have resigned.

The duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Leominster (Borough).

Area in acres	7,284
Population in 1851	5,214
Acres to each constable	910
Population to ditto	652

Force, 8 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	6					
Rates of Pay	–	£. s. 114 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	s. 16					

The number and organization of this force is the same as at the date of my last report. Leominster (Borough).

The superintendent is also the inspector of nuisances and low lodging-houses, and for the first appointment is paid 10 *l.* annually in addition to his pay.

The books are satisfactory, and the station and cells are maintained in a cleanly state.

The clothing is of good quality, and the supply embraces two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots annually to each member of the force.

A superannuation fund has been established in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the yearly contributions of the police are at the rate of 2½ per cent. from their respective salaries.

The duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

KENT.

Area in acres	940,783
Population in 1851	315,685
Acres to each constable	4,144
Population to ditto	1,390

Force, 227 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.													Weekly Pay in Shillings.								
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.						Inspectors.						Serjeants.				Constables.				
Number and Classes	1	5		4		3	–	–	1	–	–	–		1	1	17	–	61	61	72		
Rates of Pay	£. 400	£. s. d. 121 13 4		£. s. d. 112 10 10		£. s. d. 103 8 4	–	–	£. s. d. 82 2 6	–	–	–		s. d. 31 9	s. d. 25 8	s. d. 23 4	–	s. 21	s. 19	s. 18		

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 200 *l.*

No. 3. Southern District. County of Kent.

The number of this force has been augmented during the year to the extent of one serjeant and three constables, in consequence of the district of Romney Marsh having been assessed to the police rate, and placed under the charge of the chief constable of the county, and an inspector has also been added to the force in the Chatham and Rochester division.

In addition also to the force belonging to the county as above stated, the chief constable has under his charge two serjeants and seven constables paid by the Government for duties in connection with the Shorncliffe Camp.

A very good police station has lately been erected at Seabrook, near to Hythe, with accommodation for a married superintendent and two married constables, and six cells for prisoners, viz., two in one corridor for females, and four in another corridor for males.

There are four other lock-up places in the county, in which a resident constable is stationed, but they are badly constructed, and the accommodation for the constables is inconveniently small; there are also six detached lock-up houses, in which there is no room for a resident officer.

The superintendents are provided with horses and carts, but do not perform any of the duties as appertaining to the offices of inspectors of weights or measures, or of inspectors of low lodging-houses, or as assistant relieving officers, or assistant Excise officers, as counsel's opinion has been given in this county that the police cannot legally undertake the duties of such appointments.

The office arrangements are satisfactory, and the clothing is of good quality; in this force, however, a cap has been substituted for the ordinary police hat, and the constables are provided also with a straw glazed hat and light blue blouse, which they are allowed to wear at their discretion in warm weather.

A register of demerit and merit has been established by the chief constable, in order to maintain an account with each officer and constable of any felonies or other serious offences committed in his district, and of any detections and apprehensions which he may have made, and it is intended that this register, when the time of pensioning a member of the force arrives, shall be taken into consideration in conjunction with his register of conduct.

The dismissals from the force during the year have amounted to 12, and the resignations to 27 persons.

The duties are well arranged, and I consider the force to be in an effective state.

Canterbury (City).

Area in acres	3,800
Population in 1851	18,203
Acres to each constable	200
Population to ditto	958

Force, 19 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes	–	1	2	2	14	
Rates of Pay	–	£. s. d. 100 7 6	£. s. d. 69 3 11	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 19 6	

Canterbury (City).

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number or organization of this force, but a slight change has been made in the rates of pay of the officers.

The books are satisfactory, and the station and cells are maintained in a cleanly state.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots annually to each officer and constable.

A superannuation fund has been established some years, and the contributions of the police to the fund are at the rate of 2 ½ per cent. from their respective yearly salaries.

There

There have been no dismissals or resignations during the year. No. 3. Southern District.
The duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Deal (Borough).

Area in acres	1,167
Population in 1851	7,067
Acres to each constable	291
Population to ditto	1,766

Force, 4 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	–	– – – – – –	– – – –		1 – – –	3
Rates of Pay	–	– – – – – –	– – – –		s. 20 – – –	s. d. 17 6

The number and organization of this force is the same as at the date of my former report. Deal (Borough).
In addition, however, to the force as above stated, the corporation employ two watchmen at night, but these men follow their occupations during the day.
The cells are maintained in a cleanly state, and clothing of good quality, and including two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots, is supplied to the ordinary members of the force.
No superannuation fund has as yet been established.
The duties are not properly provided for, and the force is inefficient in numbers and organization.

Dover (Borough).

Area in acres	3,500
Population in 1851	21,478
Acres to each constable	145
Population to ditto	894

Force, 24 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	1	– – – – – –	– – – –		4 – – –	3 5 11
Rates of Pay	£. 125	– – – – – –	– – – –		s. 25 – – –	s. 21 s. 20 s. 19

An addition of one serjeant and eight constables was made to this force on the 1st of August last, and the rates of pay of the serjeants and constables generally were also slightly augmented at the same time. Dover (Borough).
The station and cells are maintained in a cleanly state, and the clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots annually to each officer and constable.
In the month of February a superannuation fund was established, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions from the force in aid of the fund are fixed at the rate of about 2½ per cent. from their respective yearly salaries.

No. 3. Southern District.

There have been no dismissals from the force during the year, and only one resignation.

The duty arrangements, which I have previously reported to be inefficient, have been re-arranged, and I have now pleasure in reporting the force to be efficient in numbers and organization.

Faversham (Borough).

Area in acres	2,036
Population in 1851	4,445
Acres to each constable	407
Population to ditto	889

Force, 5 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.		Serjeants.			Constables.		
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	
Rates of Pay	–	£. 78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20	s. d. 18 6	

Faversham (Borough).

This force has been increased during the year by the appointment of one additional constable.

Some improvements have also been made in the cells, which were reported to be badly lighted, and deficient of ventilation.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots every year to each constable.

A superannuation fund has been established in the force some years, and each constable contributes 6 *d.* per week to the fund.

There have been no dismissals, but two constables have resigned.

The area of this borough is large, and the outer districts are not properly watched, and I consider that another officer is required to make the force efficient.

Folkestone (Borough).

Area in acres	2,697
Population in 1851	7,204
Acres to each constable	269
Population to ditto	720

Force, 10 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.		Serjeants.			Constables.		
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	4	4	
Rates of Pay	–	£. s. 98 16	–	–	–	–	s. 25	–	–	s. d. 20 6	s. d. 19 6	

Folkestone (Borough).

The number and organization of this force is the same as at the date of my former report; the rates of wages, however, have been increased.

The station and cells are maintained in a cleanly state; but a new Town-hall is in the course of erection, and nearly completed, and it is intended to remove the station to the new building, in which an office is to be provided, and four well-constructed cells.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes three pairs of trousers in two years, and in lieu of boots 20 *s.* is allowed annually to each member of the force.

A superannuation

A superannuation fund has been established during the year, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of the police in support of the fund are fixed at 2½ per cent. from their respective yearly wages.

The duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Gravesend (Borough).

Area in acres	1,271
Population in 1851	16,633
Acres to each constable	60
Population to ditto	792

Force, 21 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.
Number and Classes	1	–	–	1	2	2	15
Rates of Pay	£. s. d. 112 13 4	–	–	s. d. 27 4	s. d. 25 4	s. d. 23 2	s. d. 21 2

Gravesend (Borough).

The number and organization of this force is the same as at the date of my last report.

One officer is mounted on horseback to take patrol duty by night, and the arrangement is said to work advantageously.

The books are satisfactory, and the cells, which are well constructed, are maintained in a creditable state.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes three pairs of trou ers in two years, and in lieu of boots 2 *s.* 6 *d.* is allowed monthly to each member of the force.

A superannuation fund was established prior to the passing of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of the police are fixed at the rate of about $\frac{1}{31}$ part of their annual pay.

During the year there have been four dismissals from the force, and two resignations.

The duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Hythe (Borough).

Area in acres	882
Population in 1851	2,650
Acres to each constable	882
Population to ditto	2,650

Force, one constable.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	–	–	–	–	1
Rates of Pay	–	–	–	–	s. d. 23 1

Hythe (Borough).

The constable receives, in addition to his pay, the fees for service of summonses and warrants, and clothing is provided when considered necessary.

The arrangement of the duties is left to the discretion of the constable.

No superannuation fund has as yet been established.

I consider the police arrangements to be of an inefficient character.

No. 3.
Southern District.

Maidstone (Borough).

Area in acres	4,232
Population in 1851	20,738
Acres to each constable	201
Population to ditto	987

Force, 21 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	5	2	3	6
Rates of Pay - -	–	£. s. 120 5	–	–	–	–	£. s. d. 80 3 4	–	–	–	s. d. 24 8	–	–	–	s. d. 21 7	s. d. 20 6	s. d. 19 6	s. d. 18 6

Maidstone (Borough).

The superintendent is appointed inspector of nuisances, and receives with the appointment 15 *l.* annually in addition to his pay.

The books are satisfactorily kept, and the station and cells are maintained in a cleanly and creditable state.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers annually, and 9 *d.* per week to each officer and constable in lieu of boots.

A superannuation fund was established in 1857, and the contributions of the officers and the constables is fixed at the rate of $\frac{1}{36}$ of their yearly pay.

There have been no dismissals during the year, but two constables have resigned.

The duties are satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Margate (Borough).

Area in acres	240
Population in 1851	9,000
Acres to each constable	24
Population to ditto	900

Force, 10 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendent.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.	
Number and Classes	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	7	
Rates of Pay - -	£. 100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 25	–	–	–	s. 20	

Margate (Borough).

No alteration has taken place during the year in the organization or number of this force.

The station and cells are maintained in a cleanly state.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots to each member of the force annually.

A superannuation fund has been established, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the annual contributions of the officers and constables is fixed at the rate of 2½ per cent. from their respective wages.

There have been no dismissals or resignations during the year. The duties are properly provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Ramsgate (Town).

Area in acres	260
Population in 1851	11,427
Acres to each constable	20
Population to each constable	879

Force, 13 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	6				
Rates of Pay - -	£. 115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 24	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 19				

The chief superintendent and two of the constables are appointed inspectors of nuisances, and receive respectively 5 *l.* yearly, in addition to their pay. Ramsgate (Town).

The station and cells are maintained in a cleanly state, and the latter are now provided with water-closets, of which they were before deficient.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trowsers and two pairs of boots annually, to each serjeant and constable.

A superannuation fund was established about two years before the passing of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the yearly contributions from the officers and constables in aid of the fund are fixed at the rate of 2½ per cent. from their respective salaries.

There have been no dismissals during the year, and only one resignation.

The duties are properly provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Rochester (City).

Area in acres	2,715
Population in 1851	15,340
Acres to each constable	97
Population to ditto	548

Force, 28 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	13	9				
Rates of Pay - -	£. 100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 25	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19				

This force was augmented and reorganized in September 1859, and has undergone no alteration during the year. Rochester (City).

The station has been much improved, and the yard gravelled for a drill ground, and the cells have been cleaned and whitewashed, and although not of the best construction, are quite suitable for the detention of prisoners.

The clothing is of good quality, and well-fitted, and two pairs of trousers are supplied annually to each officer and constable, and 7 *d.* per week in lieu of boots.

A superannuation fund has been established, in compliance with the provisions of the 8th sect. of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the yearly contributions from the police are at the rate of 2 ½ per cent. from their respective salaries.

No. 3. Southern District.

The dismissals and resignations during the year have respectively been five and six.

The duties are satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient in organization and numbers.

Sandwich (Borough).

Area in acres	703
Population in 1851	2,966
Acres to each constable	703
Population to ditto	2,966

Force, 1 person.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	1				
Rates of Pay	£. 30				

Sandwich (Borough).

The superintendent is also inspector of weights and measures, and receives for the appointment an annual payment of 8 *l.* in addition to his police wages.

There are two cells in the town hall which are maintained in a cleanly state.

One suit of clothing is granted annually, but boots are not provided.

No superannuation fund has as yet been established.

The duties are not satisfactorily provided for, and the number of constables is insufficient for the requirements of the borough.

Tenterden (Borough).

Area in acres	8,394
Population in 1851	3,782
Acres to each constable	2,098
Population to ditto	945

Force, 4 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	1	–	–	–	3
Rates of Pay	–	–	–	–	s. 18

Tenterden (Borough).

This force has undergone no alteration during the year.

The superintendent receives no salary as a police officer; he is in fact a tradesman in the borough, holding the appointments of inspector of weights and measures, inspector of nuisances, inspector of low lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officer, and for which he receives annually 14 *l.*, and undertakes to look after and pay the constables.

The cells are in an old detached building of inferior construction, but not actually unsuitable for the temporary detention of prisoners.

The constables are provided with one suit of clothing and one pair of boots annually.

A superannuation

A superannuation fund was established on the 9th November instant, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of the constables from their respective wages are fixed at 2 ½ per cent. per annum.

The duties are arranged so as to provide one constable for duty by day and two by night, and if the services of the superintendent were also devoted to police duties, the force would be sufficient in number for the requirements of the borough; at present the arrangements are not of an efficient character.

Tunbridge Wells (Town).

Area in acres	3,350
Population in 1851	13,000
Acres to each constable	223
Population to ditto	866

Force, 15 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
Number and Classes	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	1	1	5
Rates of Pay	£. 104	–	–	–	–	–	£. s. 70 4	–	–	–	s. 23	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18	s. 17

The number and organization of this force is the same as at the date of my last report. Tunbridge Wells (Town).

The station and cells are maintained in a cleanly and creditable state, and in the latter some improvements have been made to afford more light.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots every year to each officer and constable.

A superannuation fund has been established during the year, in compliance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the yearly contributions of the police from their respective wages are fixed at the rate of 2 ½ per cent.

There has been one dismissal and one resignation during the year.

The duties are properly provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Area in acres	362,209
Population in 1851	132,118
Acres to each constable	3,734
Population to ditto	1,362

Force, 97 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
Number and Classes	1	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	14	–	–	–	28	31	15	
Rates of Pay	£. 250	£. 100	–	–	–	–	£. 78	–	–	–	s. 25	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 20	s. 18	

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 100 *l.*

An augmentation of four constables as a reserve for supplying vacancies was made to this force in the month of November 1859, and on the 1st of April in the present year, a further addition was made to the force of one superintendent, two County of Monmouth, including the Town of Pontypool, and Parish of Trevethin.

No. 3. Southern District.

two serjeants, and ten constables, on the placing of the town of Pontypool and parish of Trevethin, which contains an area of 11,329 acres, and a population of 16,864 persons, according to the census of 1851, under the charge of the chief constable of the county.

In addition to the force employed and paid by the county as above stated, the chief constable has also under his appointment and charge two constables paid by public companies in the mineral districts.

During the year a new station has been erected at Blackwood, with magistrates' room and two cells, and to accommodate one married serjeant and one married constable; and another station is in course of erection at Abergavenny for the head quarters of a division of the police force. The county, however, is still very deficient of suitable stations and lock-up places.

The superintendents are allowed respectively 60 *l.* per annum for providing and keeping a horse, but no carts are supplied, and the railway is used for the transmission of prisoners to gaol after commitment.

The police in this county do not act as inspectors of weights and measures or assistant excise officers, but in some instances the inspectors and serjeants act as inspectors of low lodging-houses, and as assistant relieving officers, and receive a small allowance for the additional duty, but not exceeding 3 *l.* annually to each officer.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of good quality.

The dismissals and resignations during the year have respectively been 12 and 17.

The duties are well arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Monmouth (Borough).

Area in acres	5,407
Population in 1851	5,710
Acres to each constable	901
Population to ditto	951

Force, 6 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4					
Rates of Pay – –	£. s. 70 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18	–	–	–	s. 17					

Monmouth (Borough).

The number and organization of this force is the same as at the date of my former report. The superintendent undertakes the duties of inspector of nuisances and low lodgings, for which he receives 5 *l.* annually in addition to his police salary.

The station and cells are maintained in a cleanly and creditable state.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers annually; and in lieu of boots 7 *d.* is allowed to each constable weekly.

During the year a superannuation fund has been established, in compliance with the provisions of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the yearly contributions of the police are at the rate of 2 ½ per cent. from their respective salaries.

No constables have been dismissed during the year, but two have resigned.

The duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Newport (Borough).

Area in acres	963
Population in 1851	20,200
Acres to each constable	40
Population to ditto	841

Force, 24 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes	1	– – – – –	1 – – –	5 – – –	14	2	1
Rates of Pay – –	£. 130	– – – – –	£. 80 – – –	s. 24 – – –	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number or organization of this force; in addition, however, to the force belonging to the borough, and as above stated, the chief superintendent has under his appointment and charge six constables, paid by the harbour commissioners of the port of Newport, for duties in connexion with the docks. Newport (Borough).

The chief superintendent also undertakes the office of assistant relieving officer, for which he receives a yearly allowance of 8 *l.* in addition to his police salary.

The stations, of which there are two, are maintained in a cleanly and creditable state, but in the station which is situated in a part of the borough called "Pill," the cells have not been provided with a warming apparatus, which is much required.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers to each member of the force, and in lieu of boots each officer and constable is allowed 6 *d.* per week.

A superannuation fund, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, has been established during the year, and the contributions of the officers and constables from their respective yearly salaries are fixed at 2 ½ per cent.

One constable has been dismissed during the year, and three have resigned.

The duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Area in acres	1,051,498
Population in 1851	359,261
Acres to each constable	3,728
Population to ditto	1,274

Force, 282 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.					Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes	1	1	4	12 – –	– – – –	24 – – –	94	146
Rates of Pay – –	£. 400	£. 140	£. 120	£. 90 – –	– – – –	s. 23 – – –	s. 20	s. 18

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 200 *l.*

County of Somerset, including the Consolidated Boroughs of Glastonbury, Wells, and Yeovil.

The number and organization of this force is the same as at the date of my last report; the chief constable, however, has since had placed under his charge and appointment three additional constables for the town of Weston-super-Mare, who are paid for by the inhabitants of that district.

A new station has been constructed in Crewkerne, and the county is now provided with excellent station-houses, containing both well-constructed cells, and ample accommodation for the resident police.

The superintendents receive an annual allowance of 46 *l.* for the purpose of providing and keeping a horse; stabling is also found for them, but no cart, and prisoners after commitment are either marched to gaol, or sent by railway or other conveyances.

The superintendents act in their respective districts as inspectors of weights and measures, and receive for the duty 15 *l.* yearly in addition to their pay, and one officer also is employed in his district as inspector of low lodging-houses, for which he receives 10 *l.* annually.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of good quality, and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* monthly is allowed in lieu of boots to each officer and constable.

The duties are well arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Bath (City).

Area in acres	3,745
Population in 1851	54,240
Acres to each constable	42
Population to ditto	616

Force, 88 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	1	1	10	–	–	5	18	20	19	9	
Rates of Pay	£. 250	–	–	–	–	–	£. 100	£. 85	s. 16	£. 78	£. 52	s. 24	s. 23	–	–	s. 21	s. 19	s. 18	s. 17	s. 14	

Bath (City).

The number and organization of this force is the same as at the date of my former report.

The stations and cells are maintained in a cleanly and creditable state.

One of the inspectors is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances and low lodging-houses, and receives for the performance of the duties of each office 13 *l.* annually.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers, and two pairs of boots annually to each member of the force.

A superannuation fund has been established, in accordance with the provisions of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of the police in aid of the fund are at the rate of 2½ per cent. from their respective yearly salaries.

The dismissals and resignations during the year have respectively been eight and 21.

The duties are satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Bridgewater (Borough).

Area in acres - - - - - - -	976
Population in 1851 - - - - - -	10,200
Acres to each constable - - - - -	162
Population to ditto - - - - - -	1,700

Force, 6 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4					
Rates of Pay - -	£. 125	£. 65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18					

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number or organization of this force; the chief superintendent and one constable take charge of the town by day, and the second superintendent and three constables during the night. Bridgewater (Borough).

The station and cells are maintained in a cleanly state, and the clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers annually to each constable; 6 *d.* a week is granted in lieu of boots.

A superannuation fund has been established, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of the police from their respective wages are fixed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

The duties are, in my opinion, not satisfactorily provided for; the chief superintendent is incapacitated by infirmities from taking active duty, and the force is insufficient for the requirements of the borough.

Chard (Borough).

Area in acres - - - - - - -	50
Population in 1851 - - - - - -	2291
Acres to each constable - - - - -	25
Population to ditto - - - - - -	1,145

Force, 2 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2					
Rates of Pay - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 14					

There is no police station, and the cell, which is situated under the town hall, is dark and damp, and quite unfit for the detention of prisoners. Chard (Borough).

Clothing of fair quality, and including two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots, is supplied annually to each constable.

No superannuation fund has as yet been established.

The constables take day and night duty in weekly turns, but there is no supervision, and I consider the force to be inefficient.

No. 3.
Southern District.

SURREY.

Area in acres - - - - - -	372,880
Population in 1851 - - - - -	108,792
Acres to each constable - - - - -	3,299
Population to ditto - - - - -	962

Force, 113 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.											
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.							
Number and Classes	1	1	1	2	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	34	33					
Rates of Pay - -	£. 400	£. 120	£. 100	£. 90	£. 85	-	£. 65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 21	s. 19	s. 17					

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 100 *l.*

County of Surrey.

No alteration has taken place during the year in the organization or number of this force.

A very excellent and well-constructed station with a couple of cells, and to accommodate one resident serjeant or constable, has been erected at Egham, and alterations have been made in the stations at Bagshot and Hazlemere, in order to provide the resident constables with better accommodation.

The stations generally are well constructed, and the resident officers are now provided with accommodation free of rent.

The superintendents are provided with horses and carts and stabling, and act in their respective districts as inspectors of weights and measures, but without any allowance beyond the repayment of actual expenses, which average from 10 *l.* to 12 *l.* per head annually.

Two of the superintendents also act as inspectors of nuisances, and one as an assistant relieving officer; and the two first receive respectively 12 *l.* and 10 *l.*, and the latter 6 *l.* yearly, in addition to their pay.

The mode of conveying prisoners to gaol after commitment is by the county cart and by rail.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of good quality.

The dismissals and resignations during the year have respectively been seven and twenty.

The duties are well arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Godalming (Borough).

Area in acres - - - - - - -	480
Population in 1851 - - - - - -	2,500
Acres to each constable - - - - -	240
Population to ditto - - - - - -	1,250

Force, 2 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.											
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.							
Number and Classes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1							
Rates of Pay - -	54*l.* 12*s.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 17							

Godalming (Borough).

No alteration has taken place in the number of this force during the year.

The station has two residences, one for the senior officer and the other for the constable,

constable, and there are two cells connected with the superintendent's residence, which are kept in a cleanly state. No. 3. Southern District.

Clothing of good quality, and including two pairs of trousers, is supplied to the constable every year, and 6 *d.* per week is allowed in lieu of boots. The senior officer receives 10 *l.* annually in lieu of clothing.

No superannuation fund has as yet been established.

The duties are brought before the notice of the watch committee every month, but there is very little supervision, and I cannot therefore consider the police arrangements to be of an efficient character.

Guildford (Borough).

Area in acres	531
Population in 1851	6,654
Acres to each constable	76
Population to ditto	950

Force, 7 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.										
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
Number and Classes	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	2				
Rates of Pay	£. 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*s.* 25	–	–	–	*s.* 22	*s.* 20	*s.* 18				

The number and organization of this force is the same as at the date of my former report. Guildford (Borough).

The superintendent is also appointed inspector of weights and measures, nuisances, and low lodging-houses, and is paid for the several offices, 2 *l.*, 7 *l.*, and 5 *l.* annually, in addition to his police salary; and 10 *l.* is also allowed to him every year in lieu of clothing.

The station and cells are maintained in a cleanly and satisfactory state.

Clothing of good quality, and including two pairs of trowsers, and two pairs of boots, are supplied to the serjeant and constables every year.

During the year a superannuation fund has been established, in accordance with the provisions of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32; and the contributions of the officers and constables are at the rate of 2 ½ per cent. from their respective yearly salaries.

The duties are generally well provided for; and I consider the force to be efficient.

Sussex (East Division).

Area in acres	494,651
Population in 1851	130,983
Acres to each constable	5,217
Population to ditto	1,378

Force, 95 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.										
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
Number and Classes	1	1	3	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	10	–	–	–	28	25	22	–	–	–	
Rates of Pay	£. 300	£. 130	£. 110	£. 90	–	–	£. *s.* 70 4	£. 65	–	–	*s.* 24	–	–	–	*s.* 21	*s. d.* 19 6	*s.* 18	–	–	–	

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 100 *l.*

No. 3. Southern District.

County of Sussex (East Division).

An augmentation of three constables has been made to this force during the year, in order to provide the localities of Eastbourne and Preston with additional police protection.

Four new and well constructed police stations, with excellent cells and ample accommodation for the police, have also been erected, and others have undergone alterations and improvements.

The places where new stations have been erected are Battle, Beckley, Burwash, and Markcross, and in Wollingdon two new cells; and in conjunction with the stations in Battle and Markcross, magistrates' court rooms, with all necessary accommodation for witnesses, have also been constructed.

It is proposed, further, to build new stations, with magistrates' court rooms, and to accommodate respectively one superintendent and one or more constables in East Grinstead, Hailsham, and Uckfield.

The superintendents are supplied with carts, and allowed respectively 50 *l.* per annum, to provide and keep a horse; and when stabling is provided a rent is charged for the same.

The mode of forwarding prisoners to gaol after commitment is by rail.

The superintendents in this county do not act as inspectors of weights and measures, nor do any of the police perform the duties of any offices beyond those belonging to their appointments as police officers.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of good quality.

One constable has been dismissed during the year, and four have resigned.

The duties are well arranged; and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Brighton (Borough).

Area in acres	2,320
Population in 1851	65,569
Acres to each constable	28
Population to ditto	790

Force, 83 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	8	–	–	4	–	–	–	17	12	38			
Rates of Pay	£. 250	£. 130	–	–	–	–	£. 91	£. 78	–	–	s. 26	–	–	–	s. 24	s. 22	s. 20			

Brighton (Borough).

No alteration has taken place in the number or organization of this force since the date of my last report.

The office arrangements are satisfactory; but the cells at the principal station are badly situated in the cellar portion of the town-hall, and are, with the exception of the two cells for females, dark and badly ventilated, and unprovided with waterclosets.

The cells in the auxiliary station at the east end of the town are boarded, and furnished with waterclosets, and warmed by a fireplace in the entrance office.

A certain number of the police are trained to form a fire-brigade; the engines are, however, seldom used, as the town is supplied with water at a high pressure.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers every year; boots are not provided, but each constable is supplied with a pair of waterproof leggings.

A superannuation fund has been established under the provisions of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of the officers and constables to the fund is at the rate of 2½ per cent. for their respective yearly wages.

The dismissals during the year have been 8, and the resignations 14.

The duties are well provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Hastings (Borough).

Area in acres	1,750
Population in 1851	17,011
Acres to each constable	87
Population to ditto	850

Force, 20 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and Classes	1	– – – – –	– – – – –	5	1 – –	5	8
Rates of Pay	£. 135	– – – – –	– – – – –	s. d. 22 6	s. d. 21 6 – –	s. d. 20 6	s. d. 18 6

The number and organization of this force is the same as at the date of my former report. Hastings (Borough).

The senior officer is also appointed inspector of nuisances, for which he receives an allowance of 5 *l.* per annum in addition to his pay.

The station and cells are maintained in a cleanly state, and the clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers annually; and in lieu of boots, 6 *d.* weekly is allowed to each member of the force.

One constable has been dismissed during the year, and three have resigned.

During the year a superannuation fund has been established, in accordance with the provisions of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of the officers and constables from their respective salaries in aid of the fund are at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

The duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Hove (Parish).

Area in acres	712
Population in 1851	4,104
Acres to each constable	37
Population to ditto	216

Force, 19 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and Classes	1	– – – – –	– – – – –	3	– – –	4	1 2 1
Rates of Pay	£. 130	– – – – –	– – – – –	s. 28	– – –	s. 24	s. 22 s. 20 s. d. 1. 6

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number or organization of this force. Hove (Parish).

The senior officer is also appointed inspector of nuisances, and receives, in addition to his salary, an allowance of 30 *l.* per annum.

The station and cells are maintained in a cleanly and creditable state; and the clothing is of good quality, and embraces three pairs of trousers in two years; boots are not supplied to the police.

No superannuation fund has as yet been established.

Three constables have resigned during the year, but none have been dismissed.

No. 3. Southern District.

The duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Rye (Borough).

Area in acres	1,120
Population in 1851	4,340
Acres to each constable	560
Population to ditto	2,170

Force, 2 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.								Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.		
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1		
Rates of Pay	–	£. s. 41 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18		

Rye (Borough).

The superintendent is governor of the borough gaol, and has a residence provided for him in the gaol, free of rent.

The cells also form a portion of the borough gaol; they are of old construction, but maintained in a cleanly state.

The clothing which is given to the constable is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers every year; boots are not provided.

A superannuation fund has been established during the year, in accordance with the provisions of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of the police are at the rate of about 2 ½ per cent. from their yearly wages.

The duties are not satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be insufficient in numbers.

SUSSEX (West Division).

Area in acres	412,397
Population in 1851	105,961
Acres to each constable	5,572
Population to ditto	1,431

Force, 74 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.									Weekly Pay in Shillings.								
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
Number and Classes	1	1	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	15	15	2	
Rates of Pay	£. 300	£. 110	£. 104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 23 6	–	–	–	s. 21	s. d. 19 6	s. 1	

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 100*l.*

County of Sussex (West Division).

The number and organization of this force have undergone no alteration during the year.

The new stations at Petworth and Chichester, which were in the course of erection on my former visit of inspection, have been some time completed and handed over to the police. They are well constructed, and afford ample accommodation, as do all the new stations in this division of the county, both for the resident police as well as for prisoners.

The superintendents are provided with horses, stabling, and carts, and undertake the duties of inspectors of weights and measures and inspectors of low lodging-houses in their several divisions, and without any pecuniary allowance beyond their pay.

The

The carts are also used for the transmission of prisoners to gaol after commitment.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of good quality.

The dismissals during the year have amounted to three persons, and the resignations to 19 persons.

The duties are satisfactorily arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Arundel (Borough).

Area in acres	1,968
Population in 1851	2,748
Acres to each constable	656
Population to ditto	916

Force, 3 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	2
Rates of Pay	–	£. s. 44 4	–	–	s. 18

Arundel (Borough).

The Town Council provide the superintendent with a residence rent free, and they have now arranged to supply the constables with proper uniform clothing every year, according to the scale required in the Secretary of State's regulations for the county police forces; and the first issue had been granted to the force prior to my visit of inspection, and appeared of good quality.

The cells are provided with all requisites, and are also maintained in a cleanly and creditable state.

A superannuation fund has been established in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of the police are fixed at a deduction from their yearly pay of 2 ½ per cent.

The duties are properly arranged, and I consider the force to be working efficiently.

Chichester (City).

Area in acres	604
Population in 1851	8,662
Acres to each constable	75
Population to ditto	1,082

Force, 8 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	–	1	–	1	6
Rates of Pay	–	£. 75	–	s. 21	s. 16

Chichester (City).

An augmentation of one constable was made to this force on the 1st of April in the present year, and a new police station with a couple of cells have also been recently constructed.

The clothing is of good quality, and the supply embraces three pairs of trousers in two years, and one pair of boots every year.

No. 3. Southern District.

During the year a superannuation fund has been established, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of the members of the police are at the yearly rate of 2½ per cent. from their respective wages.

Since the augmentation of the force the duties have been re-arranged, and I have pleasure in reporting the force to be in an efficient working state.

WILTSHIRE.

Area in acres - - - - - - - -	799,033
Population in 1851 - - - - - -	242,564
Acres to each constable - - - - -	3,975
Population to ditto - - - - - -	1,206

Force, 201 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
Number and Classes	1	2	3	1	2	2	13	–	–	–	26	–	–	–	50	80	10	11
Rates of Pay - -	£. 400	£. 130	£. 110	£. 100	£. 95	£. 85	£. s. 67 12	–	–	–	s. 22	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 18	s. 16	s. 15

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 100 *l.*

County of Wilts, including the Consolidated Boroughs of Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, and Marlborough.

The number and organization of this force is the same as the date of my former report, but an alteration has taken place in the classes of the superintendents, and an augmentation also made in the rates of pay of the whole force.

A new station has also been completed for the Salisbury Division, in the City of Salisbury, with separate residences for the superintendent and two married constables, and a large assembly room for single constables, and three cells. The stations generally are well constructed, and maintained in a cleanly and creditable state.

The superintendents are provided with horses, carts, and stabling, and 2 *s.* per diem is allowed to each officer for forage, and 1 *d.* daily for shoeing.

The undermentioned duties are also performed by the police, and the allowances stated to be granted are in addition to their respective police salaries.

Eight of the superintendents are appointed inspectors of weights and measures, and receive respectively 11 *l.* 11 *s.* annually.

Two of the superintendents and one of the inspectors are appointed inspectors of nuisances, and receive respectively 35 *l.*, 10 *l.*, and 2 *l.* annually.

Five of the superintendents and one of the inspectors are appointed inspectors of low lodging houses, and receive respectively 2 *l.* annually.

Six of the superintendents and three of the inspectors are appointed assistant relieving officers, and receive respectively on an average 10 *l.* annually.

The county carts are used, as well as the railway, in the conveyance of prisoners to gaol after commitment.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of good quality.

The dismissals during the year have amounted to 14, and the resignations to 10 persons respectively.

The duties are satisfactorily arranged, and although one very serious murder has been committed, and which still remains undetected, crime is generally light, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Salisbury (City).

Area in acres	620
Population in 1851	11,657
Acres to each constable	52
Population to ditto	971

Force, 12 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes	–	1	–	2	5	4
Rates of Pay	–	£. 100	–	s. 24	s. 19	s. 17

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number or organization of this force. Salisbury (City).

The superintendent is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances and low lodging-houses, and receives for the duties of the two offices 20 *l.* yearly, in addition to his police salary.

The station and cells are maintained in a creditable state, and the clothing is of good quality; the supply, however, is limited, as one pair of trousers is only granted every year.

A superannuation fund was established in 1858, and on principles in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c 32, and the annual contributions of the police are at the rate of $\frac{1}{36}$th of their salary.

One constable has been dismissed during the year, and six members of the force have resigned.

The duties are generally satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

BRECONSHIRE.

Area in acres	456,125
Population in 1851	55,678
Acres to each constable	15,204
Population to ditto	1,853

Force, 30 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	1	2	–	7	10	10
Rates of Pay	£. 250	£. 90	–	s. 21	s. 19	s. 17

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 50 *l.*

No alteration has taken place during the year, in the number or organization of this force. County of Brecon.

The station in Builth which I reported as being inconveniently small, is undergoing alterations, and a magistrate's room and new cells are being erected.

The superintendents are not provided with horses, stabling, or carts, but an allowance of 50 *l.* yearly is granted to each officer for the purpose of providing and keeping a horse.

The superintendents are not appointed to act as inspectors of weights and

No. 3. Southern District.

measures, or of nuisances, or low lodging houses, but one of the superintendents is appointed an assistant relieving officer, for which he receives 5*l.* annually in addition to his pay, and three of the serjeants are appointed to act as inspectors of nuisances, and one receives 5*l.*, another 2*l.* 10*s.*, and the third 2*l.* annually.

Prisoners after commitment, if males, are, when able, marched to gaol; females are sent in hired conveyances.

The books are satisfactory, and the clothing is of good quality.

The dismissals during the year have amounted to 10, and the resignations to 11 persons.

The duties are satisfactorily arranged, and although two very serious murders have lately been committed, crime has been generally light, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Brecknock (Borough).

Area in acres	6,426
Population in 1851	6,070
Acres to each constable	606
Population to ditto	1,517

Force, 4 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3					
Rates of Pay	–	£. s. 54 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18					

Brecknock (Borough).

The superintendent is also inspector of weights and measures, and inspector of nuisances and low lodging houses, and is paid for the duties appertaining to these appointments, 10*l.* annually, in addition to his police salary.

The clothing is of good quality, and the supply embraces three pairs of trousers in two years, and one pair of boots annually.

A superannuation fund was established by the town council on the 9th of November 1859, and the contributions of the police are fixed at the sum of 4½*d.* per week from each member of the force, but I am informed by the superintendent that the moieties of penalties and other sums as required by the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, to be applied for the benefit of the fund, are not so appropriated.

The duties are not effectively provided for, and the force is insufficient in number.

CARDIGANSHIRE.

Area in acres	432,000
Population in 1851	70,756
Acres to each constable	13,935
Population to ditto	2,282

Force, 31 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents, 2.					Inspectors.				Serjeants, 5.				Constables, 23.					
Number and Classes	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	7	12	4			
Rates of Pay	£. 250	£. 150	£. 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 23	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 19	s. 17			

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 50*l.*

The

No. 3. Southern District.

County of Cardigan, including the Consolidated Boroughs of Aberystwith and Cardigan.

The number and organization of this force is the same as at the date of my former report; the second superintendent has, however, since been provided with an allowance for the keep of a horse, of which he was stated in my last report to be deficient.

A new station has been erected in Lampeter, with two well-constructed cells, and accommodation for a married serjeant and one single constable.

The stations in Cardigan and Aberayron are kept in a cleanly and creditable state, but the cells in the station at Cardigan are deficient of any warming apparatus.

In Aberystwith, a proper station is much required, and it would add much to the convenience and general efficiency of the force if station-houses were established in Llandyssil, Tregarron, and Pontrhydfindigaid.

One of the superintendents is allowed 50*l.*, and the other 30*l.* for providing and keeping a horse, and the senior superintendent is appointed inspector of weights and measures for the whole county. The appointment, however, of inspector for the whole county, was made prior to the appointment of the second superintendent; and as the inspection of the constables by the one superintendent was found to be very defective, it appears to be a very bad arrangement to allow one officer to continue to hold the appointment for the whole of the county, which must necessarily require him to be absent from his own district, when the duty could most easily be performed by the second superintendent in his own district, whilst inspecting his men, and without in any way interfering with his regular police duties.

The superintendents are not provided with carts, and the mode of sending prisoners to gaol, after commitment, is by hired conveyance.

The books and office arrangements are satisfactory, and the clothing is of good quality.

During the year one constable has been dismissed, and five have resigned.

The duties are satisfactorily arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.

Area in acres - - - - - - - -	620,214
Population in 1851 - - - - - - -	100,309
Acres to each constable - - - - -	12,404
Population to ditto - - - - - - -	2,006

Force, 50 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables, 36.					
Number and Classes	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	9	27				
Rates of Pay - -	£. 300	£. 140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 22	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 18				

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, nil.

County of Carmarthen.

The number and organization of this force has undergone no change during the year.

The station-houses are not in the charge of the police, and therefore the police can in no way be answerable for their state. I think, however, that it is a bad plan that the police should have to give up the custody of their prisoners to irresponsible lock-up keepers, whilst the charges are under investigation by the magistrates.

In general the lock-up places are not conveniently situated for the safe custody of prisoners.

The station house, however, in Llanelly has been improved, and the cells are well constructed, and there is accommodation sufficient for a resident officer;

No. 3. Southern District.

the station is now in the occupation of a person who acts as inspector of weights and measures.

In Llandilo there are two well-constructed cells in the rear of the town hall, but there is no residence for an officer, and it is not desirable to leave prisoners in detached lock-up places.

In Llandovery two new cells have been erected in a building lately erected for public purposes, but they do not belong to the county, and are also situated away from the residence of any person who would be in charge of the prisoners; the windows are also so placed that persons from the outside could easily communicate with prisoners. The police, as yet, have not used these cells for the detention of prisoners.

In Newcastle Emlyn there are two cells in a building built by the county, but they are quite dark, and without any ventilation, and also unprovided with benches, closets, or warming apparatus. I was informed by the superintendent of this district that a prisoner had been taken out of these cells in a very exhausted state, from the want of air and proper ventilation; the man had been placed in the cells in a state of drunkenness, but was sober when released.

The superintendents are not provided with either horses, carts, or stabling, but 30 *l.* yearly is allowed to each officer for providing and keeping a horse.

The inspection of weights and measures and of nuisances is not performed by the police, nor are the police appointed to act as assistant officers of excise, or as assistant relieving officers, but the police partially act as inspectors of low lodging-houses, and without any remuneration beyond their regular pay.

The books and office arrangements are satisfactory, and the clothing is of good quality.

There have been 13 dismissals during the year, and three resignations.

The duties are satisfactorily arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Carmarthen (Borough).

Area in acres	5,009
Population in 1851	10,510
Acres to each constable	417
Population to ditto	876

Force, 12 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	9					
Rates of Pay	–	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	s. 18					

Carmarthen (Borough).

No alteration has taken place, during the year, in the number or organization of the force.

The superintendent is inspector of weights and measures, and low lodging-houses, and also inspector of markets, but receives no emolument for performing the duties appertaining to these appointments beyond his ordinary police salary.

The cells have been provided with benches, but are still deficient of water-closets or warming apparatus.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers every year to each officer and constable, and 6*d.* per week in lieu of boots.

A superannuation fund was formed on the 6th of August last, and the contributions of the police in aid of the fund were fixed at two per cent. from their respective salaries, but the formation of the fund is not in accordance with the provisions of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, as the town council have not as yet ordered the

the moieties of penalties and other sums, as named in the Act, to be placed to the credit of the fund to be so appropriated.

No. 3. Southern District.

There have been during the year two dismissals and two resignations from the force.

The duties are generally well provided for, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Area in acres - - - - - - - -	523,712
Population in 1851 - - - - - - -	191,477
Acres to each constable - - - - -	4,752
Population to ditto - - - - - - -	1,740

Force, 110 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	1	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	31	59				
Rates of Pay - -	£. 300	£. 150	£. 140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 25	–	–	–	s. 22	s. 20				

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 150 *l.*

County of Glamorgan.

An augmentation of two constables has been made to this force since the 29th of September 1859, and in addition to the number as above stated, the chief constable has under his charge three serjeants and 11 constables, who are paid by the owners of works in the mineral districts.

During the year, two new police stations have also been erected, one at St. Nicholas, in the Ogmore district, with two good cells, and to accommodate one married resident constable; and the other at Llandaff, also with two good cells, and to accommodate one married serjeant and one single constable.

The superintendents are not provided with horses, stabling, or carts, or with police clothing; but the sum of 53 *l.* per annum is allowed to each officer to provide these requisites, and to cover all travelling expenses.

Prisoners are conveyed to gaol after commitment by railway, and sometimes by hired conveyance.

The superintendents act as inspectors of weights and measures, and are allowed 7 *s.* 6 *d.* each per diem when attending the market towns for adjusting and stamping, and 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per diem when out on casual inspection. The expense of hiring carts to convey the weights is paid for by the county.

Two of the superintendents are also appointed inspectors of low lodging houses, and one, in Merthyr, which is a populous district, receives 30 *l.* per annum; and the other, in Bridgend, 5 *l.* per annum, in addition to their pay. Two serjeants are also appointed to act as inspectors of nuisances, and one receives 12 *l.* in addition to his pay; the allowance of the other has not yet been fixed.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of good quality.

During the year there have been 17 dismissals from the force, and 25 resignations.

The duties are well arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

No. 3. Southern District.

Cardiff (Borough).

Area in acres	1,920
Population in 1851	18,351
Acres to each constable	41
Population to ditto	399

Force, 46 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	24	14	1			
Rates of Pay – –	£. 150	–	–	–	–	–	£. 78	–	–	–	s. 25	–	–	–	s. 22	s. 20	s. 15			

Cardiff (Borough). No change has taken place during the year in the organization or number of this force.

The superintendent acts as assistant relieving officer, for which he receives, in addition to his pay, 5 *l.* per annum, and 10 *l.* is granted to him to provide uniform clothing.

The new station which it was proposed to build has not, and probably will not now be built, as the Town Council have under consideration another plan, for constructing cells in the rear of the town hall, and erecting a police station adjoining. New and properly constructed cells are very much required, both at the principal as well as the auxiliary station.

The clothing is of good quality, and includes two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots to each officer and constable every year.

A superannuation fund was established in 1848, and since the passing of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, the provisions contained in that Act have been adopted, and the police contribute to the fund from their wages 2 ½ per cent per annum.

There have been no dismissals from the force during the year, but nine persons have resigned.

The duties are satisfactorily provided for, and I consider the force to be efficient.

Neath (Borough).

Area in acres	1,121
Population in 1851	5,800
Acres to each constable	280
Population to ditto	1,450

Force, 4 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3					
Rates of Pay – –	–	£. 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21					

Neath (Borough). No change has taken place during the year in the number of this force.

The cells are situated in the old bridewell, which is extremely damp and badly drained, and quite unfit in its present state to be used either as a residence for the constables, or as a place of detention for prisoners; the effluvia from the drains when the station was inspected in August last was most offensive, and the floors of some of the lower apartments were quite wet.

The clothing is of good quality, and two pairs of trousers and two pairs of boots are supplied to each constable every year.

No superannuation fund has as yet been established. The duties are imperfectly

imperfectly provided for, portions of the borough are not watched, and there is no supervision by night. I consider the force to be insufficient in numbers. No. 3. Southern District.

SWANSEA (BOROUGH).

Area in acres	5,300
Population in 1851	35,235
Acres to each constable	123
Population to ditto	819

Force, 43 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Candidates.	
Number and Classes	1	– – – – –	2 1 – –	5 – – –	13	18 3
Rates of Pay	£. 143	– – – – –	£. £. s. 78 70 4 – –	s. 25 – – –	s. 22	s. 20 s. 18

An augmentation of two inspectors and two constables has been made to this force during the year. Swansea (Borough).

The head officer is also appointed to act as inspector of nuisances and low lodging houses, and receives for the two offices 10 *l.* annually in addition to his pay; a horse is also allowed by the corporation for the use of the superintendent to visit the men stationed in the outskirts of the borough, and also for the purpose of being used during the night by a mounted patrol.

The books are satisfactory, and the station and cells are maintained in a cleanly and creditable state.

It has been proposed to construct two or three auxiliary stations, with one or more cells, in different parts of the borough.

The clothing is of good quality, and two pairs of trousers and 24 *s.* in lieu of boots are granted every year to each member of the force.

A superannuation fund was formed prior to the passing of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the moieties of penalties and other sums as provided by the Act to be applied to the formation of a fund are so appropriated in aid of the fund already formed, and the officers and constables are required to contribute annually 1-36th part of their respective salaries.

During the year there have been 14 dismissals from the force and 12 resignations.

The duties are well arranged, and I consider the force to be efficient.

PEMBROKESHIRE.

Area in acres	335,000
Population in 1851	84,107
Area to each constable	7,444
Population to ditto	1,866

Force, 45 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	1	2 – – – –	– – – –	6 – – –	5 6 8 17
Rates of Pay	£. 275	£. 120 – – – –	– – – –	s. 23 – – –	s. 21 s. 20 s. 18 s. 16

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 25 *l.*

No change has taken place during the year in the number or organization of this force. County of Pembroke, including the Consolidated Borough of Pembroke.

The station-houses and cells are maintained in a cleanly state, but some of the stations are, as stated before, quite inconveniently small for a married resi-

No. 3. Southern District.

dent officer, and the cells in several of the stations are deficient of any proper warming apparatus, and those in Milford are extremely damp. The superintendents are not provided with horses, carts, or stabling, and 25 *l.* only per annum is allowed to each to provide and keep a horse.

Prisoners, after commitment, are sometimes marched to prison, and sometimes sent by rail and hired conveyance.

The superintendents do not act as inspectors of weights or measures, or as inspectors of nuisances or low lodging-houses; but one superintendent is appointed an assistant relieving officer, for which he receives annually 5 *l.* in addition to his pay.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of good quality. Forage caps are, however, usually worn by the police in this county, although the men are still provided with a hat.

There have been nine dismissals during the year, and four resignations.

The duties are well arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

HAVERFORDWEST (BOROUGH).

Area in acres	1,760
Population in 1851	7,208
Acres to each constable	440
Population to ditto	1,802

Force, 4 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	–	3
Rates of Pay	–	£. 84	–	–	–	s. 15

Haverfordwest (Borough).

This force has undergone no change during the year.

The superintendent is inspector of nuisances and low lodgings, and also of markets, and receives 10 *l.* yearly in addition to his police salary for the first-named office.

The station and cells are maintained in a cleanly state, and two of the constables are now provided with residences in the station-house.

The clothing is of good quality, and two pairs of trousers are granted to each constable annually, and 6 *d.* weekly in lieu of boots.

A superannuation fund has been established during the year, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, and the contributions of the police are fixed at 2 ½ per cent. from their respective yearly salaries.

The duties are not properly provided for; portions of the borough are seldom watched, and there is no supervision by night. I consider the force to be quite insufficient for the requirements of the borough.

TENBY (BOROUGH).

Area in acres	350
Population in 1851	2,982
Acres to each constable	175
Population to ditto	1,491

Force, 2 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Chief Superintendent.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	–	1	–	–	1
Rates of Pay	–	£. 57 s. 4	–	–	s. 21

This

No. 3. Southern District.

Tenby (Borough).

This force has undergone no alteration during the year.

Some slight improvements have been made in the cells, in order to give them more light and ventilation, but they are objectionably situated, being in a detached building; and during the year a prisoner made his escape from one of them, but was retaken.

The corporation contemplate purchasing the adjoining building, and uniting it to the station as a residence for one of the constables.

A superannuation fund has been established during the year, in accordance with the provisions contained in the 22 & 23 Vict c. 32, and the yearly contributions of the constables in aid of the fund are fixed at 2 per cent.

The clothing is of good quality, and two pairs of trousers are granted to each constable annually; boots are not provided.

The duties are not, in my opinion, effectively provided for, and I consider the force to be insufficient in numbers.

RADNORSHIRE.

Area in acres - - - - - - -	273,111
Population in 1851 - - - - - -	24,648
Acres to each constable - - - - -	18,207
Population to ditto - - - - - -	1,643

Force, 15 persons.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.										Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	5	5				
Rates of Pay - -	£. 75	£. 90	£. 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 23	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 19				

Annual travelling and horse allowance to the chief constable, 30*l.*

County of Radnor.

No change has taken place during the year in the number or organization of this force.

A new station, with two good cells, and to accommodate one married superintendent and one married constable, has been erected at Penybont, in the centre of the county.

The superintendents are not provided with horses, but an allowance of 50*l.* per annum is granted to one superintendent and 40*l.* to the other, for the purpose of providing and keeping a horse; and the junior superintendent, who is to reside in the station at Penybont, will also be provided with a stable.

Each superintendent is provided with a cart and harness, and the carts are generally used for the conveyance of prisoners to gaol after commitment; sometimes, however, prisoners are marched to gaol.

Neither of the superintendents are appointed to act as inspectors of weights or measures, or as inspectors of nuisances or low lodging-houses; but one of the serjeants and one of the constables act as assistant relieving officers, and the serjeant receives 5*l.* and the constable 2*l.* annually in addition to their pay.

The books and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the clothing is of good quality.

One dismissal has taken place during the year, but no resignation.

The duties are well arranged, and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Appendix, No. 3 District - - - - - -

RETURN of the Ranks, Number, Rates of Yearly and Weekly Pay, and also Allowances

COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Establishment.		RANK and NUMBER.						Area in Square Acres.	Population in 1851.	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable, including all Ranks.		YEARLY PA			
													Chief Constables of Counties.		Chief Superintendent of Boroughs	
	1859.	1860.	Chief Constables of Counties.	Chief Superintendents of Boroughs.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.			Acres.	Population.	Yearly Pay.	Horse or Travelling Allowances.	Yearly Pay.	Horse or
													£.	£.	£. s. d.	£.
Berkshire - - -	114	114	1	–	8	2	12	91	442,022	123,675	3,877	1,085	400	150	– –	
Abingdon - -	6	6	–	–	1	–	1	4	340	5,954	57	992	–	–	– –	
Maidenhead -	3	3	–	–	1	–	–	2	2,560	3,607	853	1,202	–	–	– –	
Newbury - -	8	8	–	–	1	–	1	6	1,720	6,574	215	822	–	–	– –	
Reading - -	31	32	–	1	–	3	6	22	1,922	21,456	60	670	–	–	105 – –	
Windsor - -	11	11	–	–	1	–	2	8	2,500	9,560	227	869	–	–	– –	
Cornwall - - -	191	191	1	–	7	10	18	155	857,632	302,080	4,490	1,581	350	100	– –	
Bodmin - -	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	2,784	4,327	– –	– –	–	–	– –	
Falmouth - -	3	3	–	–	1	–	–	2	40	4,076	13	1,358	–	–	– –	
Helston - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	292	3,355	– –	– –	–	–	– –	
Launceston -	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2,880	3,328	1,440	1,664	–	–	– –	
Liskeard - -	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	810	4,386	405	2,193	–	–	– –	
Penryn - -	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	290	3,458	145	1,729	–	–	– –	
Penzance - -	5	6	–	–	1	–	1	4	440	9,170	88	1,834	–	–	– –	
St. Ives - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1,876	6,507	– –	– –	–	–	– –	
Truro - -	6	6	–	–	1	–	1	4	1,103	10,733	184	1,789	–	–	– –	
Devonshire - -	326	326	1	–	14	–	23	288	1,599,723	427,508	4,907	1,311	400	–	– –	
Barnstaple - -	4	5	–	–	1	–	1	3	2,000	11,368	400	2,273	–	–	– –	
Bideford - -	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2,806	5,754	– –	– –	–	–	– –	
Bradninch - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	4,211	1,834	– –	– –	–	–	– –	
Devonport - -	30	40	–	1	–	2	3	34	2,380	38,180	59	954	–	–	80 – –	
Exeter - -	27	27	–	1	–	4	3	19	1,800	32,810	66	1,215	–	–	150 – –	
Plymouth - -	51	51	–	1	–	3	4	43	400	52,221	9	1,024	–	–	150 – –	
Southmolton -	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	6,000	4,482	3,000	2,241	–	–	– –	
Tiverton - -	6	6	–	–	1	–	–	5	16,790	11,145	3,358	2,229	–	–	– –	
Torrington - -	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2,846	3,308	1,423	1,654	–	–	– –	
Totnes - -	3	3	–	–	1	–	–	2	1,254	4,424	418	1,475	–	–	– –	
Dorsetshire - -	126	129	1	–	10	–	11	107	625,948	160,920	4,852	1,247	300	150	– –	
Blandford - -	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	27	2,504	13½	1,252	–	–	– –	
Dorchester -	6	6	–	–	1	–	1	4	260	6,660	43	1,110	–	–	– –	
Poole - -	11	14	–	1	–	–	1	12	4,749	9,255	339	661	–	–	90 – –	
Weymouth - -	10	10	–	–	1	–	1	8	1,600	9,755	160	975	–	–	– –	
Gloucestershire - -	274	274	1	–	11	–	46	216	801,658	339,491	2,925	1,238	500	50	– –	
Bristol - -	303	303	–	1	–	5	38	259	4,683	138,225	15	462	–	–	300 – –	5
Hampshire - -	243	243	1	–	15	1	22	204	1,053,777	274,102	4,336	1,128	400	100	– –	
Basingstoke -	4	4	–	–	1	–	1	2	1,036	4,263	259	1,066	–	–	– –	
Newport, Isle of Wight - -	5	5	–	–	1	–	–	4	156	8,047	31	1,609	–	–	– –	
Portsmouth -	70	70	–	1	–	6	3	60	4,515	72,096	64	1,059	–	–	170 – –	
Romsey - -	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	248	2,045	124	1,037	–	–	– –	
Southampton -	42	43	–	1	–	–	7	35	2,600	35,305	60	821	–	–	150 – –	
Winchester -	13	13	–	–	1	–	2	10	1,043	13,704	80	1,054	–	–	– –	
Herefordshire - -	60	60	1	–	9	–	12	38	510,686	98,810	8,511	1,646	225	90	– –	
Hereford - -	22	22	–	1	–	1	1	19	4,670	12,103	212	550	–	–	100 – –	
Leominster - -	8	8	–	–	1	–	1	6	7,284	5,214	910	652	–	–	– –	
Kent - - -	222	227	1	–	12	1	19	194	940,783	315,685	4,144	1,390	400	200	– –	
Canterbury -	19	19	–	–	1	2	2	14	3,800	18,203	200	958	–	–	– –	
Deal - - -	4	4	–	–	–	–	1	3	1,167	7,067	291	1,766	–	–	– –	
Dover - -	15	24	–	1	–	–	4	19	3,500	21,478	145	894	–	–	125 – –	
Faversham - -	4	5	–	–	1	–	–	4	2,036	4,445	407	889	–	–	– –	
Folkestone - -	10	10	–	–	1	–	1	8	2,697	7,204	269	720	–	–	– –	
Gravesend - -	21	21	–	1	–	–	3	17	1,271	16,633	60	792	–	–	112 13 4	
Hythe - -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	882	2,650	– –	– –	–	–	– –	
Maidstone - -	21	21	–	–	1	1	3	16	4,232	20,738	201	987	–	–	– –	
Margate - -	10	10	–	1	–	–	2	7	240	9,000	24	900	–	–	100 – –	
Ramsgate - -	13	13	–	1	–	–	2	10	260	1,427	20	879	–	–	115 – –	
Rochester - -	28	28	–	1	–	–	5	22	2,715	15,340	97	548	–	–	100 – –	
Sandwich - -	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	703	2,956	– –	– –	–	–	– –	
Tenterden - -	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	8,394	3,782	2,098	945	–	–	No salary	
Tunbridge Wells -	15	15	–	1	–	1	1	12	3,350	13,000	223	866	–	–	104 – –	

APPENDIX, No. 3 District.

IIEF Officers for Keep of Horses, or Travelling in the South District, 29 September 1860.

AND HORSE OR TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.											WEEKLY PAY.											
SUPERINTENDENTS.									INSPECTORS.				SERJEANTS.				CONSTABLES.					
Yearly Pay in £.									Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
1st Class.			2d Class.			3d Class.			4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.			2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£. s.	£.	£.	s.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	s.
)	–	–	90	–	–	80	–	–	–	–	70	–	–	25 –	23 –	–	–	21 –	19 –	17 –	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19 –	–	–	–	17 –	–	–	–	–	–
2	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	17 –	7 –	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	62	8	–	22 –	–	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	17 –	–	–
3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	19 –	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
)	–	–	95	–	–	85	–	–	–	–	65	–	–	23 –	22 –	–	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–
5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	17 –	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13 10	–	–	–	–	–
0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	16 6	–	–	–	–	–
0	–	–	103	6	–	91	–	–	88 6	–	–	–	–	23 –	–	–	–	20 –	18 –	16 –	–	–	–
0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9 7	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60	13	–¼	19 10	–	–	–	18 1	17 6	16 4	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55	18	–	21 –	–	–	–	19 –	18 –	17 –	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	76	14	–	21 –	20 –	–	–	18 –	16 6	15 –	–	–	–
8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 6	–	–	–	–	–
0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 7	16 8	14 8	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	12 –	–	–	–	–
0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 6	–	–	–	–	–
0	–	–	130	–	–	90	–	–	80 –	–	–	–	–	23 –	–	–	–	20 –	18 –	17 –	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12 –	–	–	–	–	–
0	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	19 –	18 –	–	–	–	–
1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 –	–	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	–
0	–	–	120	–	–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21	6¾	–	–	19	–½	16	–½	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	117	–	–	26 –	25 –	24 –	21	19 –	18 –	17 –	16 –	14	–
12	4	–	102	–	–	86	–	–	–	–	70	–	–	23 –	–	–	–	21 –	19 –	17 –	–	–	–
65	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–	–
75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	–	–	22 –	–	–	–	22 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	–
49	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17 –	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	28 –	24 –	–	–	22 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	–
04	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 –	–	–	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	–
98	–	–	90	–	–	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 –	21 –	–	–	19 –	17 –	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	4	–	20 –	–	–	–	18 –	16 –	–	–	–	–
14	[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–	–
21	13	–¼	112	10	10	103	8	4	–	–	82	2	6	31 9	25 8	23 4	–	21 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	–
00	7	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	69	3	11	24 6	–	–	–	19 6	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	17 6	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	–	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	–
78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	18 6	–	–	–	–
98	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	–	–	20 6	19 6	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	27 4	25 4	–	–	23 2	21 2	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 1	–	–	–	–	–
120	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	80	3	4	24 8	–	–	–	21 7	20 6	19 6	18 6	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	–	–	–	21 –	19 –	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	–	–	20 –	19 –	–	–	–	–
30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
[illegible]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	70	4	–	23 –	–	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	17 –	–	–

(continued)

COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Establishments		Rank and Number.						Area in Square Acres.	Population in 1851.	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable, including all Ranks.		YEARLY PAY,			
													Chief Constables of Counties.		Chief Superintendents of Boroughs.	
	1859.	1860.	Chief Constables of Counties.	Chief Superintendents of Boroughs.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.			Acres.	Population.	Yearly Pay.	Horse or Travelling Allowances.	Yearly Pay.	Horse or
													£.	£.	£. s. d.	£.
Monmouthshire	80	97	1	–	4	4	14	74	362,209	132,118	3,734	1,362	250	100	– –	
Monmouth	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	5,407	5,710	901	951	–	–	70 4 –	
Newport	24	24	–	1	–	1	5	17	963	20,200	40	841	–	–	130 – –	
Somersetshire	282	282	1	–	17	–	24	240	1,051,498	359,261	3,728	1,274	400	200	– –	
Bath	88	88	–	1	–	5	11	71	3,745	54,240	42	616	–	–	250 – –	
Bridgwater	6	6	–	1	1	–	–	4	976	10,200	162	1,700	–	–	125 – –	
Chard	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	50	2,291	25	1,145	–	–	– –	
Surrey	113	113	1	–	6	6	–	100	372,880	108,792	3,299	962	400	100	– –	
Godalming	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	480	2,500	240	1,250	–	–	54 12 –	
Guildford	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	531	6,654	76	950	–	–	80 – –	
Sussex, East	92	95	1	–	7	2	10	75	494,651	130,983	5,217	1,378	300	100	– –	
Brighton	83	83	–	1	2	9	4	67	2,320	65,569	28	790	–	–	250 – –	
Hastings	20	20	–	1	–	–	6	13	1,750	17,011	87	850	–	–	135 – –	
Hove	19	19	–	1	–	–	3	15	712	4,104	37	216	–	–	130 – –	
Rye	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	1,120	4,340	560	2,170	–	–	– –	
Sussex, West	74	74	1	–	6	–	5	62	412,379	105,961	5,572	1,431	300	100	– –	
Arundel	3	3	–	–	1	–	–	2	1,968	2,748	656	916	–	–	– –	
Chichester	7	8	–	–	1	–	1	6	604	8,662	75	1,082	–	–	– –	
Wiltshire	201	201	1	–	10	13	26	151	799,033	242,564	3,975	1,206	400	100	– –	
Salisbury	12	12	–	–	1	–	2	9	620	11,657	52	971	–	–	– –	
TOTAL English Counties and Boroughs	3,552	3,608	14	25	166	83	379	2,941								
Breconshire	30	30	1	–	2	–	7	20	456,125	55,678	15,204	1,853	250	50	– –	
Brecknock	4	4	–	–	1	–	–	3	6,426	6,070	1,606	1,517	–	–	– –	
Cardiganshire	31	31	1	–	2	–	5	23	432,000	70,756	1,361	2,282	250	50	– –	
Carmarthenshire	50	50	1	–	3	–	10	36	620,214	100,309	12,404	2,006	300	nil	– –	
Carmarthen	12	12	–	–	1	–	2	9	5,009	10,510	417	876	–	–	– –	
Glamorganshire	108	110	1	–	4	–	15	90	523,712	191,477	4,752	1,740	300	150	– –	
Cardiff	46	46	–	1	–	1	5	39	1,920	18,351	41	399	–	–	150 – –	
Neath	4	4	–	–	1	–	–	3	1,121	5,800	280	1,450	–	–	– –	
Swansea	39	43	–	1	–	3	5	34	5,300	35,235	123	819	–	–	143 – –	
Pembrokeshire	45	45	1	–	2	–	6	36	335,000	84,107	7,444	1,866	275	25	– –	
Haverfordwest	4	4	–	–	1	–	–	3	1,760	7,208	440	1,802	–	–	– –	
Tenby	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	1	350	2,982	175	1,491	–	–	– –	
Radnorshire	15	15	1	–	2	–	2	10	273,111	24,648	18,207	1,643	75	30	– –	
TOTAL Welsh Counties and Boroughs	390	396	6	2	20	4	57	307								
TOTAL English Counties and Boroughs	3,552	3,608	14	25	166	83	379	2,941								
GROSS TOTALS, South District	3,942	4,004	20	27	186	87	436	3,248								

) HORSE OR TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

SUPERINTENDENTS. Yearly Pay in £.					INSPECTORS. Yearly Pay in £.				WEEKLY PAY. SERJEANTS. Weekly Pay in Shillings.				CONSTABLES. Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	5th Class	6th Class.
s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	£.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	s.
– –	– –	– –	–	–	78 – –	–	–	–	25 –	–	–	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	–
–	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	17 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	– –	– –	–	–	80 – –	–	–	–	24 –	–	–	–	22 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	–
– –	120 – –	90 – –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	23 –	–	–	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	–
–	– –	– –	–	–	100 – –	85 16	78	52	24 –	23 –	–	–	21 –	19 –	18 –	17 –	14	–
– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14 –	–	–	–	–	–
– –	100 – –	90 – –	85	–	65 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	19 –	17 –	–	–	–
–	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	25 –	–	–	–	22 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	–
– –	110 – –	90 – –	–	–	70 4 –	65 –	–	–	24 –	–	–	–	21 –	19 6	18 –	–	–	–
– –	– –	– –	–	–	91 – –	78 –	–	–	26 –	–	–	–	24 –	22 –	20 –	–	–	–
–	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	22 6	21 6	–	–	20 6	18 6	–	–	–	–
–	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	28 –	–	–	–	24 –	22 –	20 –	17 6	–	–
12 –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
– –	104 – –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	23 6	–	–	–	21 –	19 6	18 –	–	–	–
4 –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–	–
– –	110 – –	100 – –	95	85	67 12 –	–	–	–	22 –	–	–	–	20 –	18 –	16 –	15 –	–	–
– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	24 –	–	–	–	19 –	17 –	–	–	–	–
– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	19 –	17 –	–	–	–	–
12 –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
– –	75 – –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	23 –	–	–	–	21 –	19 –	17 –	–	–	–
– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	22 –	–	–	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	–
– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	–
– –	140 – –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	25 –	–	–	–	22 –	20 –	–	–	–	–
–	– –	– –	–	–	78 – –	–	–	–	25 –	–	–	–	22 –	20 –	15 –	–	–	–
– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–
–	– –	– –	–	–	78 – –	70 4	–	–	25 –	–	–	–	22 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	–
– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	23 –	–	–	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	16 –	–	–
– –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 –	–	–	–	–	–
4 –	– –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–	–	–
– –	80 – –	– –	–	–	– –	–	–	–	23 –	–	–	–	21 –	19 –	–	–	–	–

REPORTS of the INSPECTORS of CONSTABULARY for the Year ended 29th September 1860, made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, under the Provisions of the Statute 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *March* 1861.

[*Price* 1 *s.* 6 *d.*]

67.

Under 24 *oz.*

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

A STATEMENT of the Amount of CONSTABULARY FORCE employed in each County, County of a City, and County of a Town, in *Ireland*, on the 1st day of January 1861.

(*Presented pursuant to Act 6 Will. 4, c. 13.*)

No. 1.—EFFECTIVE STRENGTH of the FORCE in Counties, Cities, and Towns, on the 1st January 1861, including men of the Reserve Force serving therein.

COUNTIES.	County Inspectors.			Sub-Inspectors.				H. Constables.			Constables.			Acting Constables.	Sub-Constables.			
	First Rate.	Second Rate.	Third Rate.	Extra Rate.	First Rate.	Second Rate.	Third Rate.	Extra Rate.	First Rate.	Second Rate.	Extra Rate.	Mounted.	Dismounted.	Mounted or Dismounted.	Mounted.	Dismounted.	Second Rate.	Horses.
Antrim	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	2	7	–	4	42	10	3	199	2	8
Armagh	1	–	–	–	3	1	1	–	1	6	–	2	29	10	5	142	6	7
Carlow	1	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	1	4	–	–	24	6	5	96	8	5
Cavan	1	–	–	–	1	4	3	–	1	8	–	4	40	9	6	226	9	10
Clare	1	–	–	–	4	–	6	–	2	10	–	2	61	12	9	285	22	11
Cork, E.	1	–	–	2	5	3	2	–	1	13	–	2	78	17	7	327	25	13
Cork, W.	1	–	–	–	2	2	4	–	2	8	1	4	51	10	6	205	16	10
Donegal	–	1	–	–	4	4	2	–	1	13	–	3	77	14	9	447	16	12
Down	–	1	–	–	4	–	3	–	1	8	–	3	43	10	6	191	14	8
Dublin	1	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	1	5	–	3	36	7	4	167	4	7
Fermanagh	1	–	–	–	1	2	2	–	2	4	–	3	29	7	4	132	3	7
Galway, E.	1	–	–	–	2	3	3	–	1	8	1	1	49	9	9	243	15	10
Galway, W.	1	–	–	–	4	3	2	–	1	11	–	1	47	10	9	256	11	10
Kerry	1	–	–	–	1	4	2	–	1	7	–	2	43	8	7	196	8	9
Kildare	–	1	–	1	2	1	2	–	1	8	–	1	43	13	6	212	11	7
Kilkenny	1	–	–	–	1	5	2	–	1	9	–	4	55	8	6	258	18	10
King's	1	–	–	–	2	3	1	–	1	7	–	2	57	10	6	247	14	8
Leitrim	–	1	–	–	1	3	2	–	1	8	–	2	44	9	6	255	8	8
Limerick	1	–	–	–	3	2	4	–	–	13	–	2	85	9	8	393	30	11
Londonderry	1	–	–	2	1	1	1	–	1	6	–	1	21	8	5	105	3	6
Longford	1	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	1	5	–	1	32	7	5	144	4	7
Louth	1	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	1	6	–	–	30	7	6	145	5	7
Mayo	1	–	–	–	2	2	7	–	2	12	1	4	58	13	8	313	18	12
Meath	1	–	–	–	1	4	4	–	1	9	–	2	60	9	8	256	22	10
Monaghan	–	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	1	5	–	2	31	6	4	141	5	6
Queen's	1	–	–	–	3	2	3	–	2	8	–	2	39	9	7	183	13	9
Roscommon	1	–	–	–	2	1	4	–	2	8	–	1	63	8	8	310	5	9
Sligo	–	1	–	–	1	2	4	–	1	8	–	4	34	10	5	176	3	9
Tipperary, N.	1	–	–	–	1	6	2	–	2	10	–	4	88	9	7	409	25	11
Tipperary, S.	1	–	–	–	5	2	3	–	2	9	–	1	83	12	11	405	14	12
Tyrone	1	–	–	1	–	4	2	–	1	8	–	1	41	7	7	180	9	9
Waterford	1	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	1	7	–	1	41	9	7	174	12	8
Westmeath	–	1	–	–	2	3	2	–	1	8	–	3	49	12	6	225	10	9
Wexford	1	–	–	–	3	5	–	–	1	8	–	3	45	10	7	189	9	9
Wicklow	1	–	–	–	2	2	2	–	1	8	1	1	36	9	6	146	6	8
CITIES AND TOWNS:																		
Carrickfergus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	7	–	1
Cork	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	1	2	–	16	4	3	79	–	4
Drogheda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	2	1	30	3	1
Galway	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	9	2	–	53	–	1
Kilkenny	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	2	–	40	1	1
Limerick	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	11	3	–	56	1	1
Waterford	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	10	1	2	54	1	2
Depôt (Recruits)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	331	–
TOTALS	28	7	–	6	82	89	83	–	49	286	6	78	1,740	348	235	8,297	740	323
Reserve Force at Phœnix Park	–	–	–	–	1	2	5	1	2	4	9	5	33	33	35	246	1	38
TOTALS	28	7	–	6	83	91	88	1	51	290	15	83	1,773	381	270	8,543	741	361

RECAPITULATION.

	Force in Counties, including Reserve.	Reserve Force at Depôt.
Inspector-general	1	—
Deputy Inspector-general	1	—
Assistant Inspectors-general	2	1
Receiver	1	—
Surgeon	–	1
Veterinary Surgeon	–	1
Paymaster	–	1
County Inspectors, 1st rate, on good service pay, at £. 298 per annum	5	—
Ditto 1st do. 250 „	22	—
Ditto 2d do. 220 „	8	—
Sub-Inspectors, extra 180 „	6	—
Ditto 1st 150 „	82	1
Ditto 2d 120 „	66	2
Ditto „ on good service pay 132 „	23	—
Ditto 3d 100 „	83	5

	Force in Counties, including Reserve.	Reserve Force at Depôt.
Sub-Inspectors extra, 3d rate, on good service pay, at £. 112 per annum	—	—
Ditto specially appointed 70 „	–	1
Head Constables, 1st rate, 60 „	49	2
Ditto 2d rate 50 „	286	4
Constables, dismounted 36 „	1,740	33
Ditto specially appointed 40 „	6	9
Ditto mounted 38 „	78	5
Ditto, acting mounted or dismounted 30 „	348	33
Sub-Constables, 1st rate 27 14s. „	8,297	246
Ditto mounted on extra pay 29 4s. „	235	35
Ditto 2d rate 24 „	740	1
TOTAL	12,079	381
HORSES	323	38

Note I. The foregoing return includes 400 men (Constables and Sub-constables) added to the Constabulary Force to aid in the suppression of Illicit Distillation.

„ II. There were, at the period of this Return, 370 vacancies in the Force of Reserve and Counties, towards filling of which there were 331 recruits under training at depôt, as above shown.

Constabulary Office, Dublin Castle,
5 April 1861.

H. J. Brownrigg,
Inspector-General.

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE for the CONSTABULARY FORCE of *Ireland*, in each County, County of a City, and County of a Town, Paid within the Year ended 31 December 1860.

COUNTIES, &c.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE for Each.			COUNTIES, &c.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE for Each.		
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Antrim	15,088	16	5	Limerick	26,125	4	1
Armagh	12,230	17	5	Limerick City	3,981	17	8
Carlow	7,567	4	9	Londonderry	7,717	8	10
Carrickfergus Town	391	19	–	Longford	10,123	4	5
Cavan	14,936	3	4	Louth	9,906	1	6
Clare	20,115	10	10	Mayo	22,169	6	5
Cork	39,496	5	8	Meath	17,666	6	11
Cork City	5,035	17	6	Monaghan	10,161	11	2
Donegal	28,009	7	2	Queen's	13,419	4	6
Down	12,743	7	11	Roscommon	21,992	3	11
Drogheda Town	1,724	2	1	Sligo	12,043	11	4
Dublin	11,017	13	–	Tipperary	51,478	6	6
Fermanagh	9,231	1	–	Tyrone	12,989	1	7
Galway	35,686	16	11	Waterford	12,737	10	3
Galway Town	2,606	1	8	Waterford City	3,692	4	7
Kerry	14,670	3	11	Westmeath	15,383	14	5
Kildare	14,731	14	11	Wexford	14,707	7	5
Kilkenny	18,014	2	7	Wicklow	11,696	4	6
Kilkenny City	2,577	16	3	Depôt	13,540	19	1
King's	16,421	7	5	Reserve	16,711	4	9
Leitrim	16,457	17	1	Hythe district	2,545	10	4
					609,542	11	–
Deduct Amount repaid by Inland Revenue for cost of 400 Men, at 35*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* each, per annum					14,050	–	–
				£.	595,492	11	–

Receiver's Office, Dublin Castle,
7 June 1861.

A. B. Cane,
Receiver.

ADDENDA.

ACCOUNT of other EXPENSES Paid within the Year ended 31 December 1860.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount of Charges on Counties, Cities, and Towns, brought forward from above				595,492	11	–
Amount of Salaries, Allowances, and Expenses of 1 Inspector-general, 1 Deputy, 3 Assistant Inspectors-general, and 1 Receiver				5,182	8	9
Amount of Inspector-general's Office Account, including Salaries of Clerks, &c., and Contingencies				4,659	7	2
Amount of Salaries of Clerks, &c., and Contingencies in Receiver's Office				2,371	13	–
General Contingencies, *alias* Miscellaneous				293	7	4
Total paid for Pensions, Gratuities, &c., on Superannuation Fund	62,446	13	11			
Deduct Stoppages on Account of Superannuation Fund	8,486	10	5			
Surplus of Reward Fund.*				53,960	3	6
Amount Paid to War Department within the Year 1860, for Stores issued to the Constabulary of Ireland				9,786	5	9
Amount paid for for Depôt Stores				74	11	8
TOTAL £.				671,820	8	2

* The surplus is now paid to the Paymaster General, and is therefore not available in abatement of expenses of Superannuation Fund.

Receiver's Office, Dublin Castle,
7 June 1861.

A. B. Cane,
Receiver.

No. 3.—SUMMARY of the TOTAL AMOUNT of FORCE employed on the 1st day of January 1861, and of the TOTAL EXPENDITURE for the said CONSTABULARY FORCE for the whole of *Ireland*, for the Year ended 31st of December 1860, showing the Proportion of such Total Expenditure borne by the PUBLIC, and the Amount borne by Counties, Cities, and Towns.

No.	RANK.	Total Expense.	Proportion borne by the Public.	Amount borne by Counties, Cities, and Towns.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	Inspector-general			
1	Deputy Inspector-general			
3	Assistant Inspectors-general			
1	Receiver			
1	Surgeon			
1	Veterinary Surgeon			
1	Paymaster			
27	County Inspectors, 1st Rate			
8	Ditto 2d Rate			
6	Sub-inspectors, Extra Rate			
83	Ditto 1st Rate	671,820 8 2	655,421 8 3	16,398 19 11
91	Ditto 2d Rate			
88	Ditto 3d Rate			
52	Head Constables, 1st Rate			
290	Ditto 2d Rate			
1,871	Constables			
381	Ditto, acting			
8,813	Sub-constables, 1st Rate			
741	Ditto 2d Rate			
361	Horses			
72	Magistrates			

Receiver's Office, Dublin Castle,
7 June 1861.

A. B. Cane,
Receiver.

STATEMENT of SALARIES, EXTRA PAY, and ALLOWANCES of the CONSTABULARY FORCE of *Ireland*.

Extracted from the Constabulary Financial Code.

Note.—The Numbers of the Paragraphs refer to the Sections of the Code.

Inspector-General:

Salary	1,500 *l.* per annum.
Extra Pay	1 *l.* for each night necessarily absent from home.
Inspection Allowance	1 *s.* 6 *d.* per mile.
Travelling Allowance	The actual expense by public conveyance, so far as such is available, and mileage for the rest of the journey.

382. When proceeding on a distant inspection, the fare by public conveyance is to be charged (so far as such is available) to the locality to be inspected, and mileage thenceforward. The same rule in returning.

Deputy Inspector-General:

Salary	800 *l.* per annum.
Extra Pay	Same as Inspector-General.
Inspection Allowance	
Travelling Allowance	

Assistant Inspector-General:

Salary - - - -	Senior, 600 *l.*; junior, 500 *l.* per annum.
Extra Pay, per night necessarily absent from home - - - -	10 *s.*, except when allowed only the actual expense of public conveyance, as stated in section 382, in which case it is 15 *s.*
Inspection Allowance -	1 *s.* per mile outside a radius of 20 miles, subject to the same rule as to distant Inspections, as in sect. 382.
Travelling Allowance -	The actual expense by public conveyance, so far as such is available; mileage for the rest of the journey. But no mileage or travelling allowance granted, unless he proceed beyond a radius of 20 miles.
Forage Allowance - -	For two private Horses at 2 *s.* per diem each.

Commandant of the Depôt:

Salary - - - -	Same in all respects as Assistant Inspector-General.
Extra Pay - - -	
Travelling Allowance -	
Forage Allowance - -	

Receiver:

Salary - - - -	600 *l.* to 800 *l.* per annum.

Surgeon:

Salary - - - -	300 *l.* per annum.
Extra Pay - - -	10 *s.* per night necessarily absent from home.
Travelling Allowance -	Fare by public conveyance, or where there is none, 1 *s.* per mile.
Forage Allowance - -	For one private Horse at 2 *s.* per diem.

First County Inspector:

Salary - - - -	250 *l.* per annum.
Do. if on Good Service Pay	298 *l.* ditto.
Long Service Pay - -	According to Scale, sect. 386.
Lodging Allowance, when not accommodated with public quarters - -	20 *l.* 16 *s.* per annum.
Fuel and Light, when so accommodated, and not in receipt of Lodging Money - - -	2 *s.* 9 *d.* per week.
Forage Allowance - -	For two private Horses at 2 *s.* per diem each. For each public Horse at 1 *s.* 8 *d.* per diem.
Stationery do. - - -	8 *l.* per annum.
Office, Fuel, and Light do.	18 *l.* 5 *s.* do.
Extra Pay - - -	10 *s.* per night necessarily absent on any duty from home.
Inspection Allowance -	9 *d.* per mile, outside a radius of 10 miles. If any station is not visited, a deduction must be made for the distance to and from such station, reckoning from the nearest station inspected.
Travelling Allowance -	When ordered to proceed (beyond 10 miles) on special duty (whether within or without the county), or to Assizes, Sessions, &c., the actual expense by public conveyance, so far as such is available, and mileage for the rest of the journey. But in no case will he be allowed mileage within a radius of 10 miles.

383. When permanently removed from one Station to another (if not at his own request, or on promotion, or for misconduct), the actual expense will be allowed, not exceeding the amount of mileage between the two Stations, and 30 days extra pay taken together.

Second County Inspector:

Salary - - - -	220 *l.* per annum.
Do. if on Good Service Pay	268 *l.* do.

All other allowances same in all respects as First County Inspector.

Paymaster,

Paymaster, Barrackmaster, and Storekeeper of the Depôt:

Salary as Paymaster -	200 *l.* per annum.
Extra Allowance as Barrackmaster and Storekeeper - - -	5 *s.* per diem.
Allowance for Lodging, Fuel, and Light, when not accommodated at the Depôt - - -	2 *s.* 3 *d.* per diem.
Extra Pay - - -	8 *s.* per night necessarily absent from home on any duty.
Travelling Allowance -	Fare by public conveyance; or, where there is none, 9 *d.* per mile.

Adjutant, Depôt:

Allowance in addition to his Salary, and Allowances as Sub-Inspector	4 *s.* per diem.
Allowance for Lodging, Fuel, and Light, when not accommodated at Depôt - - -	2 *s.* 3 *d.* per diem.

First Sub-Inspector:

Salary - - - -	150 *l.* per annum.
Do. if on Good Service Pay	180 *l.* ditto.
Long Service Pay -	According to Scale.
Lodging Allowance, when not accommodated with quarters at the public expense - - -	18 *l.* 5 *s.* per annum.
Fuel and Light, when accommodated, and not in receipt of Lodging-Money - - -	Same as County Inspector.
Forage Allowance - -	For one private Horse at 2 *s.* per diem. For each public Horse, 1 *s.* 8 *d.* do.
Stationery, ditto - -	2 *l.* per annum.
Extra Pay - - -	8 *s.* per night necessarily absent from home on any duty. 4 *s.* for 10 consecutive hours absent on duty, as explained in sect. 400.
Travelling Allowance - -	When ordered to proceed on special duty, or to Assizes, Sessions, &c., the actual expense by public conveyance, so far as such is available, and 6 *d.* per mile for the rest of the journey, without deduction. But in no case will he be granted mileage or travelling allowance, unless he proceed out of his district, and beyond a radius of 10 miles.

384. When permanently removed from one Station to another, the rule laid down in sect. 383 is to be observed.

385. When removed temporarily to do duty in other districts, Sub-Inspectors will not be allowed extra pay for more than 30 days.

Second Sub-Inspector:

Salary - - - -	120 *l.* per annum.
Do. if on Good Service Pay	132 *l.* do.
Long Service Pay - -	According to Scale.
Lodging Allowance, if not accommodated with quarters at the public expense - - -	15 *l.* 12 *s.* per annum.

All other allowances same in all respects as First Sub-Inspector.

Third Sub-Inspector:

Salary - - - -	100 *l.* per annum.
Do. if on Good Service Pay	112 *l.* do.

All other allowances same in all respects as Second Sub-Inspector.

Veterinary Surgeon:

Salary	100 *l.* per annum.
Extra Pay	10 *s.* per night necessarily absent from home on duty.
Travelling Allowance	The actual expense of public conveyance. When travelling to and from fairs to which a public conveyance is not available, 1 *s.* per mile.
Farriery Allowance	1 *d.* per diem for each Horse at Depôt, out of which he is to defray the expense of shoeing and medicine.

Head Constable:

Salary	Extra rate	70 *l.* per annum.
	First Class	60 *l.* „
	Second Class	50 *l.* „
Allowance for repair of Arms and Accoutrements		3 *s.* „
Allowance for Straw		2 *d.* per month.
Long Service Pay		According to Scale.
Extra Pay		2 *s.* per night necessarily absent from Station, when attending Assizes, Quarter Sessions, or Elections. 1 *s.* 6 *d.* per night necessarily absent from Station on any other duty, except patrols, or in the execution of warrants. 9 *d.* for 10 consecutive hours' absence on duty, as explained in sect. 400.
Marching Money		When the distance exceeds 12 miles (and as explained in sect. 396), 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for every 12 miles; 9 miles over 12, 24, 36, &c., to be counted as an additional 12.
Allowance for Alteration of Clothing		2 *s.* 6 *d.* for each tunic. 9 *d.* for each pair of trousers.

Constable:

Salary, per annum	Extra rate	40 *l.*
	Cavalry	38 *l.*, with an allowance of 9 *s.* 4 *d.* per annum for repairs of horse appointments and saddlery.
	Infantry	36 *l.*
Allowance for repair of Arms and Accoutrements		3 *s.* per annum.
Allowance for Straw		2 *d.* per month.
Long Service Pay		According to Scale.
Extra Pay		1 *s.* 6 *d.* per night necessarily absent from Station, when attending Assizes, Quarter Sessions, or Elections. 6 *d.* per night necessarily absent from Station on any other duty, except patrols, or in the execution of warrants. 6 *d.* for 10 consecutive hours' absence on duty, as explained in sect. 400.
Marching Money		When the distance exceeds 12 miles (and as explained in sect. 396), 1 *s.* for every 12 miles; 9 miles over 12, 24, 36, &c., to be counted as an additional 12.
Allowance for alteration of Clothing		2 *s.* for each tunic. 9 *d.* for each pair of trousers.

Acting Constable:

Salary	30 *l.* per annum.

All other allowances same in all respects as Constable.

Sub-Constables:

Salary, per annum	Cavalry	29 *l.* 4 *s*, with an allowance of 9 *s.* 4 *d.* per annum for repairs of horse appointments and saddlery.
	Infantry	27 *l.* 14 *s.*
	Second Class	24 *l.*

All other allowances same in all respects as Constable.

Scale of Long Service Pay.

386. *Officers.*—County and Sub-Inspectors are entitled to the under-mentioned rates of long service pay:—

				£.	s.	d.	
An Officer of 2 years' service and under	7 years	-	-	1	-	-	per month.
„ 7 „	and under 15	„	-	2	-	-	„
„ 15 „	and under 20	„	-	3	-	-	„
„ 20 „	and upwards	„	-	4	-	-	„

387. *Head and other Constables.*—Head and other Constables are entitled to the under-mentioned rates:—

		£.	s.	d.	
For 2 years' service and under	7 years - - -	-	3	10	per month.
„ 7 „	and under 15 years - - -	-	7	7	„
„ 15 „	and under 20 years - - -	-	11	5	„
„ 20 „	and upwards - - - -	-	15	2	„

388. But gratuities and pensions will be calculated on the established pay, irrespectively of long service pay.

389. If a member of the force shall have completed a period of service entitling him to any of the above rates of long service pay, on or before the 15th of a month, he will be allowed to draw the long service pay from the 1st of the same month; but if he shall not have completed his period of service until after the 15th of a month, in such case his appointment to long service pay is not to date until the 1st of the following month.

390. Long service pay is not liable to the deduction of 2½ per cent. for Superannuation and Reward Funds.

On Duty in Plain Clothes.

391. Rates of extra pay to Head and other Constables for each night necessarily absent from home on special duty in plain clothes, subject to the Inspector-General's approval of the account, which is to be submitted on the prescribed form:

	Head Constable.	Constable, or Sub-Constable.
In the Country - -	3 *s.* 0 *d.* per night	2 *s.* 0 *d.* per night.
In Dublin - -	4 *s.* 0 *d.* „	2 *s.* 6 *d.* „
In England - -	5 *s.* 0 *d.* „	3 *s.* 6 *d.* „

392. But when Head or other Constables, absent from their station in plain clothes, find it necessary to remain at a place for more than a week, they are not allowed to charge, beyond that period, more than one-half of the sums above stated.

393. *On Disposable Duty:*

In Ireland.

To a Head Constable (town or country)	-	-	4 *s.*	6 *d.*	per night.
„ Constable - „	-	- -	3 *s.*	0 *d.*	„
„ Acting or Sub-Constable, do.	-	- -	2 *s.*	6 *d.*	„

Out of Ireland.

To a Head Constable - - - - -	5 *s.*	0 *d.*	„
„ All other Constables - - - -	3 *s.*	6 *d.*	„

General Rules.

No greater sum will be allowed, or is to be charged, for car, coach, packet, boat, or railway fares, than that actually incurred: nor will any expense whatever for information, &c., be allowed.

The fare by coach is to be for an outside place; by steam-boat, for the second cabin; by railways in Ireland, for the third class; by railways in England, for the second class.

394. *Special Rates of Allowance at Depôt:*

Drill.—An allowance of 5 *l.* per annum each is granted to six Drill Instructors at the Depôt, one of whom is to be the Rough Riding Constable, which allowance is only to be drawn during the actual performance of the duties, and is to be forfeited when absent on leave or on the sick report. The Commandant is, therefore, to certify on the account, that the individuals for whom the allowance is charged have duly performed the duties for the period stated. Drill Constables may or may not, as the Inspector-General may direct, be placed on the extra rate of 40 *l.* per annum.

Assistant Drills.—Sub Constables so employed for a period of twelve months to the satisfaction of the Adjutant and Commandant, will be promoted to the temporary rank of Acting Constable: but should they cease to discharge the duties in question, they revert to their proper rank.

Rough Riders.—Constable, *see* Drills.

Sub-Constable, 32*l.* 7*s.* per annum, during the actual performance of the duties, certified by the Commandant as above.

Repairs of Saddlery.—One shilling per month for each saddle in use at the Depôt.

395. *Allowances to Officers acting in the Absence of others:*

I.—To an Officer acting in the absence of the Commandant of the Depôt, after the first 30 days, five shillings per diem; such allowance to be paid by the Commandant, if absent on leave; but if incapable from sickness of performing the functions of his office, or if absent on duty, the amount to be charged under the proper head, on the authority of the Inspector-General, in the public accounts.

II.—To an Officer acting in the absence of a County Inspector or of the Paymaster of the Depôt, after the first 30 days, four shillings per diem; to be paid or charged as in the preceding case. If, however, the Officer acting for a County Inspector draws the allowance for an office and for stationery, he is only entitled to the difference between these allowances and 4*s.*—viz., two shillings and seven pence per diem. County Inspector's Clerk and official books to be sent at his expense to the station of the Officer so acting, if absent for his own convenience; if absent on duty, or from sickness, the expense to be charged to the public.

III. When a Head Constable has the charge of a district in the absence of the Sub-Inspector, or during a vacancy, he will be permitted the use of the public Horse attached to the district, and such Horse is to be attended as usual by the mounted orderly in whose care it is. The Head Constable is not entitled to the Officer's forage allowance, but he is to receive the stationery allowance of a Sub-Inspector whilst in charge of a district.

Marching Money.

396. *When granted.*—This allowance will be granted in the following cases, only, when the distance shall exceed 12 miles, viz.:

1st. When on a march from one county to another.

2ndly. When transferred from one station to another, whether within their own counties or otherwise, except as in section 397.

3rdly. When proceeding to and returning from Assizes, Quarter Sessions, and Elections.

4thly. When proceeding to and returning from the County Inspector's office, for examination for promotion.

397. *When not granted.*—When men are conveyed at the public expense they will not be entitled to marching allowance; nor when they are removed at their own request, or on promotion, or for misconduct. There may, however, be special cases in which men are promoted and transferred for the good of the service; in such cases special authority for granting marching allowance may be given.

398. When the men receive marching allowance, as above, they are not to receive extra pay for the period on march. They can only receive the one or the other for the same day.

399. *Authority for Marching Money.*—It is unnecessary to submit for the Inspector General's approval, claims for marching money to which men may be duly entitled, in such cases as recruits joining or proceeding from the Depôt (who may be paid under the authority of the Commandant), or men proceeding from one county to another (who may be paid such allowance under the authority of the County Inspector); but in other cases, and especially where claims for extra pay or travelling allowance are involved, the authority of the Inspector General is indispensable to the charge.

400. *Ten Hours' Absence from Home.*—When Sub-Inspectors are employed at fairs, races, in the protection of sheriffs, or of coroners, in the escort of prisoners, or on any other duty of a like nature (except on inspection, patrol, warrant, despatch, or petty sessions duty), which shall necessarily detain them from their stations for a period of not less than 10 consecutive hours, they shall

shall be allowed one-half the amount of extra pay that they are entitled to when absent the whole night. Head Constables employed under similar circumstances, and with the like exceptions, will be entitled to 9 *d.*, and other constables to 6 *d.*; provided that, in the event of any member of the force being employed on duty during 10 hours of any day, and through the night of that day, extra pay for the night only shall be allowed. Should the privilege granted by this section be in the least degree abused, it will be withdrawn.

423. *County Store.*—The allowance for an Assistant Storekeeper in each county is 10 *l.* per annum, including rent and other expenses of the store.

424. When the store is kept in a constabulary barrack (whether held rent free or not), the sum of 50 *s.* is to be re-credited to the public, and the remaining sum of 7 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum to be paid to the Assistant Storekeeper.

Stationery Allowance.—Sixpence per month to the Head or other Constable in charge of each Station.

Medical Allowance.—One shilling per month for each Officer, Head, and other Constable.

Compensation for Clothing.—When not supplied, 2 *s.* 7 *d.* per month per man.

Lodging Allowance.—When there is no barrack accommodation, not exceeding 6 *s.* per month per man.

Henry John Brownrigg,
Inspector General.

RETURN of Existing Stipendiary Magistrates, on the 1st of January 1861, showing their Rates of Salaries and Allowances.

Number of Magistrates.	Salary per Annum.	Lodging Allowance per Annum.	Forage Allowance.	Stationery Allowance.	Postage.	Allowance for a Clerk.	Allowance in lieu of a Mounted Orderly.	Extra Pay.	Travelling Allowance.
	£. *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*							
20	500 – –	– nil –	4 *s.* per diem.	£. 8 per annum.	Actual expense.	£. 36 per annum.	2 *s.* 4 *d.* per diem.	*Vide* Circular of 8th June 1857, annexed.	*Vide* Circular of 8th June 1857, annexed.
2	400 – –	100 – –							
30	400 – –	– nil –							
20	300 – –	– nil –							
72									

Receiver's Office,
Dublin Castle, June 1861.

A. B. Cane,
Receiver of Constabulary.

RULES for the guidance of Resident Magistrates in their Charges for Extra Pay and Travelling Allowances.

Extra Pay.—Ten shillings for each night absent from station on duty.

Twelve shillings and sixpence for each night when detained in Dublin, and when attending at Assizes, or at an Election.

N. B.—When petty sessions are not more than 12 miles distant, no extra pay is chargeable without an explanation; nor in cases over 12 miles, is it chargeable, unless the magistrate has been necessarily detained by duty for the night.

Ordinary Duties.—Attendance at petty sessions, fairs, races, } within the district.

(This includes attendance at a petty sessions, at which the magistrate has been ordered to attend regularly, or together or alternately with a magistrate of an adjacent district.)

Extraordinary Duties.—Attendance at any place not in the district, either in pursuance of an order of Government, or when the public service imperatively requires it.

Attendance at assizes, quarter sessions, } in a county in which the magistrate's station is not situate.

Tour of Duty.—A magistrate is considered to be on a "tour of duty" when performing a duty which necessitates his absence from his station for one night or more.

MILEAGE.

Ordinary Duty.—If a magistrate returns home the same day he set out from his station, he deducts 40 from the number of miles he actually travelled before he is entitled to charge one shilling per mile.

If he is on a "tour of duty" he deducts 20 from the number of miles travelled each day before charging one shilling per mile.

Extraordinary Duty.—If he is on extraordinary duty he charges full mileage without any deduction, except where the railway or other public conveyance is available; then the fare only is to be charged.

N. B.—The number and date of the Government authority for the performance of the duty is always to be stated in the quarterly account, otherwise the charge (under this head) will be disallowed. If time did not admit of such authority being obtained previously to the performance of the duty, a report thereof is to be made immediately to Government, and authority requested for charging the full mileage in account.

Railway.—When a magistrate travels partly by railway and partly by road, he is allowed to charge the fare for the former, together with one shilling per mile from the point of leaving the railway to the place of stopping, provided that the amount does not exceed what he would have been entitled to, had he travelled the entire way by road. It is considered that the magistrate's horses are always available for any distance, within 20 miles, between his station and the railway.

Boat.—The same rule applies to journeys travelled partly by boat.

N. B.—The magistrate is expected to take advantage of a public conveyance where available, should it enable him to travel at an expense less than the mileage allowance, and without inconvenience to the public service.

Change of Station by Order of Government.—The magistrate is entitled to charge full mileage from the old to the new station, in addition to the allowance of 33 *l.*, sanctioned by circular of 10th January 1839.

Thos. A. Larcom.

Dublin Castle, 8 June 1857.

CONSTABULARY (IRELAND).

STATEMENT of the Amount of CONSTABULARY FORCE employed in each County, County of a City, and County of a Town, in *Ireland*, on the 1st day of January 1861.

(*Pursuant to Act* 6 *Will.* 4, *c.* 13.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
14 *June* 1861.

340.

Under 2 *oz.*

795

POLICE (SCOTLAND).

REPORT of the Inspector of Constabulary for the Year ended 15th March 1861, made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, under the Provisions of the Statute 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72.

Whitehall,
June 1861.

GEO. CLIVE.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
1 *July* 1861.

CONTENTS.

GENERAL REPORT - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 3

COUNTIES.

Aberdeen - - - - - - p. 12
Argyle - - - - - - 12
Ayr - - - - - - - 13
Banff - - - - - - - 14
Berwick - - - - - - 14
Bute - - - - - - - 15
Caithness - - - - - - 15
Clackmannan - - - - - 16
Cromarty - - - - - - 16
Dumbarton - - - - - - 16
Dumfries - - - - - - 17
Edinburgh, or Midlothian - - - 17
Elgin, or Moray - - - - - 17
Fife - - - - - - - 18
Forfar - - - - - - - 18
Haddington - - - - - 19
Inverness - - - - - - p. 19
Kincardine - - - - - - 20
Kinross - - - - - - 20
Kirkcudbright - - - - - 20
Lanark - - - - - - 21
Linlithgow - - - - - - 21
Nairn - - - - - - 22
Peebles - - - - - - 22
Perth - - - - - - 22
Renfrew - - - - - - 23
Ross - - - - - - 25
Roxburgh - - - - - - 25
Selkirk - - - - - - 26
Stirling - - - - - - 26
Sutherland - - - - - - 26
Wigtown - - - - - - 27

CITIES AND BURGHS.

Aberdeen - - - - - - p. 27
Alloa - - - - - - - 28
Airdrie - - - - - - 28
Annan - - - - - - 28
Arbroath - - - - - - 28
Ardrossan - - - - - - 29
Ayr - - - - - - - 29
Banff - - - - - - - 29
Blairgowrie - - - - - - 29
Brechin - - - - - - 30
Burntisland - - - - - 30
Campbelltown - - - - - 30
Cromarty - - - - - - 30
Cupar - - - - - - - 31
Dingwall - - - - - - 31
Dumbarton - - - - - - 31
Dumfries - - - - - - 31
Dunbar - - - - - - 32
Dundee - - - - - - 32
Dunfermline - - - - -
Edinburgh - - - - - - 33
Elgin - - - - - - - 33
Forfar - - - - - - 34
Forres - - - - - - 34
Fraserburgh - - - - - 34
Galashiels - - - - - - 34
Glasgow - - - - - - 35
Greenock - - - - - - p. 36
Haddington - - - - - 36
Hamilton - - - - - - 36
Hawick - - - - - - 37
Helensburgh - - - - - 37
Inverness - - - - - - 37
Jedburgh - - - - - - 37
Johnstone - - - - - - 38
Kelso - - - - - - - 38
Kilmarnock - - - - - - 38
Kirkintilloch - - - - - 39
Kirriemuir - - - - - - 39
Leith - - - - - - - 39
Macduff - - - - - - 39
Maryhill - - - - - - 39
Maxwelltown - - - - - 40
Montrose - - - - - - 40
Nairn - - - - - - - 40
Newburgh - - - - - - 40
Paisley - - - - - - - 40
Partick - - - - - - - 41
Perth - - - - - - - 41
Pulteneytown - - - - - 41
Renfrew - - - - - - 42
Rothesay - - - - - - 42
Stirling - - - - - - 42
Stranraer - - - - - - 43

APPENDIX - - - - - - - - - - - - - p. 44

GENERAL REPORT.

THIRD REPORT of Her Majesty's Inspector of the Constabulary of *Scotland*, for the Year ending 15th March 1861. General Report.

To the Right Honourable Sir *George Cornewall Lewis*, Bart., M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, Logie, Kirriemuir, N.B., 1 May 1861.

I have the honour to lay before you this my third Annual Report on the state of the police forces of the counties and burghs in Scotland.

It is satisfactory to me to be able again to report a general improvement in their efficiency, with the exceptions hereafter mentioned in the reports on the different forces that have come under my inspection.

Crime has decreased very generally throughout the country. Various reasons have been assigned for this satisfactory improvement, but some degree of credit may justly be given to the increased efficiency of the constabulary, who have acted as the preventives more than the mere detectives of crime as formerly; and I hear this result very frequently attributed to the police, as an immediate and undoubted cause. Reformatories and Industrial Schools have also produced a salutary effect, particulary in the case of juvenile offenders.

It is not so much owing to the increased numbers of the police as to the superior intelligence, education, and character of those who now enter the service, from the social position of a constable being in some degree raised above what it was even a few years ago. The increased remuneration, promotions, and appointments which may now be obtained by an efficient and experienced constable, after a few years' service, have, no doubt, aided materially to affect the improvement that has taken place.

But higher qualifications are expected, and necessarily called for, the duties required of police constables being now more important, and of a more responsible nature than formerly. Education, intelligence and tact, firmness and temper, are necessary qualifications for the proper and efficient discharge of their duties, more particularly in counties, where they are required to keep daily journals with great accuracy, to write weekly reports to head-quarters, and to report immediately on every case that may require investigation, or appear necessary to lead to the detection of crime, or the apprehension or conviction of the offender.

County constables are now required by the "Exchequer Circular" of the 7th February 1860, to "execute warrants of the Sheriffs in criminal proceedings reported to Crown Counsel," duties that were formerly performed by Sheriffs' officers, and for which high fees were paid. The fees payable by the Crown for these duties performed by the constabulary are now paid to the police fund of the Commissioners of Supply of the county; and it is, therefore, their interest, as well as their duty to the public, to have fit and duly qualified constables for the performance of these duties in an efficient manner, or serious inconveniences, attended with heavy expenses, might happen in case of ignorant and incompetent persons being employed.

To induce the proper class of men to enter, and to continue in the police service, even of the average qualifications of those who are now serving in the best paid, best conducted, and most highly disciplined and efficient forces, I consider that there are two things yet required to be done; first, to provide superior accommodation in the houses or lodgings in which they are to reside; and, second, the establishment, on just and safe principles, of a superannuation fund for the declining days of their lives, after having spent their best years in the public service. Providing good lodgings will do more than any other means to ensure their comfort, contentment, and a willingness and desire to continue in the service, and at the least expense to their employers and the public; for I believe, from the information I have obtained during the last few years on this subject,—from architects and the superior officers of police forces,

General Report.

that properly conducted houses, on the system of the improved model lodging-houses in London and elsewhere, for the use of the police constables and their families, would be self-supporting, and at a less cost to the constables themselves, being thus a gain to them without loss or expense to their employers.

The following letter from the Superintendent of Police in Glasgow expresses the opinion of one who has had many years' experience and has devoted much attention to this important subject:—

Copy Letter from *James Smart*, Esq., Superintendent of Police, *Glasgow*.

Sir, Central Police Chambers, Glasgow.

I am in receipt of your favour, requesting my opinion of the advantages derived from providing the police officers and constables with good comfortable lodgings at moderate rents.

The benefits to the men themselves are, they get their houses at cost price, and they are exempted from the payment of police, statute labour, and water-rates, and the houses furnished them are near the police station to which they are attached, and they have not far to go to or returning from duty. Married men joining the force from the country, would have difficulty in finding an empty house, unless they come at the term of Whit Sunday, and then would very likely get a house at an exorbitant rent, and in some improper locality, where the family would be compelled to mix with improper characters, and the children, unless carefully looked after, would become inmates of our prisons or reformatories.

Single men, on joining the force, particularly the central or A. division, generally go into the section house lodgings for single men, where they pay 1 *s.* 9 *d.* per week, and are found in lodgings, firing, cooking, soap and towels for washing, hot and cold baths, &c. &c.; and as the mess money is only paid fortnightly, a young man can earn some money before he is called on to pay his share of the mess.

The lodging-house system, even in Glasgow, has not received that support from the authorities that its importance demands. With the exception of the model house in East Russel-street, we are tenants of all the others, and there is great difficulty in getting the houses altered, and put in a proper state of repair, and more difficulty still in getting the landlords to keep them in that state. I am in hopes the police committee will be induced to become the landlords of all their lodging-houses, and that they will introduce all the modern improvements into them, with a reading-room to each tenement, and make them such as a committee, who have the sanitary condition of the city under their charge, would be proud to look at, and point out to others as an example.

The police committee, in building the St. Rollox Station, have made the necessary arrangements for three first-class houses in the first floor, and first-class accommodation for 14 single men in the top flat.

The benefits derived by the public from having the police force lodged in suitable tenements near their respective offices are; first, that in the event of fire, riot, or other disturbance, you can lay your hands on 10, 20, or 30 men at once, and proceed to the scene of the disturbance, instead of, as in 1848, when every man lived where he chose, hours elapsed before the men could be gathered, and, in the meantime, the city was ransacked by a mob, and damage done to the amount of several thousand pounds.

In troublesome times also, it used to be necessary to keep a reserve force in the office; this, to a great extent, is now unnecessary, as the men, when leaving duty, are told to remain in their quarters in case they are wanted.

So convinced am I of the benefit of having the men in lodging-houses at hand, that I consider 30 men located where I want them, are of more value to the public than double the number of men scattered over the city.

I am, &c.
(signed) *James Smart*,
Superintendent Police.

Colonel Kinloch, Logie, Kirriemuir.

Police stations in towns.

I have in my former reports taken notice of the station houses provided for the use of a number of the constables, both married and unmarried, in Glasgow.

At

General Report.

At my late inspection, several of the magistrates of the City of Edinburgh, and chief constables of several counties, and superintendents of police forces in towns, accompanied me to visit them, and expressed themselves pleased at the cleanliness, order, comfort, and respectable appearance of the rooms and their tenants.

A station is to be erected for the use of six constables of the Dundee police at Lochee, which I expect will be an example likely to be followed in other parts of the town.

Nothing, I am convinced, will tend so much to elevate the moral tone, character, and the status of the police, and ensure their efficiency, as to provide them with comfortable and respectable houses or lodgings.

County police stations.

The 55th, 56th and 57th sections of the Act 20 & 21 Vict., c. 72, empower Commissioners of Supply to rent, hire or repair, furnish or build, station houses, and strong rooms or lock-ups.

By the 57th section, the expense of building such stations may be paid off in 20 years, by instalments. By this means part of the expense may be thrown on the next generation, who will, at the end of 20 years, have them free of expense, and the annual payments in the meantime fall more lightly on the present rate-payers than if paid off in a shorter period.

The providing of these police stations for the county constabulary in Scotland, amounting to above 890 men, affords the Commissioners of Supply, the landed proprietors, a very favourable opportunity of erecting cottages that may serve as models of improved dwelling-houses for labourers and artisans of the agricultural and manufacturing classes. The description of house required for the accommodation of serjeants and constables being very similar to those that would be suitable for the overseers, and married servants employed by landed proprietors, farmers, and manufacturers in the small towns villages and hamlets throughout the country. A piece of garden ground should be attached to each station house, where it can be obtained, as is the case in Aberdeenshire, Ayrshire, Kincardineshire, and in several other counties.

If the use of such stations is given as part of the constable's pay, or if he should be required to pay a rent for it, the sum to be actually paid off by the county in 20 years is not, after all, so much as at first it may appear. In many cases it would not exceed what is now being paid as rent, and for very inferior accommodation; for there is frequently a scarcity of lodgings in places where a constable is ordered to reside; rents are consequently very high, and the county, or the constable, or both together, pay nearly, if not quite as much, as the interest of the money, or the 20th instalment of the whole expenses of a model cottage, and frequently for very indifferent and uncomfortable lodgings.

I have entered into this subject at some length, because I consider it is the weak point of our police management. It does not appear to have attracted the notice of the authorities in general; they do not know the inconvenience and discomfort that many of their constables, and their wives and children, are patiently submitting to, when they are all the time paying in wages and rents for what, under better management, might be greatly improved. When chief constables propose new stations, or improvements on old ones, even if not refused, the subject is sometimes put off from one meeting, sometimes from one year, to another, until at last it cannot be delayed longer, and then, perhaps, costs much more than was required at first.

In some counties, however, the improvement of the stations, and building of new ones, has been entered into with readiness and great liberality. Many excellent constables have left the police service for no other cause than that of being unable to procure proper, even decent, lodgings for themselves and their families, and they are always ready to pay their employers a fair rent for good accommodation.

A prize or reward for the best kept station and garden would be an additional inducement to their being maintained in good order, while damages from neglect should of course be paid by the tenants.

Superannuation Fund.

A superannuation fund has been established both in Glasgow and Greenock, but it is not yet sufficiently developed to pronounce any opinion on its success.

I believe it will be necessary to pass a legislative enactment, similar to that in England, to carry out this important object.

In the meantime, the authorities of these important towns are giving their attentive consideration to carrying it successfully into effect.

General Report.

Classification.

The propriety, or rather the necessity, of a system of classification of the constables, by means of which men of superior ability and good conduct may look forward with some prospect of early promotion, is becoming more generally recognised, but it is still far from being fully carried out. In some forces, even in the most numerous, and in the largest counties, the proportion of first-class constables is so small that men despair of promotion, except by very slow degrees; the consequence is, that experienced and well-qualified men leave the service, and are replaced by mere recruits, when perhaps a rise of pay, to the amount of another shilling or two a week, would induce them to remain, a fourth part of which would be paid by the public, so the local ratepayers gain little by the saving.

The counties of Ayr, Edinburgh, and Lanark, have followed the example of the cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and established a "merit class" at 21 *s.* per week, which might with advantage be adopted by some of the other large counties and towns, where a proportion of men of a higher class is generally required for particular duties.

Reserve force.

I have, in my former report, recommended a small reserve force to be provided for the purpose of enabling constables to be instructed in their duties before they are sent to take charge of their beats or districts.

A recruit totally ignorant of his duties when sent to an important station, is sometimes worse than useless; and the mischief or loss by theft, robbery, or otherwise, through his incompetence, may lead to far greater expense in even one instance than would pay for the proposed reserve force.

In Glasgow the number of changes in the police was upwards of 200, more than a fourth of the whole force; and in Edinburgh it was 78, nearly a fourth. In some of the large counties the proportion was also considerable.

Major General Cartwright, the inspector of constabulary in the Midland District of England, proposes the number of a reserve force at 3 per cent. I consider that 5 per cent. should be tried, to begin with, and it might afterwards be diminished if found too many.

Vagrancy.

"A Vagrancy Act," with powers to magistrates and the police to suppress this growing and increasing evil in Scotland, is loudly called for. In my last report, page 9, is a return from 26 counties of the number of cases of vagrancy reported by the police during the year, to 15 March 1860. I now add the return I have received for last year, to 15th March 1861, from 30 counties.

The only counties from which I have received no return are Cromarty, which has no police force, and Berwickshire, where no record had been kept of the cases of vagrancy, although they were very numerous, and more so than in some of the counties that have sent me their return.*

The total number in last year's report from 26 counties was 34,333. This year it amounts to 53,789, from 30 counties.

Both returns include men, women, and children; for tinkers and unlicensed hawkers are frequently accompanied by their whole families.

The actual number of persons reported as vagrants cannot be nearly so many as appear in the total amount of cases, as the same individuals are reported in several counties, and by several constables in each; it is difficult, or rather impossible, to ascertain the precise number, as these people give different names and descriptions of themselves to the different constables who challenge them, and even change their dress and appearance to avoid recognition.

In

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* Since the above was written, I have received the following letter from Lieut. Colonel Logan Home, Chairman of the Police Committee of Berwickshire:

Copy Letter from Lieutenant Colonel *Logan Home.*

Sir, Broomhouse, N.B., 1861.

I have the honour to report that this county, being on the borders of England, is more infested with vagrants than almost any other county in Scotland. Many representations have been made on the subject to different Lords Advocate, to endeavour to obtain an Act of Parliament, similar to the English Vagrancy Act, but without success; I have to request that you will be pleased to bring this subject before the notice of the present Lord Advocate, in the hope that his Lordship may take this serious and increasing evil into his consideration.

I have, &c.

To Colonel Kinloch, &c. &c. &c.

(signed) *George Logan Home,*
Chairman of Police Committee for Berwickshire.

In Ayrshire, the 11,818 cases of vagrancy were carefully scrutinised, and there appeared to have been only 5,175 persons; but this is probably far from being correct, or only an approximation to the real numbers.

A few of the returns sent to me professed to distinguish the various classes of vagrants, as "tinkers," "tramps," "unlicensed hawkers," &c.; but I consider it sufficient to include them all under the one head of "vagrants."

In East Lothian, the "tramp houses" at Haddington and Dunbar, where vagrants find free lodgings for a night, and a ration of bread and water for each person, afford the police better opportunities of knowing the names, and taking accurate descriptions of these persons (who come voluntarily, and are thankful for the lodging and food there provided for them), and they are then passed out of the county. The expense for bread, &c., for the vagrants who lodged in these houses last year amounted to 10 *l.*; a sum of money well expended, and which probably prevented these persons from helping themselves, and stealing to a much greater amount, and is thus a cheap prevention of crime.

The return from Caithness-shire is only for about 6½ months, from 30th August 1860 to 15th March 1861.

That county is the head quarters of a tribe of tinkers, that travel through the northern and western to the central counties of Scotland. In 13 of the 26 counties of last year's Report, there was an increase of 8,445, and in seven, a decrease of 1,762, showing an increase of 6,683, exclusive of the 13,773, as returned this year by the four counties of Ayr, Caithness, Selkirk, and Wigtown, that did not make any return last year.

RETURN of Vagrants, Beggars, Tinkers, and Unlicensed Hawkers, found by the Constabulary in their respective Counties during last Year, to 15th March 1861.

Counties.	Vagrants.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1. Aberdeen	1,585	-	471	
2. Argyle	1,350	295	—	
3. Ayr	11,818	—	—	
4. Banff	696	196	—	
*5. Berwick	No return	-	-	*No record of vagrants kept.
6. Bute	34	11	—	
†7. Caithness	362	-	-	† From 30th August 1860, to 15th March 1861.
8. Clackmannan (with Perth)	399	14	—	
9. Cromarty (with Ross)	No return	-	-	No police force.
10. Dumbarton	2,651	-	663	
11. Dumfries	4,499	168	—	
12. Edinburgh	775	-	57	
13. Elgin or Moray	1,022	210	—	
14. Fife	1,744	-	42	
15. Forfar	1,612	225	—	
16. Haddington	968	30	—	
17. Inverness	753	179	—	
18. Kincardine	309	-	81	
19. Kinross (with Perth)	264	-	16	
20. Kirkcudbright	2,753	1,830	—	
21. Lanark	3,042	2,420	—	
22. Linlithgow	631	419	—	
23. Nairn	182	-	162	
24. Peebles	370	-	130	
25. Perth	6,081	282	—	
26. Renfrew	3,511	1,398	—	
27. Ross	520	-	82	
28. Roxburgh	2,237	190	—	
29. Selkirk	510	—	—	
30. Stirling	1,783	578	—	
31. Sutherland	245	-	58	
32. Wigton	1,083	—	—	
	53,789	8,445	1,762	

General Report.

Weights and measures.

Those counties that have placed the inspection of their weights and measures in the hands of the chief constables and their officers, have acknowledged the advantage of having done so.

The public may now more readily satisfy themselves as to the accuracy of the weights and measures of persons they deal with, and it protects them from fraud much more effectually than when formerly there was only one person to inspect and stamp all the weights and measures of a whole county.

Spring carts for conveying the standards from place to place have been provided for the superintendents' divisions in Ayrshire and Lanarkshire, and at head quarters in Kirkcudbrightshire.

It would be good economy in some places to keep a horse too for the above and also for other police purposes, as in Lanarkshire; such as conveying prisoners to the county gaols, and sending constables to places where they were suddenly required, and thus avoid the necessity of hiring horses altogether for these purposes.

Volunteers.

Having been very frequently applied to on the subject of the police affording assistance to volunteer corps, by allowing their arms and accoutrements to be lodged in station houses, I have always recommended that every encouragement and assistance should be given by all police officers and constables to that great national and patriotic movement, that did not interfere with their own immediate duties.

The use of strong rooms in police stations have been given to volunteer corps at Wishaw and Partick, in Lanarkshire, also in Glasgow, and, I believe, in some other places.

I have been informed that several volunteer corps have expressed their acknowledgments and thanks for the valuable assistance that had been afforded them by constables, who had formerly served in the army, and whose police duties were not at all neglected or interfered with in consequence.

The magistrates of several important towns expressed to me their wish that all their police should be instructed in the use of the rifle, as well as being drilled, and taught their facings, &c.

I am of opinion that this could be done without at all interfering with their police duties; that it would add to their efficiency, and be the means also of adding a most respectable and fine body of men, about 2,500 strong, and in the prime of life, to the defenders of the country.

A lord lieutenant, and a chairman of a police committee, informed me that the constables of their respective counties had been very useful in bringing good recruits to their militia regiments, who would otherwise, most probably, have gone to other corps, and been lost sight of by their counties, their families, and friends. I believe the police might be made valuable use of in recruiting, not only for the militia but also for the line, as they have opportunities of knowing the young men in their respective beats and districts who wish to enter on, and are qualified for a military life.

Clothing.

The clothing of the police is now better than formerly, except in a few cases in which it has been done by contract, instead of leaving it to the chief constables and superintendents, who from their experience, and the attention they pay to it, are particularly well qualified to ensure the men under their command being well clothed, and with due economy to their employers and the public.

Most counties have now provided their constables with leather leggings, somewhat similar to those worn by the army; they are a great comfort to the men, and keep the lower part of their trowsers from being constantly wet and dirty as they were before.

"Police Gazette."

I beg again to report my recommendation, that a "Police Gazette" for Scotland should be published, in Edinburgh or Glasgow, for the general information of the police forces of counties and burghs, and for procurator fiscals and others employed in criminal cases.

Counties inefficient.

Of the 32 counties, I regret to have still to report Ross-shire as inefficient in numbers; and it is also one of the causes of the county of Cromarty, and the Burghs of Cromarty and Dingwall, not maintaining more efficient police forces, as they have expected for some time that they might have been enabled to unite with Ross-shire, on fair and reasonable terms.

I have, also, to regret that I cannot report the county of Renfrew efficient for the last year, a large and very important district being left without what I believe, after much inquiry and consideration, to be a necessary amount of force for

for the protection of so numerous a population, in the immediate vicinity of mines, large manufactories, and the great city of Glasgow. General Report.

To the 19 burghs reported efficient last year above 5,000 inhabitants, I have now the satisfaction of adding Aberdeen and Inverness. Burghs efficient.

The small burghs, under 5,000 inhabitants, continue in very much the same state as last year, with the exception of Maybole, which has united with the county of Ayr, and pays for two constables. Burghs.

Jedburgh has proposed to unite with the county of Roxburgh, but it is not yet finally decided on.

There appears to be an unwillingness on the part of the authorities of the smaller burghs to unite with their respective counties, notwithstanding that the opinions of the magistrates of those burghs that have been united with their counties during the last three years are all favourable to the amalgamation, as expressed in their letters that appeared in my report of last year, and which these magistrates have repeated to all inquiries that have been made to them on the subject. I have the pleasure of adding letters expressing similarly favourable opinions from the Provost of Peterhead (a separate police district of the county of Aberdeen, and head quarters of a superintendent's division), and from Bailie Rennie, of Maybole.

Copy of Letter of *William Alexander*, Esq., Provost of Peterhead.

Dear Sir, Peterhead, 9 May 1861.

I have your favour of the 8th instant, and referring to what passed at the meeting of the magistrates, sheriff, and others, when you were here last month, coupling the same with my own personal knowledge and observation, I have much pleasure in reporting, that the police constables stationed here are conducting themselves in every way satisfactory, and the entire arrangements seem to me to be very complete. We are most fortunate in having a very active intelligent superintendent, Mr. Barnes, who not only does his own duty well, but sees that those under him do not neglect theirs.

I am, &c.
(signed) *William Alexander*, Provost.

Colonel Kinloch,
Logie, Kirriemuir.

Copy of Letter from Bailie *Rennie*, Maybole.

Dear Sir, Maybole, 14 May 1861.

I was duly favoured with your letter of the 8th current, and I have the pleasure in reply to inform you, that the arrangement made by the county for police purposes of this Burgh, is quite satisfactory, and that the constables are attentive to their duties. The arrangements as to the cells are not what we could wish, but we hope the county committee will soon put them on better footing.

I am, &c.
(signed) *William Rennie.*

Colonel Kinloch,
Logie, Kirriemuir.

General Report.

LIST of BURGHS that have United with their respective Counties, in Terms of the 61st Section of the Act 20 & 21 Vict., c. 72.

BURGHS.	COUNTY.	Population in 1851.	——
Dysart	Fife	8,041	Royal Burgh.
Kirkaldy	Fife	10,475	- ditto.
Maybole	Ayr	4,987	Burgh of Barony.
Musselburgh	Edinburgh	7,092	Royal Burgh.
Port Glasgow	Renfrew	6,987	Parliamentary.
Portobello	Edinburgh	3,497	- ditto.
St. Andrews	Fife	5,107	Royal Burgh.
Wishaw	Lanark	5,000	Burgh of Barony.

LIST of BURGHS that have Merged into their respective Counties, and formed into separate Police Districts, in Terms of the 58th Section of the Statute.

BURGHS.	COUNTY.	Population in 1851.	——
Dunfermline*	Fife	5,259	Parliamentary Burgh.*
Peterhead	Aberdeen	7,286	Royal Burgh.
Rutherglen	Lanark	6,947	- ditto.
Thurso	Caithness	3,011	Burgh of Barony.

* The "Royal" Burgh of Dunfermline maintains a police of its own.

CITIES and BURGHS reported Efficient, above 5,000 Inhabitants.

No.	Cities and Burghs.	Counties.	Population in 1851.	No.	Cities and Burghs.	Counties.	Population in 1851.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	71,973	12	Glasgow	Lanark	329,097
2	Alloa	Clackmannan	6,676	13	Inverness	Inverness	12,793
3	Arbroath	Forfar	17,008	14	Kirkintilloch	Dumbarton	6,000
4	Ayr	Ayr	8,040	15	Leith	Edinburgh	24,939
5	Brechin	Forfar	6,638	16	Maryhill	Lanark	5,010
6	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	5,600	17	Montrose	Forfar	15,238
7	Dundee	Forfar	78,931	18	Paisley	Renfrew	48,071
8	Dunfermline	Fife	8,606	19	Partick	Lanark	5,043
9	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	160,302	20	Rothesay	Bute	7,104
10	Elgin	Elgin	6,337	21	Stirling	Stirling	12,357
11	Forfar	Forfar	9,311				

BURGHS reported Efficient, under 5,000 Inhabitants.

BURGHS.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1851.
Dunbar	Haddington	3,038
Renfrew	Renfrew	3,250

General Report.

CITIES and BURGHS reported Inefficient, above 5,000 Inhabitants.

No.	BURGHS.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1851.
1	Airdrie	Lanark	14,435
2	Campbeltown	Argyle	6,829
3	Cupar	Fife	5,685
4	Dumfries	Dumfries	13,179
5	Galashiels	Selkirk	6,000
6	Hamilton	Lanark	9,620
7	Hawick	Roxburgh	6,683
8	Johnstone	Renfrew	7,000
9	Kilmarnock	Ayr	21,287
10	Perth	Perth	22,000

Of the 21 burghs, with under 5,000 inhabitants, reported inefficient last year, Maybole has united with the county of Ayr. The remaining 20 remain very much in the same state as before.

Burghs inefficient.

LIST of BURGHS reported Inefficient, under 5,000 Inhabitants.

No.	BURGH.	COUNTY.	Population in 1851.	No.	BURGH.	COUNTY.	Population in 1851.
1	Annan	Dumfries	3,426	11	Helensburgh	Dumbarton	2,985
2	Ardrossan	Ayr	—	12	Jedburgh	Roxburgh	3,615
3	Banff	Banff	3,602	13	Kelso	Roxburgh	4,793
4	Blairgowrie	Perth	2,921	14	Kirriemuir	Forfar	4,000
5	Burntisland	Fife	2,724	15	Macduff	Banff	2,527
6	Cromarty	Cromarty	1,988	16	Maxwelltown	Kirkcudbright	3,368
7	Dingwall	Ross	1,966	17	Nairn	Nairn	3,401
8	Forres	Elgin	3,468	18	Newburgh	Fife	2,638
9	Fraserburgh	Aberdeen	3,100	19	Pulteneytown	Caithness	3,500
10	Haddington	Haddington	3,883	20	Stranraer	Wigtown	5,738

The number of Constables in Counties amounts to - - 895
being 26 more than last year, or 1 to 1,973.

Number of constables.

In Burghs - - - - - - - - - 1,637
or 17 more than last year, being 1 to 650.

TOTAL - - - 2,532
or 1 to 1,117, according to the Census of 1851.

I have, &c.

(signed) *John Kinloch.*

Counties.

COUNTIES.

No. 1.—Aberdeenshire.

Aberdeenshire.

Population in 1851	139,783
Area in square acres	1,270,740
Strength of force	68
Population to each constable	2,056

One chief constable, two superintendents, five inspectors, six serjeants, and 54 constables, divided into three classes.

The same as last year—there is also a constable at Glass, partly paid by Aberdeenshire and partly by Banffshire, as his beat lies in both counties.

The pay of the second class constables has been raised from 17 *s.* to 17 *s.* 6 *d.* per week.

The burgh of Peterhead forms a separate police district of the county.

At page 9 will be found a letter from the provost expressing the satisfaction of the magistrates with the arrangements that have been made, and the manner in which the officers and constables have discharged their duties.

In addition to the police stations mentioned at the time of my last report, houses have been erected at Ballater and Braemar for one constable in each, and another is now nearly completed at Woodside for two men.

These houses are well built, well finished in the inside, and provided with many conveniences.

Gardens are attached to them, surrounded by good walls, and the Commissioners of Supply have the satisfaction of showing their police stations as the model cottages of the villages and parishes in which they are situated, an example worthy of imitation by other counties.

New stations are also proposed to be built at Inverury, Strichan, Stewartfield, and Turriff, in the course of this year,

The cells in the Aberdeenshire stations are particularly good, well ventilated, and can be aired or warmed in cold weather, very different from the chilly black holes without light, or proper ventilation, that are still to be met with, and made use of even at the present day, in some other parts of the country. 1,585 vagrants were challenged by the police during last year, 471 less than the year before.

I consider this force in a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

On the occasion of the recent contested election for the county, the constables were so divided among the numerous polling places, and at such distances apart, that it was impossible to reinforce Huntly, where a riot took place, and it was at last found necessary to send a body of the city of Aberdeen police force to restore order.

The inspector and the few county constables who were present at Huntly, conducted themselves with great temper and firmness in the somewhat trying circumstances, they being too few in numbers to be able to interfere successfully with such a large and excited assemblage of people.

No. 2.—Argyleshire.

Argyleshire.

Population in 1851	82,418
Area in square acres	2,083,126
Strength of force	35
Population to each constable	2,354

One chief constable, one superintendent, five serjeants, and 28 constables, divided into three classes.

This force is the same as last year, with the addition of a serjeant and six extra constables, stationed at Tarbert, protecting the herring fishing in Lochfine and along the coast.

These

These extra men are paid by the Fishery Board; they receive 16 *s.* 11 *d.* per week and free lodgings, uniforms, and 6 *d.* per week boot money.

Stations with lock-ups are provided at Dunoon, Tarbert, Bowmore in Islay, and at Tobermory in Mull. These stations have been recently repaired, and the constables in charge of them are rent-free.

A small office has been provided for the chief constable at Lochgilphead, the head quarters of the force, for carrying on the police business of the county, but no lock-up has been attached to it, or residence for a constable.

Station-houses for the constables are much wanted in several parts of the county, as proper accommodation cannot be procured in some important beats.

1,350 vagrants were found by the police in the county, being 295 more than the year before.

I consider the force efficient in numbers and discipline.

The burgh of Campbelton has not yet agreed to unite with the county.

No. 3.—Ayrshire.

Population in 1851 - - - - - -	160,415
Area in acres - - - - - - -	650,156
Strength of force - - - - - -	82
Population to each constable - - - -	1,956

One chief constable, two superintendents, four inspectors, nine serjeants, four detectives, and 62 constables, divided in five classes.

This force has been increased during the last year by one inspector four serjeants, four detectives, and seven constables, in all 16 men.

The burgh of Maybole, with 5,000 inhabitants, has united with the county, under the 61st section of the Act, and pays for two men.

The disputed question as to whether Newtown and Wallacetown, parts of the Parliamentary Burgh of Ayr, were legally in the jurisdiction of the magistrates and town council of the Royal Burgh of Ayr, or that of the Commissioners of Supply of the county, has not yet been determined; but the latter have taken a partial charge of these places during the last year, and have now decided to take them altogether under the protection of their police, and thus put an end to the dispute which seriously affected the character of that populous neighbourhood, containing above 10,000 inhabitants, in which property was not protected, and the peace liable to be broken at any time by the disorderly persons residing there.

The force has undergone a partial reorganisation, which is calculated to add considerably to its efficiency.

Experienced and intelligent detectives are appointed, in four districts of the county, who will perform the duties of criminal and sheriffs' officers.

Four additional serjeants insure a more frequent superintendence of the constables on their different beats; and five first-class constables have been raised to the merit class, with 21 *s.* per week, thus giving an additional step of promotion and reward to the most efficient and useful constables in the force.

The inspection of the weights and measures in so large and populous a county has caused a greatly increased amount of work on the police, which they have carried out very successfully, and to the satisfaction of the public.

A spring cart has been provided for each of the principal divisions, at Ayr and Kilmarnock, for carrying the weights and measures from place to place. These carts will also be found very useful for conveying prisoners from the police stations to the county gaols, or for sending two, four, or even six constables to any place where their services may be suddenly called for, or for the superintendents to visit the stations in their divisions.

In addition to the police stations mentioned in last year's report, as having been erected at Ayr, Beith, Dalry, Irvine, and the district prisons at Catrine, Cumnock, Largs, Saltcoats, and Stewarton, converted into police stations, new stations have been furnished during the last year at Galston for two constables, and at Girvan for an inspector and constable, with two cells in each.

The stations are substantially built, well furnished in the interior, and afford comfortable accommodation for the constables and their families who inhabit them.

Counties.

The rents charged by the county for the use of the station-houses are,—

	s.	d.	
For Superintendents - - - - -	3	–	per week.
„ Inspectors - - - - -	2	–	„
„ Serjeants and detectives - -	1	6	„
„ Constables, married - - -	1	6	„
„ Ditto, unmarried - - - -	1	–	„

Detectives receive in alternate years a uniform, or the price of one, so that they can appear either in uniform or plain clothes, as may be required.

The force has been still further increased by four constables stationed along the coast, at Ballantrae, Girvan, Irvine and Saltcoats, to protect the herring fishing. Their expenses are paid by the Fishery Board, and as they assist the other constables in ordinary police duties in their beats and stations, they are a valuable addition to the force, without causing any more expense to the county.

It will be seen, in the former part of my report, that the number of vagrants is very considerable, 11,818 cases of vagrancy having been reported by the police during the year.

Ardrossan continues inefficient, with only its "burgh officer" for a police force.

I consider this force has been efficient during the last year.

Banffshire.

No. 4.—Banffshire.

Population in 1851 - - - - - -	48,042
Area in square acres - - - - - -	439,219
Strength of force - - - - - -	16
Population to each constable - - - -	3,002

One chief constable, two serjeants, and 13 constables, divided into three classes.

There is a constable, as reported last year, stationed at Glass, who is paid partly by Banffshire and partly by Aberdeenshire, as his beat or district lies in both counties.

There are also two extra constables employed on the works of the Keith and Dufftown Railway, and paid by that company.

In addition to the station-houses, with lock-ups, formerly reported (at Aberchirder, Buckie, Charlstown, Dufftown, Gardenstone, Portsoy, and Tomintoul) a new station with two cells has been erected at Keith. These stations are occupied by married constables, rent-free; they are kept clean and in good order.

There is no office provided yet at head quarters for the use of the chief constable to carry on the police business of the county; 696 vagrants are reported by the police, being an increase of 196 above last year.

The clothing and appointments are good, and the force was efficient during last year.

Berwickshire.

No. 5.—Berwickshire.

Population in 1851 - - - - - -	36,297
Area in square acres - - - - - -	309,375
Strength of force - - - - - -	20
Population to each constable - - - -	1,814

One chief constable, one inspector. three serjeants, and 15 constables, divided into two classes.

This force continues the same as last year, and is in an efficient state, both in numbers and discipline.

There are seven police stations with lock-ups; the constables in charge pay no rent for them.

The serjeants and constables that are not provided with stations are allowed 3 *l.* a year for lodging money, in addition to their pay.

No return has been kept of the number of vagrants, but the county is much infested with them; and an Act to give the police some power to check this evil is loudly called for.

The

The weights and measures are not placed under the inspection of the police in this county. Counties.

The force is composed of a fine looking and respectable body of men. Their clothing and accoutrements are good.

No. 6.—Buteshire.

Buteshire.

Population in 1851	9,504
Area in square acres	109,375
Strength of force	7
Population to each constable	1,357

One chief constable, one serjeant, five constables.

This force continues the same as last year. The constables are divided as follows: in Bute, the chief constable and two constables.

In Arran, one serjeant and two constables, and in Cumbrae one constable.

The serjeant at Lamlash, in Arran, occupies the only station with a lock-up, formerly a district prison.

No office or station of any kind has yet been provided for the chief constable at the head quarters at Rothesay.

34 vagrants were found in the county, being 11 more than last year.

I consider the force efficient in numbers and discipline.

No. 7.—Caithness-shire.

Caithness-shire.

Population in 1851	35,209
Area in square acres	455,709
Strength of force	14
Population to each constable	2,514

One chief constable, three serjeants, 10 constables; divided into three classes.

This force has been increased by one constable, recently appointed at Halkirk, and the constable at Lybster has been promoted to be a serjeant, during last year.

The constable stated to have been appointed at Dunbeath in my report of last year was very soon afterwards removed, so that he was at that station only about six months in 1860.

The burghs of Wick and Thurso are united with the county for police purposes.

The population of the county has considerably increased since 1851.

No police station or lock-up has yet been erected at Wick, for the use of the head quarters of the police stationed there.

A station-house has been built at Thurso for a serjeant and two constables, and with a lock-up.

When I visited this station in August last, I found that the two constables occupied not only the same room, but the same bed, the only instance, I believe, in Great Britain; now they have separate beds, the use of the kitchen and sitting room, and are each charged 3 *s.* per week for that accommodation.

The other constables find their own quarters.

Although there was a constable at Dunbeath only about six months, and the one at Halkirk has been very recently appointed, I consider the force has been efficient during last year, and that with this number, it may continue to be so, although the population has increased considerably.

No record of the number of vagrants challenged by the police was kept before 30th August last. From that date to 15th March, a period of 6½ months, 362 vagrants are reported by the police. There is a lawless and very troublesome set of people in this county called "Tinkers," who live here for the greater part of the year, but they also visit other counties periodically.

The inspection of the weights and measures has been placed under the police.

Counties.

No. 8.—Clackmannanshire.

Clackmannanshire.

Population in 1851	16,275
Area in square acres	29,744
Strength of force	7
Population to each constable	2,325

This force is under the same chief constable as Perthshire, and consists of a superintendent, resident at Alloa, and six constables divided into three classes, as last year.

No alteration has been made in the numbers, or in the rate of pay of the members of this force.

A plan for a station, with two cells, has been proposed and approved of for Tillicoultry.

No improvement has been made in the place that is at present called and made to serve as an office, at head quarters at Alloa.

The cells are still in the old prison; persons taken there and locked up are not in the custody of the police.

399 vagrants were challenged by the police, being 14 more than the year before.

I consider the force to have been efficient for the last year.

No. 9.—Cromartyshire.

Cromartyshire.

Population in 1851	2,300
Strength of force	None.

No arrangement has yet been come to for uniting this county under the same chief constable, in terms of the 4th section of the statute, with the county of Ross.

I am informed that the Commissioners of Supply of this county are ready to unite with those of Ross-shire on fair and reasonable terms.

There is at present no police force, not even one constable maintained by this county.

No. 10.—Dumbartonshire.

Dumbartonshire.

Population in 1851	30,328
Area in square acres	189,844
Strength of force	21
Population to each constable	1,444

One chief constable, one superintendent, three serjeants, 16 constables, in three classes.

This force is the same as to numbers, organisation, and rate of pay as last year.

The head-quarter office at Dumbarton is the same as formerly, very small, and there is no lock-up attached to it; persons taken into custody by the county constables are sent to the cells of the burgh police office.

Lodgings are provided for 10 of the married constables, for which they pay 1 *s.* per week; the others receive 1*s.* per week for lodging money, in addition to their pay.

2,651 vagrants, being 663 less than last year, were found by the police in this county.

I consider this force in a very efficient state of discipline, as well as in numbers, and highly creditable to the chief constable, an opinion that was expressed by the chairman of the Commissioners of Supply, at their late annual meeting, and also by the sheriff.

Counties.

No. 11.—Dumfries-shire.

Population in 1851 - - - - - -	61,518
Area in square acres - - - - - -	722,813
Strength of force - - - - - -	28
Population to each constable - - - -	2,197

Dumfriesshire.

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, five serjeants, and 20 constables, divided into two classes.

The numbers, organization, and rate of pay of the Dumfriesshire police force is the same as last year. There are still two extra constables paid by private parties, under the 7th section of the Act.

The superintendent, inspector, and 19 of the serjeants and constables have lodgings, free of rent, in addition to their pay, at the stations, with lock-ups; the other men have 2 *s.* per week, if married, and 1 *s.* 6 *s.* if unmarried, for lodging money.

The head-quarters station at Dumfries provides good accommodation for the superintendent, inspector, a serjeant, and constable.

The weights and measures are under the inspection of the county police.

4,499 vagrants, 168 above last year, were challenged by the police.

This force is still one of the most efficient in Scotland.

No. 12.—County of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian.

Population in 1851 - - - - - -	65,330
Area in square acres - - - - - -	254,300
Strength of force - - - - - -	47
Population to each constable - - - -	1,390

Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian.

One chief constable, one superintendent, four inspectors, three serjeants, and 38 constables, divided into three classes, of equal numbers in each.

An addition of one constable has been made to the force during last year. A new station-house, with lock-up, is about to be erected at Pennycuick. The chief constables' office at head quarters remains the same as before. A proposal has been made to provide an office with lock-up in the addition about to be made to the county buildings.

The burghs of Musselburgh and Portobello continue united with the county. The magistrates express themselves well satisfied with the arrangements, and the manner in which the police duties are performed by the officers and constables.

The chief constable is procurator-fiscal to the justices of the peace, and attends their courts at Edinburgh and Dalkeith (besides the burgh courts at Musselburgh and Portobello), in which upwards of 400 cases of statutory offences were tried during the last year.

The weights and measures are under the inspection of the police.

775 vagrants were found in the county, being a decrease of 57 from the year before.

This force continues in a high state of efficiency and discipline, as in former years.

In consideration of the chief constable's duties as procurator-fiscal to the justices, and the satisfactory manner in which he has long performed his duties, the Commissioners of Supply have raised his salary to the amount of 25 *l.* a year.

No. 13.—Elgin or Morayshire.

Population in 1851 - - - - - -	29,154
Area in acres - - - - - -	340,000
Strength of force - - - - - -	13
Population to each constable - - - -	2,242

Elgin or Morayshire.

One chief constable, two serjeants, and 10 constables, divided into three classes.

This small but efficient force continues to maintain its former good character. The head quarters office remains the same, inconveniently small.

Counties.

The constables have free quarters provided for them at the stations where there are lock-ups attached to them.

At Fochabers the lock-up is altogether isolated from the constables' residence, indeed at the opposite part of the town.

The lock-up is a very old building, and has no means of being warmed, it consists of only one small apartment, in which both men and women are sometimes put in together. I consider it is not a fit place to be used for the purpose of a police lock-up, and that a new station with two cells appears to be required here.

1,022 vagrants were found by the police last year.

No. 14.—Fifeshire.

Fifeshire.

Population in 1851 - - - - - -	133,921
Area in acres - - - - - - -	322,031
Strength of force - - - - - -	54
Population to each constable - - - -	2,480

One chief constable, one superintendent, three inspectors, four serjeants, one detective, and 44 constables, divided into three classes.

A detective at head quarters, and another constable, have been added to the force during last year.

The burghs of Dysart, Kirkcaldy, and St. Andrew's, are united with the county, to the entire satisfaction of the authorities and advantage of the public both of the burghs and county.

The Parliamentary portion of the burgh of Dunfermline, exclusive of the Royal Burgh, is formed into a separate police district of the county, under the 58th section of the Act.

The burghs of Burntisland, Cupar, and Newburgh continue to maintain a separate, but inefficient police of their own.

The county of Fife has had the misfortune to lose its very efficient chief constable, Mr. Adamson, who had for many years commanded the police force with much credit to himself, and great advantage to the public; his loss is deeply regretted.

Mr. Adamson is now succeeded by the superintendent, and the force is efficient in discipline and numerical strength.

1,744 vagrants were conveyed out of the county during last year, being 42 less than the year before.

A change has been made in the classification of the constables; the first class now receive 19 *s.*, the second 17 *s.* 6 *d.*, and the third 16 *s.* per week, thus rewarding the first class men by a rise of their pay.

A residence for a constable and two cells have been provided in the new town building at St. Andrew's.

No. 15.—Forfarshire.

Forfarshire.

Population in 1851 - - - - - -	65,000
Area in acres - - - - - - -	568,750
Strength of force - - - - - -	29
Population to each constable - - - -	2,241

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector (detective), five serjeants (one of them a detective), twenty-one constables, divided into two classes.

This force continues the same in numbers, organization and rate of pay as last year.

The constables stationed where there are lock-ups, and in houses taken for them by the county, pay 1 *s.* per week of rent. Some of these houses are not so good as they should be for constables with families.

A station for two constables with a lock-up is much wanted at Broughty Ferry, an important point for a police station.

The chief constable is procurator fiscal for the justices of the peace. The weights and measures are under the inspection of the police.

The detective inspector and serjeant are very useful and expert in detection, and they act as sheriff officers.

There is no lock-up at the office at head quarters: persons taken into custody by the constables are sent to the burgh office.

The

The clothing and accoutrements are good.
The force has been efficient for the past year.
1612 vagrants were found by the police during the past year, being 225 more than the year before.

No. 16.—Haddingtonshire.

Population in 1851	29,475
Area in acres	185,937
Strength of force	24
Population to each constable	1,228

One chief constable, one inspector, three serjeants, 19 constables, divided into three classes.

This force continues in the same very satisfactory state of efficiency as in former years.
Of the 18 police stations belonging to the county, six are provided with lock-ups.
A new station and lock-up is about to be erected at North Berwick.
Several of the station-houses require improvement for men with families.
968 vagrants have been passed out of the county, being 30 more than last year.
The constables are regularly visited by their superior officers. Day and night conferences are held, both in the county and those adjoining. The supervision is very complete.
The weights and measures are under the police as they have been for many years.
A first-class constable is stationed at head quarters, to assist specially in the detective duty.
The police perform criminal duties as sheriffs' officers.

No. 17.—Inverness-shire.

Population in 1851	83,707
Area in acres	2,723,501
Strength of force	35
Population to each constable	2,391

One chief constable, one superintendent, three inspectors, two serjeants, and 28 constables.

The police force of this county remains the same as to numbers and rates of pay as last year.
No new station-houses or lock-ups have yet been authorised to be erected in any part of this very extensive county.
The Isle of Skye, with above 22,000 inhabitants and only four constables (including the inspector), is still unprovided with a lock-up.
Stations with lock-ups are particularly required at Portree (in Skye), at Beauly, Kingussie, and Campbelton. Prisoners require to be conveyed very long distances to be kept in custody until a warrant can be got from a magistrate to commit them to prison. In a large county like Inverness-shire, stations with lock-ups are much more required than in smaller counties, where the stations are more within reach of one another.
753 vagrants were found by the police, 179 more than the year before.
This force has been efficient for the last year.
Some of the constables on the western coast of this county have had their duties considerably increased by protecting the herring fishery, which duties in other western counties, as Argylshire and Ayrshire, were performed by extra constables, paid by the Fishery Board.

Counties.

No. 18.—Kincardineshire.

Kincardineshire.

Population in 1851	34,598
Area in acres	252,250
Strength of force	15
Population to each constable	2,306

One chief constable, two serjeants, and 12 constables, in two classes.

This force remains the same as to numbers, classification, and rate of pay, as formerly.

I have for the last two years reported my opinion of this force, and regretted that I could not then report more favourably than I did. Communications have been made by the Commissioners of Supply to the Home Office on the subject, and I have replied to them.

I am informed that the force is to be partly re-classified, and the rates of pay increased, so that I believe it will be rendered more efficient than it has hitherto been; and as I understand that the proposed improvements would have been carried into effect if an earlier reply had been received from the Home Office to a memorial from the Commissioners of Supply, I beg to recommend the force to the favourable consideration of the Secretary of State for its efficiency during the last year. The county has been free from serious or frequent instances of crime, and the police have discharged their duties in a satisfactory manner.

Good stations have been provided at Banchory, Bervie, and Laurencekirk, and a particularly good one at Johnshaven, with lock-ups attached. Another station is proposed to be erected at Auchinblae.

Accommodation for a resident constable, attached to the lock-up and office at head quarters at Stonehaven, would be a valuable acquisition.

The clothing and accoutrements are good.

309 vagrants were found by the police, being 81 less than the year before.

No. 19.—Kinross-shire.

Kinross-shire.

Population in 1851	8,924
Area in acres	49,531
Strength of force	5
Population to each constable	1,785

One superintendent, four constables in two classes, under the same chief constable as Perthshire.

Te s ame as last year.

A station, with office, residence for a constable, and a lock-up, is now being erected at Kinross, adjoining the county buildings.

The only other lock-up in the county is at Milnathort, two miles from Kinross, but is not in charge of the police.

264 vagrants were found by the police, being 16 less than the year before.

I consider the force efficient.

No. 20.—Kirkcudbrightshire.

Kirkcudbrightshire.

Population in 1851	39,301
Area in acres	610,734
Strength of force	17
Population to each constable	2,311

One chief constable, one superintendent, one serjeant, 14 constables, divided into three classes.

A new station-house, with office and two cells, has been erected at Castle Douglas, in addition to the new stations reported last year (at Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbright, New Abbey, and New Galloway), each of them being provided with lock-ups.

The constables in charge of these stations are rent free. Those for whom stations are not provided have 4*l.* a year if married, and 3*l.* if unmarried, to provide lodgings.

The

Counties.

The inspection of weights and measures has been placed under the police. A four-wheeled carriage has been provided to convey the standard weights, &c. to the different parts of the county.

2,753 vagrants were challenged by the police, 1,830 more than the year before.

This force is efficient in numbers and discipline.

No. 21.—Lanarkshire.

Lanarkshire.

Population in 1851	163,637
Area in acres	593,680
Strength of force	132
Population to each constable	1,239

One chief constable, five superintendents, two inspectors, 20 serjeants, and 104 constables, divided into three classes.

This force has been increased by four constables.

An additional inspector has been appointed by the promotion of a serjeant.

Ten constables have been promoted to the merit class, at 21*s.* per week.

The burghs of Lanark, Rutherglen, and Wishaw, continue to be united to the county, and the magistrates express themselves well satisfied with the manner in which the officers and constables discharge their various duties.

The inspection of the weights and measures have been placed under the police, a great increase to their duties, and which they have performed in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

The divisional stations at Airdrie, Hillhead, Hamilton, Lanark, and Wishaw have been provided with spring carts for the conveyance of the standard weights to the different places in their respective divisions.

These carts will also be of use for conveying prisoners, or two, four, or five constables, to any place where they are immediately required.

Horses are also provided by the county, and the superintendents receive 40*l.* a year to keep them, in addition to their own salaries of 150*l.* a year.

The new station at Hillhead, recently completed, has been made the head-quarters for the lower ward of the county, instead of Glasgow, as formerly.

The office in Glasgow is still retained, and is in charge of a serjeant.

A new station for two constables, with lock-ups, has been erected at Biggar, in the Upper Ward.

A house has been provided for the superintendent at Lanark.

Serjeants and constables pay 1*s.* per week as rent for their quarters in the station-houses

The stations, lock-ups, and houses that have been erected within the last three years for the use of the police force, are particularly good: 3,042 vagrants have been found by the police in the county during last year, being 2,420 more than the year before.

This force is in a very satisfactory state of efficiency and discipline, and does much credit to the chief constable and his officers.

A strong room in the police station at Wishaw has been given up to the volunteer rifle corps, for their arms, which are placed under the charge of the resident constable.

This example may with advantage be followed in many other places.

Four extra constables have been employed during last year in protecting the fishing in the upper parts of the Clyde.

No. 22.—Linlithgowshire.

Linlithgowshire.

Population in 1851	30,020
Area in acres	64,375
Strength of force	15
Population to each constable	2,001

One chief constable, three serjeants, and 11 constables, in three classes.

This force remains the same as last year, and is efficient in numbers and discipline.

A new station-house has been erected at Bathgate.

Counties.

The burgh of Linlithgow, the county town, forms part of the county for police purposes.

The lock-up at present made use of at Linlithgow requires to be replaced by one more suited to the present times

It is proposed to add a police station and a proper lock-up to the county buildings.

There are 10 stations in the county, four of which have lock-ups (Armadale, Bathgate, Broxburn, and Whitburn).

631 vagrants were passed out of the county, being 419 more than the year before.

No. 23.—Nairnshire.

Nairnshire.

Population in 1851	6,556
Area in acres	137,500
Strength of force	4
Population to each constable	1,639

One chief constable and three constables.

This force is the same as last year.

No lock-up, office, or police station of any kind has yet been provided in the county.

The constables have still the same, the minimum rate of pay, 15*s.* per week, the deputy chief constable included, and find their own lodgings.

182 vagrants have been passed out of the county by the police, being 162 less than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 24.—Peebles-shire.

Peebles-shire.

Population in 1851	10,738
Area in acres	226,488
Strength of force	8
Population to each constable	1,342

One chief constable, one serjeant, and six constables.

This force is the same as to numbers as last year. The constables receive 1*s.* per week more than formerly: they, as well as the serjeant, are provided with free houses.

There is still only one lock-up in the county, at Peebles.

Stations with lock-ups are required at Innerleithen and West Linton: it is proposed to erect one at Kirkend.

The chief constable is inspector of weights and measures.

370 vagrants were challenged by the police, being 130 less than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 25.—Perthshire.

Perthshire.

Population in 1851	116,428
Area in acres	1,814,063
Strength of force	53
Population to each constable	2,196

One chief constable, one superintendent, two inspectors, eight serjeants, and 41 constables.

This force continues the same as to numbers, organization, and rate of pay, as last year.

No constable has yet been stationed at Birnam, which I am still of opinion should be done, for the reasons stated in my report of last year.

No new stations have been provided during the year; some of the old stations, and the lock-ups in particular, are very inferior to those provided for the use of the police in other counties: some of them have been for many years occupied by the constables, and are much in want of repair.

The small office at the head-quarters at Perth is still used by the chief constable for carrying on all the police business of this large and important county.

The

The stations in the north and west of the county are very widely separated from one another, and few are provided with lock-ups of any kind, in which to detain persons who may be taken into custody.

The chief constable has been directed to report on the station-houses requiring improvements and repairs, with a view to having them put in proper order.

The weights and measures are still only under the partial charge of the police.

6,081 vagrants were found during last year by the police, being 282 more than the year before.

No. 26.—Renfrewshire.

Population in 1851	67,102
Area in acres	150,000
Strength of force	34
Population to each constable	1,973

One chief constable, one superintendent, four inspectors, seven serjeants, twenty-one constables, in two classes.

This force continues the same, as to numbers, classification, and rate of pay, as at the time of my last report; and Port Glasgow is still united with the county.

A serjeant and a constable attend particularly to the detection of crime and the duties of sheriffs' officers.

There are no lock-ups or cells at the head-quarters station in Paisley. Prisoners are given in charge to the burgh police.

The serjeants and married constables are provided with stations or houses, for which they are charged 1*s.* per week as rent.

The serjeants' station at Port Glasgow had not been improved at the time of my inspection of the force, but I am informed that it will be put in order soon.

New stations have been erected at Pollockshaws and Barrhead.

The former was not yet in a habitable state at the time of my inspection, the walls, those of the cells in particular, being still very damp; but they have since been dried.

The station at Barrhead was not yet finished.

A disturbance took place some time ago at Johnstone: as the police force of the burgh was inefficient, some of the county constables were sent to their assistance, who soon restored order, and the prompt and decided manner in which they acted gave much satisfaction to the authorities.

I regret that the recommendation I considered it my duty to make in my report of last year, "to strengthen this force, particularly in the Pollockshaws and neighbouring densely populated districts," has not been complied with.

The reasons for refusing, as stated by the police committee, are—

1. "That the large police forces maintained in Glasgow and Paisley insured immediate and sufficient aid in the event of an emergency."

I believe the ratepayers of these large and populous towns find they have quite enough to do to maintain police forces for their own protection, and would protest against the county of Renfrew claiming their aid as a right, even in the event of an emergency.

2. "That there is not much crime committed in the county, and that the proportion of undetected crime was less than in some others."

That there is a considerable number of crimes and offences is proved by the chief constable's quarterly and annual reports, and still further by the sums received by this county from the Treasury as "Exchequer fees," and outlay of expenses for their police constables employed as sheriffs' officers and otherwise in criminal cases, in addition to the fourth part of the expense of the pay and clothing of the force that has been received on its being reported efficient during the last two years.

I believe that an addition to this force would be the means of preventing many of the crimes and offences such as have hitherto been prevalent; thus there would be fewer cases to detect, and less to pay for in "Exchequer fees."

The prevention of crimes is the first duty of the police; it is better worth paying for and less expensive than detecting them, and punishing the offenders after they are committed.

Counties.

With regard to the comparative amount of undetected crimes in other counties it would, perhaps, have been more to the purpose to have directed inquiries particularly into the state of the police in the Pollockshaws and neighbouring districts, than to have collected criminal statistics from other parts of Scotland which have no reference to or connexion with the present case.

3. "That Pollockshaws being a burgh, could not call on the county to provide constables for its special protection, and that it should adopt the general Police Act."

Pollockshaws is not a burgh in the meaning of the Statute (20 & 21 Vict. c. 72, s. 78), having no Police Act of its own, and not having adopted either of the general Police Acts (3 & 4 Will. 4, c. 46, or 13 & 14 Vict. c. 33) within six months of the passing of the recent Statute (20 & 21 Vict. c. 72), on the 25th August 1857.

Pollockshaws is therefore part of the county, as Gourock, or any other town or village or populous place in Renfrewshire, and as many royal and other burghs are parts of their respective counties, for police purposes, under the present statute.

Pollockshaws is assessed for police purposes by the Commissioners of Supply; they are therefore responsible to provide an efficient police for the protection of the burgh; but I find it, although the most populous part of the county, to have a smaller proportion of police than any other district either of this or any other county.

Pollockshaws is within an hour's walk, three to four miles, of Glasgow, and part of this district extends to Glasgow itself.

The population of the burgh of Pollockshaws, by the recent census of 1861, is 7,648.

Two constables are stationed here, who have not merely the burgh to protect, but the whole of the parish of Eastwood, including the manufacturing village of Thornliebank, a population amounting to 11,134; and to this must be added Pollockshields, Strathbungo, and Crossmyloof, with 2,700 more, or in round numbers 14,000 inhabitants.

There is also an inspector stationed at Pollockshaws, but he has three other constables and their beats to visit and superintend, at Cathcart, Clarkston, and Eaglesham, with a further population of 7,000 in these parishes, or 21,000 in all.

Only a part of the inspector's time and attention, therefore, can be devoted to Pollockshaws and the parish of Eastwood.

There is not one constable set apart for duty in Pollockshaws, either by day or by night. The inspector and the two constables occasionally patrol through it, as in any village or other place in their beat; but the magistrates and inhabitants have not one man they can look to, or depend on, for assistance or protection when required, but merely take the chance of the inspector or one of the constables being found at their station, if not absent on duty in some other part of their extensive district.

Every other burgh of its extent, and even much smaller, has a more numerous police force provided for its protection, and part of it, however small, appointed to patrol the streets and suburbs at night, as a necessary part of their duty.

The burgh of Renfrew, in this county, with only about half the population of Pollockshaws, maintains a superintendent and two constables for its own immediate protection; and I have found it my duty to report the police force of Johnstone inefficient, consisting of five men, while the population is 641 less than that of Pollockshaws.

That the police force maintained by the county in this district is not found to be efficient, is further shown from the fact, that the feuars of Pollockshields, in the parish of Govan, near Glasgow, and within the Pollockshaws police district, have employed for some time past day and night watchmen, or constables, for their own protection, whom they pay by voluntary subscriptions among themselves.

It thus appears, from what has already been stated, that the Pollockshaws district of the Renfrewshire constabulary, including the parishes of Eastwood, Eaglesham, Cathcart, Govan, and part of Mearns, contains a population of 21,000. For this there are an inspector, serjeant, and four constables, while in the most populous part of it, including the burgh of Pollockshaws and Pollock-

shields

shields, extending to Glasgow, and with 14,000, or two-thirds of the whole of the population of that extensive district, there are only two constables, with a part of the inspector's time when not absent on the other three beats under his charge.

It was with considerable hesitation that I reported the police of this county as efficient last year, and that was only on the understanding and belief that an addition was to be made, on my reporting that an increase was required to secure its efficiency.

I had stated in my first report (for the year ending 15th March 1859), that "Renfrewshire is a very populous county, and the number of criminal cases is considerable; an addition to the strength of this force will, I believe, require to be made at some of the weakest points."

In my second report (for the year ending 15th March 1860), I stated that "I consider this force requires to be strengthened, particularly in the Pollockshaws and neighbouring densely populated districts, and I shall expect to see some addition before my next annual report."

That the Pollockshaws district is a weak point, in its present state, I consider to be clearly proved, and I therefore regret that I cannot, consistently with my duty, report the Renfrewshire force as efficient in numbers during the last year.

3,511 vagrants were found by the police; 1,398 more than last year.

No. 27.—Ross-shire.

Population in 1851	77,657
Area in acres	2,016,375
Strength of force	20
Population to each constable	3,882

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, three serjeants, and fourteen constables, all in one class.

The police force of this county remains the same as last year as to numbers, classification, and rate of pay.

Two extra constables are employed on the railway now being made from Inverness to Dingwall, and paid by the company; one stationed at Tarradale, near Muir of Ord, and one at Conon Bridge.

Three constables are employed at Stornoway and coast of Lewis, to protect the herring fishing, and are paid by the Fishery Board.

No agreement has yet been made to unite the police of the county with that of the burgh of Dingwall, or with the adjoining county of Cromarty.

None of the proposed stations for which plans were made and approved of, have yet been erected.

The only lock-ups in the county are at Tain and Invergordon, the former being only temporary, and in a bad situation.

The police now have the weights and measures under their inspection.

The chief constable is procurator fiscal to the justices.

The clothing of the serjeants and constables is good, and a uniform is now allowed to the officers, the superintendent and inspector, as in other counties.

520 vagrants were removed out of the county by the police during last year. I regret to be obliged to report this force is still inefficient in numbers.

No. 28.—Roxburghshire.

Population in 1851	33,203
Area in acres	460,938
Strength of force	26
Population to each constable	1,277

One chief constable, one inspector, four serjeants, twenty constables, divided into two classes.

No changes have been made in this force, either in numbers, classification, or rate of pay. There are still three constables on the Border Union Railway, paid by the company.

The serjeants and constables have either free houses provided for them by the county to live in, or an allowance of 2*s.* per week for lodging money.

Counties.

The head-quarters office is very small; and the cells require to be improved.

The lock-ups at Kelso are very cold, and are not provided with any means of airing or warming them, and the floors are laid with rough stones. The cells in the new station at Hawick were very damp.

Two new stations have been erected in Liddesdale.

The weights and measures have not yet been placed under the inspection of the county police.

No agreement has been made for uniting the burgh of Jedburgh with the county for police purposes; the case is still under the consideration of the authorities.

2,237 vagrants were challenged and passed out of the county, being 190 more than last year.

I consider this force in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

No. 29.—Selkirkshire.

Selkirkshire.

Population in 1851	9,809
Area in acres	170,313
Strength of force	8
Population to each constable	1,226

One chief constable, one deputy ditto, and six constables, all at the same rate of pay.

No change has taken place in this force since last year; it is still in an efficient state as to numbers and discipline.

The constables are provided with good quarters in the station-houses, free of rent.

510 vagrants were passed out of the county last year.

No. 30.—Stirlingshire.

Stirlingshire.

Population in 1851	73,400
Area in acres	295,875
Strength of force	33
Population to each constable	2,224

One chief constable, two superintendents, five serjeants, 25 constables, divided into four classes.

Two constables have been added to the force during last year, one at Kilsyth, and one at head-quarters; and it has been decided to add another at Torrance, a populous district in the vicinity of Glasgow.

Stations with lock-ups appear to me still to be required at the Bridge of Allan, and Kilsyth.

1,783 vagrants were passed by the police out of their districts during last year, being 578 above the year before.

The clothing of the force was very indifferent; the superintendents are not allowed a uniform, as in other counties.

I consider the force to have been efficient during the last year.

The superintendents at Stirling and Falkirk, perform the duties of criminal and sheriff's officers.

No. 31.—Sutherlandshire.

Sutherlandshire.

Population in 1851	25,793
Area in acres	1,207,188
Strength of force	9
Population to each constable	2,865

One chief constable, one serjeant, and seven constables, all in one class.

This force remains the same as at the time of my last report, an extra constable was employed at Helmsdale last autumn, for about two months, during the herring fishing.

There are station-houses at Lochinver, Rhiconich, and Bettyhill, where the constables reside rent-free, the others find lodgings for themselves.

A new

A new station for the head-quarters of the police, is about to be erected at Dornoch.

245 vagrants were reported by the police during last year, but there are also a number of persons known as "Tinkers," not included in the above number, who frequent this county, and give a considerable deal of trouble.

I consider the force efficient in numbers and discipline.

No. 32.—Wigtownshire.

Population in 1851	37,651
Area in acres	327,815
Strength of force	15
Population to each constable	2,510

One chief constable, one superintendent, one serjeant, and twelve constables, divided into two classes.

No change has been made in this force, either in the numbers or rate of pay of the constables.

A station-house at head-quarters at Wigtown for the chief constable, and one at Newton-Stewart for a constable, each with two cells, have been provided.

New stations are required in different parts of the county, particularly at Portpatrick, Port William, and Sandhead.

A room has been taken at Stranraer for the office of the superintendent and deputy chief constable who resides there.

The lock-ups in the old prison or castle have had wooden guard beds put up in them, but the windows are unglazed; they were in a very slovenly dirty state when I saw them, and I do not consider them fit places for keeping persons in custody.

These lock-ups are not in charge of the county police, but they are sometimes used to detain persons brought there by the constables.

This force has been efficient during the last year.

1,083 vagrants were passed out of the county by the police.

CITIES AND BURGHS.

No. 1.—City of Aberdeen (County of Aberdeen).

Population in 1851	71,973
Strength of force	86
Population to each constable	836

The police force of this city has been re-organized since my last report, and now consists of a superintendent, two lieutenants, two detectives, seven serjeants, in two classes, and 74 constables divided into three classes of about equal numbers; in all 86, being an addition of seven men.

The rates of pay have also been increased.

Some of the lock-ups have been improved, and several are warmed in cold weather.

The chief constable's and lieutenant's offices are small, dark, and unfit for the purposes for which they are employed, and are very inferior to the accommodation usually provided, even in much smaller towns; an entirely new police office, with lock-ups and cells, appears immediately required.

The clothing is superior to that formerly supplied to this force.

The constables have been drilled, like those of other city and county police forces, and presented an improved appearance at my last inspection, which was acknowledged by the magistrates and Police Commissioners who were present, and who expressed themselves satisfied with the changes and improvements that had been made.

I suggested to the authorities to endeavour to provide the constables with good comfortable lodgings, at a moderate rent, as I have recommended in other towns, and which I believe will receive their attention and consideration.

Notwithstanding the great disadvantage of the long absence of the chief superintendent, from continued ill health, since the late changes were carried into

Cities and Burghs.

into effect, I consider this force is now justly entitled to be reported as efficient both in numbers and discipline, and I look with confidence to still greater improvements at my next inspection.

On the day of the recent contested election for the county, a disturbance having taken place at Huntly, the sheriff proceeded there, by special train, accompanied by a body of the city of Aberdeen police force, who were the means of speedily restoring order.

The sheriff has expressed to me his entire satisfaction with the cool, determined and efficient manner in which the officers and constables performed their duty on that occasion.

No. 2.—Alloa (County of Clackmannan).

Alloa.

Population in 1851	6,676
Strength of force	4
Population to each constable	1,669

One superintendent, one serjeant, two constables.

This small force remains the same as last year, and in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

The serjeant and two constables have quarters provided for them in the police station.

A proper lock-up, attached to the constable's residence is much required.

The lock-ups at present made use of, formerly the burgh prison, have been improved since my former inspection, but prisoners when confined in these are not under the charge of the police.

No. 3.—Airdrie (County of Lanark).

Airdrie.

Population in 1851	14,435
Strength of force	9
Population to each constable	1,603

One superintendent, one lieutenant, one serjeant, six constables, all in one class.

This force consists of two constables less than last year.

The rate of pay remains the same as before, except that of the superintendent, which is 20*l.* less than before, although he now acts as inspector of weights and measures.

I reported this force inefficient in numbers for the last two years. I can only do the same again for the past year.

The police of this burgh might, with great advantage in every respect, unite with the county; it is the head-quarters of a division with a superintendent residing in the town.

Airdrie is situated in a very populous mining district.

No. 4.—Annan (County of Dumfries).

Annan.

Population in 1851	3,426
Strength of force	1
Population to each constable	3,426

Only one constable forms the police force of this burgh; for a town of its extent and population, it is inefficient.

No. 5.—Arbroath (County of Forfar).

Arbroath.

Population in 1851	17,008
Strength of force	13
Population to each constable	1,308

One superintendent, three serjeants, nine constables, in two classes.

This force continues in the same satisfactory state of efficiency as reported last year.

No changes have been made in the number or rate of pay of the different classes of the force.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 6.—Ardrossan (County of Ayr).

Population in 1851	No return.	Ardrossan.
Strength of force	1	
Population to each constable	—	

The population of the burgh of Ardrossan does not appear to have been taken separately at the census of 1851, but to have been included in that of the whole parish, which amounted to 5,630; but the population within the bounds of the burgh is probably only about half that number; I have not been able to ascertain this point with accuracy.

The only constable appointed by the burgh authorities is their "burgh officer," who I can only again report as an inefficient police force.

I am informed that the county is prepared to unite with the burgh on terms very favourable to the latter, bnt they have not been accepted.

There are two good cells under the public buildings.

No. 7.—Ayr (County of Ayr).

Population in 1851	8,040	Ayr.
Strength of force	11	
Population to each constable	730	

One superintendent, two serjeants, and eight constables, all in the same class.

No changes have been made in this force since my last report.

The police of this Royal burgh have not undertaken any of the duties of that part of the Parliamentary burgh on the other side of the river, called Newton and Wallacetown.

The county police have taken a partial charge of it during part of the year, and now propose to provide an efficient police for that quarter, by adding to the number of their own constables.

The cells appear to be still very frequently occupied as lodgings for the night, by persons who are brought in by the police "drunk and incapable," and are "liberated when sober," without any fine or punishment being inflicted.

The cells appeared in good order, notwithstanding their being so frequently made use of; and I consider the force efficient in numbers and discipline.

No. 8.—Banff (County of Banff).

Population in 1851	3,602	Banff.
Strength of force	4	
Population to each constable	900	

One superintendent, two constables, and a supernumerary.

The two constables receive 15 *s.* per week, and a uniform; the supernumerary cleans the streets, and assists the constables when required.

The appointment of two men as constables under the superintendent, and separating them from the cleaning department, is an improvement, but it had only been in operation a few months, and I cannot yet report the force as thoroughly efficient in numbers and discipline.

The cells in the old prison must be very cold in winter, there being no means of warming or airing them, and require improvement.

No. 9.—Blairgowrie (County of Perth).

Population in 1851	2,921	Blairgowrie.
Strength of force	1	
Population to each constable	2,921	

The former constable has been replaced by a new one. It is impossible for one man to watch and protect the town both by day and by night.

This burgh might with particular advantage to all parties unite with the county, but it remains inefficient.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 10.—Brechin (County of Forfar).

Brechin.

Population in 1851	6,638
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,106

One superintendent, one serjeant, four constables, in two classes.

The force of this burgh continues to discharge its duties in an efficient manner.

No changes have been made since my last report in any way calling for remarks.

The lock-ups were clean, and in good order.

No. 11.—Burntisland (County of Fife).

Burntisland.

Population in 1851	2,724
Strength of force	2
Population to each constable	1,362

Burntisland continues as formerly, to maintain one police constable, assisted by the "burgh officer."

These two men discharge their duties with zeal and activity, but they do not constitute an efficient force for such an important station.

Great numbers of persons come over from Edinburgh and other parts of the country on fast days and holydays; and on a recent occasion a disturbance took place which the burgh police force were unable to put down. Several county constables who happened to be present could not act, the burgh being out of the bounds of their jurisdiction

By uniting with the county, which the burgh might do on any advantageous terms, they could call in the aid of several constables in the neighbourhood when required.

No. 12.—Campbelltown (County of Argyle).

Campbelltown.

Population in 1851	6,829
Strength of force	3
Population to each constable	2,276

For so important a burgh as Campbelltown I regret I cannot yet report its police force as efficient in numbers.

I recommended to the magistrates and police commissioners a plan for uniting with the county, which I am confident would be advantageous to all parties, and which, I believe, will be taken into consideration.

There is only one lock-up; the police office requires to be enlarged and improved, and quarters provided for a resident constable adjoining the cells.

The senior constable or superintendent receives 20*s.* per week, free house and coals; the two constables 15*s.* a week, and uniform.

No. 13.—Cromarty (County of Cromarty).

Cromarty.

Population in 1851	1,988
Strength of force	1
Population to each constable	1,988

This burgh as well as the county of Cromarty, remains in the same unsatisfactory state as before.

One constable cannot be considered an efficient police force, and the burgh cannot afford to maintain two.

I am still of opinion that one constable for the burgh with one for the county, and united with the county of Ross, would be sufficient.

No. 14.—Cupar (County of Fife).

Population in 1851	5,685	Cupar.
Strength of force	3	
Population to each constable	1,895	

One superintendent and two burgh officers, one of whom acts as "town crier," and the other superintends the cleaning of the town.

This is the same force as last year; for a burgh of the size and extent, a county town, and market town of a large and populous district, I do not consider this can be reported an efficient police force, although there does appear to be few cases of crime.

It might with great advantage unite with the county.

No. 15.—Dingwall (County of Ross).

Population in 1851	1,966	Dingwall.
Strength of force	2	
Population to each constable	983	

This force continues in the same state as at my last report.

No agreement has yet been come to with the Commissioners of Supply of the county to unite under the 61st section of the statute, as proposed by the burgh authorities.

The lock-up is not a fit place for the detention of persons taken into custody by the police.

No. 16.—Dumbarton (County of Dumbarton).

Population in 1851	5,600	Dumbarton.
Strength of force	7	
Population to each constable	800	

One superintendent, one serjeant, five constables, divided into three classes.

This force appears to be still maintained in a creditable state of efficiency by the superintendent.

The office and lock-ups were clean and in good order.

Persons taken into custody by the county constables are brought here to be taken charge of in the lock-ups.

No. 17.—Dumfries (County of Dumfries).

Population in 1851	13,179	Dumfries.
Strength of force	7	
Population to each constable	1,882	

One superintendent, and six constables; one of the latter has the superintendence of the cleaning department.

This force is the same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

The new office and lock-ups are very indifferent, they appear incapable of much improvement, and would be better to be removed to a more convenient and commodious site.

I understand that a reorganization of the force is under consideration by the authorities.

The police are now required to look after the public-houses more than formerly, which will probably tend to diminish crime.

I regret I cannot yet report this force as efficient in numbers and discipline.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 18.—Dunbar (County of Haddington).

Dunbar.

Population in 1851	3,038
Strength of force	3
Population to each constable	1,012

One superintendent, two constables, assisted by a man who lights the lamps.

A new superintendent has been appointed lately, and two new constables.

The population of this burgh has increased considerably since 1851. In summer and autumn great numbers of persons resort to this town and neighbourhood for the herring fishing.

The burgh is of great extent, one of its suburbs being upwards of a mile distant from the town.

When the new harbour is finished Dunbar is expected to increase rapidly in extent and population.

I consider the police force to have been efficient during the last year.

No. 19.—Dundee (County of Forfar).

Dundee.

Population in 1851	78,931
Strength of force	105
Population to each constable	751

One superintendent, two lieutenants, two detectives, eight serjeants, and 90 constables divided into three classes of 30 in each, also an inspector and assistant inspector of lodging-houses.

This force continues to improve.

The reorganization of last year, and rise of pay have been attended with satisfactory results.

The superintendent has now no difficulty in obtaining well qualified men to supply vacancies.

Their improved appearance was acknowledged by some of the magistrates and police commissioners who were present at their inspection in the Corn Exchange.

My recommendation for providing the serjeants and constables with good lodgings at a moderate rent is still under consideration.

A station-house is to be erected immediately at Lochee, with an office, two cells, and accommodation for six constables, an example that may perhaps lead to others being provided in different parts of the town.

The main office is kept in good order, and some of the cells have been improved, and are warmed in cold weather.

The clothing is superior to that formerly supplied to the men.

I have the satisfaction of reporting the force efficient.

No. 20.—Dunfermline (County of Fife).

Dunfermline.

Population in 1851	8,606
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,434

One superintendent, one serjeant, and four constables, in two classes.

This force continues the same as last year, and is in a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

The office and cells are kept in good order; the clothing is particularly good.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 21.—City of Edinburgh (County of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian).

Edinburgh.

Population in 1851 - - - - - -	160,302
Strength of force - - - - - -	339
Population to each constable - - - -	472

One superintendent, one first lieutenant, four lieutenants, one inspector, 10 detectives, 28 serjeants, 294 constables divided into four classes; of these, there are 13 assistant constables, elderly men, who have been many years in the force, and to whom are given the lightest duties. Of the 28 serjeants, 10 take charge of the main and sub-offices.

There are also a surgeon, two superintendent's clerks, one court officer, and two female turnkeys, maintained in the police establishment; in all, 344 persons.

This force continues the same as to numbers and classification as last year; 78 recruits had joined during the year, since my last inspection, a respectable body of men, decidedly superior as a whole to those who used formerly to be obtained before the recent rise of pay and classification, affording more rapid promotion to higher ranks. Among the recruits of the year were several men from the 78th Highlanders, who had done good service at Lucknow, and on obtaining their discharges at the castle, at once offered themselves to the city police.

The whole of the officers and constables are regularly drilled by the inspector, which has made an improvement in their appearance, and will add much to their efficiency if ever called on to act as a body; the very appearance of discipline having a wholesome effect in deterring evil-disposed persons from attempting to resort to violence, and thus tends materially to keeping the peace in times of excitement, and large assemblages of people.

As the chief superintendent, assisted by his lieutenants, has to prepare and conduct the prosecution of cases brought daily before the police court, I am still of opinion that he should have the assistance of one or more experienced superior officers to attend more immediately to the out-of-door duties, and the discipline of the whole force.

This recommendation I believe will receive the attention and consideration of the magistrates and town council.

I again repeated my suggestion of last year, to provide lodgings for the men of the force, and their families, as has been partially and successfully carried out in Glasgow.

Several of the magistrates attended my late inspection of the police force of Glasgow, and the lodging houses occupied by the married and unmarried constables.

The main and sub-offices present a much cleaner appearance than formerly; paint, whitewash, clean windows, and ventilation, have effected a pleasing and salutory change.

A sub-office or station appears still to be required somewhere in the new town, as mentioned in my report last year.

The clothing is better than formerly.

The officers now appear always in uniform; they also take their proper places when at drill with the constables, and look more like officers of police than formerly, when they appeared even on duty in plain clothes.

A superannuation fund is still looked for by the men as a support when they leave the force after having passed the best of their lives in it.

Leave of absence on half-pay is given for a few days, under certain restrictions.

The constables are attended by a surgeon when ill, and receive such medicines as they require.

On the whole, I consider this force in a more satisfactory state of efficiency than in former years, although there is still room for improvement.

No. 22.—City of Elgin (County of Elgin).

Elgin.

Population in 1851 - - - - - -	6,337
Strength of force - - - - - -	6
Population to each Constable - - - -	1,056

One superintendent, one serjeant, four constables, in two classes.

This force continues in the same satisfactory state as at the time of my former report.

Cities and Burghs.

No changes have been made either in the men, their organization, or rate of pay; the duties of all are discharged in an efficient manner.

The clothing and appointments are particularly good.

No. 23.—Forfar (County of Forfar).

Forfar.

Population in 1851	9,311
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,552

One superintendent, one serjeant, four constables, in two classes.

This force continues in a satisfactory state of efficiency and discipline, and does credit to its superintendent.

The new station is, as formerly reported, a very good one; the cells are well constructed and ventilated; but it would be an improvement to provide means for warming one or two of them in cold weather by means of a hot-air tube or pipe, from the fireplace in the office.

No. 24.—Forres (County of Elgin).

Forres.

Population in 1851	3,468
Strength of force	4
Population to each constable	867

No improvement appears to have been made in this force during the past year. The superintendent had lately left the force, and a successor had not been appointed at the time of my inspection. The other men clean the streets, as before.

I can only report this force as inefficient, and requiring to be entirely reorganized, and properly qualified persons to be appointed to perform the duties of constables only.

This burgh might, with peculiar advantage, unite with the county for police purposes.

No. 25.—Fraserburgh (County of Aberdeen).

Fraserburgh.

Population in 1851	3,100
Strength of force	2
Population to each constable	1,550

No change having been made during the last year, I can only report it as formerly, as still inefficient.

There are few cases of crime; the two constables are respectable men, and discharge their duties to the satisfaction of the chief magistrate, and I believe of the public, but for a town of that amount of population, and which is greatly increased, almost doubled, during the herring-fishing season in autumn. I cannot report the present force as efficient.

No. 16.—Galashiels (County of Selkirk).

Galashiels.

Population in 1851, about	6,000
Strength of force	3
Population to each constable	2,000

One superintendent and two constables.

There has been no addition or improvement made in this force to enable me to change my former opinion as to its efficiency.

The population has increased since 1851.

It is to be regretted that the authorities of the burgh and the county of Selkirk have not yet agreed to unite for police purposes, which I am confident would be to the advantage of all parties.

The present force I consider is still inefficient.

No. 27.—City of Glasgow (County of Lanark).

Glasgow.

Population in 1851 - - - - - -	329,097
Strength of force - - - - - -	701
Population to each constable - - - - -	469

One chief superintendent, six assistant or divisional superintendents, 15 lieutenants, 27 inspectors, 22 detectives, 37 serjeants, 593 constables, divided into four classes.

In addition to the above, which may be termed the effective force, there are also maintained in the police establishment of the city the following:

One surgeon, six district surgeons, one powder-magazine keeper, three store-keepers and tailors, four lamp-trimmers, 12 waiters, two female turnkeys; in all 730 persons.

The police force of the city of Glasgow still maintains its character for efficiency and discipline.

It has been increased during the last year by one inspector, one serjeant, and five constables.

About 200 recruits have entered the force during the last year, a large proportion, two-sevenths of the effective strength, the greater number of those who left the service being those of the fourth class.

Those who have joined during the year are a fine body of men, and a considerable proportion of them are likely to become efficient constables if they remain long enough to acquire experience and a thorough knowledge of their duties; but unfortunately it is too frequently the case, that the most promising men, who it would be desirable to retain in the service, are those who resign and look out for some other and more lucrative employment.

So long as good men can be readily obtained to supply vacancies, changes do not so much signify; but it appears to me, that so large a proportion as from a fourth to nearly a third of the whole effective strength of the force being recruits of less than a year's service, and many of them only a few months, and even a few weeks, requires to be taken into consideration, and inquiries to be made with a view of reducing the number of annual changes to a smaller amount.

If only 100 recruits, or one-seventh of the force, were required annually, the superintendent would probably be able to select a better class of men than when he requires 200 out of the same number of applicants.

Perhaps a quicker promotion from the lower to the higher classes in the force might have the effect of reducing the number of changes.

It cannot be disputed that constables who have served long enough to acquire a thorough knowledge of their duties are worth more pay than mere recruits; many, and most of them, are from the country, with little knowledge of the work, and of the town life of a large city like Glasgow in particular; but these men are capable of being made most efficient police officers if they can be induced to remain long enough in the service.

I believe that providing them with good lodgings at a moderate rent, immediately on their joining, and the married men in particular, would be the means, to a great extent, of preventing so many resignations and changes in the force.

The establishment of a superannuation fund on sound principles, and in which the men would feel confidence, would farther secure in them a desire to remain permanently in the service as a profession, and not, as at present, as a mere temporary occupation until some other more promising opening tempts them to resign.

I have already, in my former reports, explained, and in detail, the excellent accommodation provided for police offices and lock-ups, particularly that at Anderston for the B division.

Some of the older offices are capable of improvement, increased accommodation being called for to meet the additional duties thrown upon the police by the increasing size of the city, and its teeming population.

A new station is being built at St. Rollox, to contain a police office and lock-ups on the ground floor; on the first flat will be accommodation for three married constables and their families, and on the upper or attic flat 14 single men will be provided with separate dormitories, and the use of a kitchen, dining hall, baths, &c. &c.

Cities and Burghs.

The dormitories will be divided by a 6 feet high wooden screen, so that each man has a small private apartment for himself, but with plenty of ventilation over head.

This arrangement is similar to that provided for the servants of the Royal household at Balmoral Castle.

The clothing, as usual, is good, and well made.

I have much satisfaction in reporting this force as in a high state of efficiency and discipline.

No. 28.—Greenock (County of Renfrew).

Greenock.

Population in 1851	39,391
Strength of force	81
Population to each constable	485

One superintendent, two inspectors, six serjeants, two detectives, and 70 constables, divided into three classes.

This force continues to merit its former good character for efficiency.

No changes have been made in the number, classification, or rate of pay of the officers or constables.

The accommodation at the police office has been greatly improved by the addition of a spacious guard-room for the men, and a room for the inspector on duty, in that part of the building which had formerly been used for other purposes.

This force is composed of a fine body of men, and appears to be kept in a good state of discipline.

The clothing and appointments are good.

The office and cells clean and in good order.

A superannuation fund has been established within the last two years, but I cannot yet pronounce any opinion on its success.

No. 29.—Haddington (County of Haddington, or East Lothian).

Haddington.

Population in 1851	3,883
Strength of force	2
Population to each constable	1,941

The police of this important burgh, the county and principal market town in East Lothian, is in very much the same state as at my last report. It consists of a superintendent with 70 *l.* a year, one constable with 16*s.* per week, with free house and coals, assisted by two men, who clean the streets and light the lamps.

I can only consider the two first as regular police constables, but not sufficient to be reported as an efficient police for such a burgh.

This burgh might, with peculiar advantages, unite with the county, as the head quarters of the constabulary are stationed in the town, and there are other stations within a short distance.

No. 30.—Hamilton (County of Lanark).

Hamilton.

Population in 1851	9,620
Strength of force	7
Population to each constable	1,374

One superintendent, one serjeant, five constables.

This force continues the same as to numbers and organization as at my last report.

No improvement has yet been made in the police office or the lock-ups, which are very bad, and not such as might be expected to be found in such an important burgh as Hamilton, the county town of Lanarkshire.

I am informed that it is proposed to build a new police office with proper lock-ups.

I can only report the force as before, inefficient.

No. 31.—Hawick (County of Roxburgh).

Population in 1851	6,683	Hawick.
Strength of force	4	
Population to each constable	1,670	

One superintendent and three constables.

No addition or improvement of any kind appears to have been made in this force during the last year.

The population and the trade of this important burgh are increasing, and the Border Union Railway will no doubt bring many persons of all classes, and thus rapidly add to its present numbers.

I do not consider the present force to be efficient either in numbers or discipline.

The lock-ups are very low and dark; they ought to be done away with at once, and proper places provided for the purpose.

No. 32.—Helensburgh (County of Dumbarton).

Population in 1851	2,895	Helensburgh.
Strength of force	6	
Population to each constable	482	

One superintendent, one serjeant, and three constables, in two classes, assisted by a harbour master.

The population of this burgh has greatly increased; it is now very nearly 5,000 of residents; but the summer and autumn visitors nearly double its numbers.

The lock-ups at the town or court house are very bad; persons confined in them can communicate with others outside.

I regret I cannot report this force as in a satisfactory state, as to its discipline.

I am still of opinion that it requires a reorganization, which I understand has been for some time under consideration of the authorities.

This burgh might with peculiar advantages unite with the county, and thus have a more efficient police, at less expense; and by means of the railway extra assistance, if required, could be brought up from Dumbarton and elsewhere.

No. 33.—Inverness (County of Inverness).

Population in 1851	12,793	Inverness.
Strength of force	15	
Population to each constable	852	

One superintendent, three serjeants, and 11 constables; the latter in two classes.

The force has been increased during last year by an additional constable, and the pay of all ranks has been increased; the clothing is an improvement on that formerly supplied to the force.

The office and cells were in excellent order, and the whole state of the force very creditable to the superintendent.

I consider it entitled to be reported efficient, both in numbers and discipline.

No. 34.—Jedburgh (County of Roxburgh).

Population in 1851	3,615	Jedburgh.
Strength of force	2	
Population to each constable	1,807	

I regret to report this force is still in the same state as at my last report; I expected that it was immediately to have been united with the county of Roxburgh.

Cities and Burghs.

I have reason to believe that this union will speedily be carried into effect.

The burgh authorities have been anxious and ready to do their part for some time past.

No. 35.—Johnstone (County of Renfrew).

Johnstone.

Population in 1851, about	7,000
Strength of force	5
Population to each constable	1,400

One superintendent, one serjeant, and three constables.

I regret I cannot report otherwise than last year, that this force is still inefficient.

On a recent occasion a disturbance took place at an election of commissioners of police, on which many of the people were in a state of considerable excitement, and some damage was done to property which the police force were unable to prevent. A body of the county constables was sent by the sheriff from Paisley, who speedily restored order, and the manner in which they performed this duty was highly creditable to them.

The police office and lock-ups which I understood two years ago were only to be made use of temporarily, are quite unsuited for the purpose; the cells are very bad indeed, and require immediately to be replaced by others of a proper description.

This burgh might with great advantage and economy unite with the county of Renfrew. Assistance could be quickly brought up by railway from Paisley if required.

In its present state it is inefficient both in numbers and discipline.

No. 36.—Kelso (County of Roxburgh).

Kelso.

Population in 1851, about	4,793
Strength of force	3
Population to each constable	1,597

One superintendent, and two constables.

No increase has been made to this force since my last report.

Although there is little crime in the burgh, and the present force is composed of intelligent and respectable men, I cannot report three as an efficient force for so large and important a town, the market town of a very large and populous district.

This burgh might with great advantage and economy unite with the county.

No. 37.—Kilmarnock (County of Ayr).

Kilmarnock.

Population in 1851	21,287
Strength of force	13
Population to each constable	1,637

One superintendent, one inspector, two serjeants, and nine constables, all in one class.

This force continues the same as at my last report.

The population has increased, and I am still compelled to adhere to my former opinion, that the police force is not yet entitled to be reported as efficient in numbers.

The burgh is very extensive, and the present force does not afford a sufficient number of men to patrol the suburbs so frequently as necessary, particularly at night.

A small increase to the force—such as I believe would secure its efficiency, and at no greater expense to the ratepayers, for the allowance from the public grant would cover it—has been strongly recommended by the magistrates of the burgh, but which has hitherto been opposed by the Commissioners of Police, who must now be held responsible to the public for any damages or calamities that may happen through the inefficiency of the police.

The clothing is good, and the office appears to be conducted in a business-like manner.

No. 38.—Kirkintilloch (County of Dumbarton).

Population in 1851, about	6,000	Kirkintilloch.
Strength of force	4	
Population to each constable	1,500	

One superintendent, one serjeant, and two constables.

This small but efficient force continues in a satisfactory state.

The authorities have rewarded the serjeant and constables for their good conduct, by raising their pay 1*s.* a week.

The clothing is good; the lock-up might with advantage be improved.

No. 39.—Kirriemuir (County of Forfar).

Population in 1851, about	4,000	Kirriemuir.
Strength of force	1	
Population to each constable	4,000	

The same as last year: the one police constable, who acts as superintendent, and burgh officer.

Three men, who clean the streets, and attend to the lamps, are sworn in as constables, and are required to assist the superintendent, if required; but I cannot report this as an efficient police force.

No. 40.—Leith (County of Edinburgh).

Population in 1851	24,939	Leith.
Strength of force	31	
Population to each constable	806	

One superintendent, one inspector, three serjeants, two detectives, 24 constables, in three classes.

This force continues to merit its former good character for efficiency in discipline and numbers.

It is composed of an intelligent and respectable body of men, and I understand has given very general satisfaction to the inhabitants of Leith.

The cells have been improved since last year; the clothing is good.

No. 41.—Macduff (County of Banff).

Population in 1851	2,527	Macduff.
Strength of force	1	
Population to each constable	2,527	

One constable is still the police force of Macduff; one or two special constables are sworn in to assist, if required; but I cannot report this as an efficient force.

There is very little crime committed here; but in autumn great numbers of persons come from other parts of the country for the herring fishing.

No. 42.—Maryhill (County of Lanark).

Population in 1851, about	5,010	Maryhill.
Strength of force	7	
Population to each constable	715	

One superintendent, one serjeant, and five constables, in three classes.

This force continues the same as last year, in a satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

There is a good, commodious office, which, together with the cells, was kept in good order.

The constables are lodged in a house near the office belonging to the authorities. The clothing was good, nd every thing appeared in a state creditable to the superintendent.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 43.—Maxwelltown (County of Kirkcudbright).

Maxwelltown.

Population in 1851	3,368
Strength of force	1
Population to each constable	3,368

No addition has been made to this force, nor have any improvements been made.

It is to be regretted that the burgh and county have not yet united, as it would be a mutual advantage to all parties.

The burgh authorities now propose to provide an office, with lock-up, and residence for a constable.

In its present state the force is inefficient.

No. 44.—Montrose (County of Forfar).

Montrose.

Population in 1851	15,238
Strength of force	13
Population to each constable	1,172

One superintendent, three serjeants, in three classes; and nine constables, in two classes.

This force remains the same as at my last report, and continues in a satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

The office and lock-ups are kept in good order; one or two of the cells should be provided with the means of warming them in cold weather.

The state of the force is creditable to the superintendent.

No. 45.—Nairn (County of Nairn).

Nairn.

Population in 1851	3,401
Strength of force	1
Population to each constable	3,401

Nairn continues to employ the burgh officer as its police force for day and night duties, which I cannot report as efficient for a burgh of its extent and population, although there is not much crime. The burgh might unite with the county to the advantage of all parties, and might then provide a lock-up; at present there is none, either in the burgh or county, for any person that may be taken into custody by the police.

No. 46.—Newburgh (County of Fife).

Newburgh.

Population in 1581	2,638
Strength of force	1
Population to each constable	2,638

Newburgh continues to employ one police constable, as for the last two years; the burgh officer is required to assist him if necessary.

This is too important a place, on the borders of Perthshire, and a railway station, for one man to be an efficient police force.

No. 47.—Paisley (County of Renfrew).

Paisley.

Population in 1851	48,071
Strength of force	38
Population to each constable	1,265

One superintendent, one inspector, four serjeants, in two classes; and 32 constables, in three classes.

This force has been increased by two constables during the last year, and the second class serjeants and first-class constables have received an addition of 1 *s.* per week to their pay; this brings the general rate of pay of this force nearer to that

that of the county and other neighbouring forces; which is as much as the limited powers of the Commissioners of Police, under their local Act, will at present enable them to do. Cities and Burghs.

This force appears to be composed of a fine body of men, their clothing and appointments are particularly good, and it is in a state of discipline and efficiency very creditable to the superintendent.

No. 48.—Partick (County of Lanark).

Partick.

Population in 1851	5,043
Strength of force	14
Population to each constable	400

One superintendent, two serjeants, and eleven constables, in three classes.

There has been no additions to this force during the year; the classification and rate of pay continue the same.

The population of this burgh has greatly increased since 1851. I have not been able to learn what it is by the late census.

A new superintendent has been appointed, who appears to be giving satisfaction to his employers.

The force appeared decidedly improved since last year; the office in better order, and the clothing superior to that of the last two years.

The cells are kept in good order; one of the strong rooms has been allowed to the Volunteer Rifle Corps of the burgh as a store for their arms, and has been fitted up for that purpose. I consider the force efficient.

No. 49.—Perth (County of Perth).

Perth.

Population in 1851	22,000
Strength of force	23
Population to each constable	956

The only change that appears to have been made in this force during last year was to give the serjeants and constables 1 *s.* per week more to their pay.

The present organization and rate of pay, as officially reported to me, are,—

1 Superintendent	80 *l.* per annum.
1 Serjeant	19 *s.* per week.
1 Serjeant	18 *s.* „
2 Serjeants	16 *s.* „
1 Detective	18 *s.* „
1 Sub-inspector	18 *s.* „
4 Constables	16 *s.* „
12 Constables	14 *s.* „

This change is too trifling to effect the improvements required to entitle the force to be reported efficient. I am still of opinion that nothing less than a thorough reorganization can be attended with any satisfactory results. A new superintendent has been appointed at an increased salary, and I am informed that the Police Commissioners have still under consideration a change in the classification or reorganisation of the force, which has, I believe, been entertained, although not carried into effect, for the last two years.

No. 50.—Pulteneytown (County of Caithness).

Pulteneytown.

Population in 1851, about	3,500
Strength of force	2
Population to each constable	1,750

The Commissioners for Pulteneytown continue to maintain their police force of two constables. In the herring fishing season the British Fisheries Society appointed an extra constable, in addition to the one permanently maintained by them; thus there are three men permanently, with the addition of a fourth during the fishery season, kept up by the Commissioners and British Fishery Society together.

I regret that I cannot report this as an efficient police force. There is no superintendent or properly qualified person at their head; so no confidence can

Cities and Burghs.

be placed in them in any riot, disorder, or other occasion requiring an intelligent and disciplined police, such as might be obtained by uniting with the county, under the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72, which would be a benefit to both parties and the public in general.

The population of Pulteneytown has increased since 1851, but I have not yet learned to what extent, by the late census of 1861.

The fishing season of last year happily passed off without any of the disturbances or violence that took place the year before.

No. 51.—Renfrew (County of Renfrew).

Renfrew.

Population in 1851	3,250
Strength of force	3
Population to each constable	1,083

One superintendent and two constables.

Renfrew continues to maintain its police force in a satisfactory state of efficiency, the same as last year.

The office and lock-up were in good order.

No. 52.—Rothesay (County of Bute).

Rothesay.

Population in 1851	7,104
Strength of force	5
Population to each constable	1,420

One superintendent and four constables.

This force remains the same as at my last report. There appears to be little crime in the burgh, and the police has been sufficient to preserve order.

A more commodious office and improved cells for prisoners are required. As the county has not yet provided an office, or lock-up, or station of any description for its constabulary, an office might be made to suit both parties, at their joint expense.

The force has been efficient during last year.

No. 53.—Stirling (County of Stirling).

Stirling.

Population in 1851	12,357
Strength of force	14
Population to each constable	882

One superintendent, 1 serjeant, 12 constables, in two classes.

The police force of Stirling remains the same as at the time of my last report.

The superintendent has now been provided with a better office, and the cells are improved.

The burgh is extensive, the suburb of St. Ninians is above a mile distant from the town.

In the castle there is a depôt battalion of Highland regiments.

The force has been efficient during the last year.

No. 54.—Stranraer (County of Wigtown).

Population in 1851 - - - - - -	3,831	Stranraer.
Strength of force - - - - - -	4	
Population to each constable - - - -	957	

One superintendent and three constables.

This force continues very much the same as when I reported on it last year.

Of the three constables, one is town crier, others attend to various burgh duties, and are partly paid by water assessment, and partly by the harbour.

The force would be efficient as to numbers if they were only constables, but I cannot report a force so constituted as an efficient police force.

This burgh might with great advantage and economy unite with the county, and thus have not only an efficient force for ordinary purposes, but a reserve of other constables might be brought up by railway, when required, from other parts of the county.

The lock-ups or cells in the old castle that are made use of for the detention of persons taken into custody, both by the burgh and county police, have had wooden guard beds placed in them since last year; one of them has a fireplace, the other has none, and must be very cold in winter, particularly as the windows are still unglazed.

The cells were in a dirty slovenly state when I visited them, and I consider they are not fit places to imprison any person, even for a few hours; and the superintendent of the burgh and the chief constable informed me that they were also of that opinion, and that it was with great reluctance they ever put any persons, even the very worst characters, into such a place. A new office with proper lock-ups, such as are required in the present day, might be provided for the use of the burgh and county, at the joint expense of both parties.

COUNTY POLICE FORCES.

RATE of PAY of OFFICERS, SERJEANTS, and CONSTABLES in the COUNTY POLICE FORCES in *Scotland*.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1851.	Area in Square Acres.	Strength of Police Force.	Population to One Constable.	Officers, Serjeants, and Constables.						Pay of Officers per Annum.			Pay of Constables per Week.								REMARKS.
					Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detectives.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detectives.	Serjeants.		Constables.				—	
															1st Class.	2d Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.		
											£.	£.	£. s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	s.	
1. Aberdeen	139,783	1,270,740	68	2,056	1	2	5	–	6	54	[1]400	58 / 75	65 –	– –	23 –	21 –	19 –	17 6	16 –	–	–	[1] Including the keep of a horse.
2. Argyle	82,418	2,083,126	35	2,354	1	1	–	–	5	28	[1]250	65	– –	– –	21 –	– –	18 6	16 11	15 2	–	–	[1] Exclusive of travelling expenses and horse.
3. Ayr	160,415	650,156	82	1,956	1	2	4	4	9	62	[1]350	115	70 –	21 –	22 6	– –	19 6	18 –	17 –	15	21	[1] Including keep of a horse.
4. Banff	48,042	439,219	16	3,002	1	–	–	–	2	13	[1]200	–	– –	– –	20 –	– –	17 –	16 –	15 –	–	–	[1] And 50 *l.* for a horse.
5. Berwick	36,297	309,375	20	1,814	1	–	1	–	3	15	[1]300	–	60 –	– –	[2]21 –	– –	[2]19 –	[2]17 –	– –	–	–	[1] Including travelling expenses. [2] Free houses or lodging money.
6. Bute	9,504	109,375	7	1,357	1	–	–	–	1	5	105	–	– –	– –	21 –	– –	18 –	17 –	16 –	–	–	
7. Caithness	35,209	455,708	14	2,515	1	–	–	–	3	10	[1]150	–	– –	– –	20 6	19 6	18 –	16 9	15 6	–	–	[1] And 30 *l.* for a horse.
8. Clackmannan	16,275	29,744	7	2,325	1	1	–	–	–	6	[1]40	100	– –	– –	– –	– –	18 –	17 –	16 –	–	–	[1] And 5 *l.* for travelling expenses.
9. Cromarty	2,300	– –	–	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	–	–	No police force.
10. Dumbarton	30,328	189,844	21	1,444	1	1	–	–	3	16	[1]150	70	– –	– –	23 –	21 –	19 –	17 –	16 –	–	–	[1] Exclusive of travelling expenses.
11. Dumfries	61,518	722,813	28	2,200	1	1	1	–	5	20	[1]300	80	– –	– –	[2]22 6	[2]21 –	[2]18 –	[2]17 –	– –	–	–	[1] Including keep of horse; also 65 *l.* for house and travelling expenses. [2] Free houses or lodging money.
12. Edinburgh	65,330	254,300	47	1,390	1	1	4	–	3	38	[1]400	84	65 –	– –	23 –	22 –	20 –	18 –	16 –	–	–	[1] Including 50 *l.* for a horse.
13. Elgin or Moray	29,154	340,000	13	2,242	1	–	–	–	2	10	[1]200	–	– –	– –	21 –	– –	19 –	17 –	16 –	–	–	[1] And travelling expenses.
14. Fife	133,921	322,031	54	2,482	1	1	3	1	4	44	[1]300	78	74 8	21 –	22 –	21 –	19 –	17 6	16 –	–	–	[1] Including 50 *l* for a horse.
15. Forfar	65,000	568,750	29	2,241	1	1	1	1	4	21	[1]280	80	63 14	24 –	20 –	– –	18 –	16 –	– –	–	–	[1] Including 30 *l.* for a horse.
16. Haddington	29,475	185,937	24	1,228	1	–	1	–	3	19	[1]300	–	78 –	– –	23 –	– –	20 –	18 6	17 –	–	–	[1] Including 50 *l.* for a horse.
17. Inverness	83,707	2,723,501	35	2,391	1	1	3	–	2	28	250	65	60 –	– –	19 –	– –	17 –	16 –	15 –	–	–	
18. Kincardine	34,598	252,250	15	2,306	1	–	–	–	2	12	150	–	– –	– –	19 –	– –	17 –	15 –	– –	–	–	
19. Kinross	8,924	49,531	5	1,785	1	1	–	–	–	4	[1]30	65	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	17 –	16 –	–	–	[1] And 5 *l.* for travelling expenses.
20. Kirkcudbright	39,301	610,734	17	2,311	1	1	–	–	1	14	[1]225	[3]75	– –	– –	[2]21 –	– –	[2]20 –	[2]18 –	[2]16 –	–	–	[1] Including a horse. [2] And free houses. [3] And 7 *l.* for house rent.
21. Lanark	163,637	593,680	132	1,239	1	5	2	–	20	104	[1]400	[2]150	80 –	– –	24 –	– –	21 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	[1] Including keep of a horse. [2] And 40 *l.* each for a horse.
22. Linlithgow	30,020	64,375	15	2,001	1	–	–	–	3	11	[1]185	–	– –	– –	23 –	21 –	19 –	17 –	16 –	–	–	[1] Including travelling expenses.
23. Nairn	6,556	137,500	4	1,639	1	–	–	–	–	3	100	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	– –	15 –	–	–	
24. Peebles	10,738	226,488	8	1,342	1	–	–	–	1	6	[1]200	–	– –	– –	[2]20 –	– –	[2]17 –	– –	– –	–	–	[1] Including keep of horse. [2] And free houses.
25. Perth	116,428	1,814,063	53	2,196	1	1	2	–	8	41	[1]250	75	67 12	– –	21 –	19 –	18 –	17 –	16 –	–	–	[1] Exclusive of teavelling expenses.
26. Renfrew	67,102	150,000	34	1,973	1	1	4	1	6	21	250	78	72 16	25 –	22 –	– –	20 –	18 –	16 –	–	–	
27. Ross	77,657	2,066,375	20	3,882	1	1	1	–	3	14	[1]200	65	60 –	– –	19 –	– –	– –	– –	15 –	–	–	[1] And 30 *l.* for the keep of a horse.
28. Roxburgh	33,203	460,938	26	1,277	1	–	1	–	4	20	[1]300	–	73 –	– –	21 –	– –	18 8	16 4	– –	–	–	[1] Including 40 *l.* for a horse.
29. Selkirk	9,809	170,313	8	1,226	1	–	–	–	–	7	[1]105	–	– –	– –	– –	– –	[2]20 –	[2]18 –	– –	–	–	[1] Exclusive of keep of a horse. [2] And free houses.
30. Stirling	73,400	295,875	33	2,224	1	2	–	–	5	25	[1]200	100 / 85	– –	– –	21 –	– –	18 –	17 –	16 –	15	–	[1] And travelling expenses.
31. Sutherland	25,793	1,207,188	9	2,865	1	–	–	–	1	7	[1]200	–	– –	– –	20 –	– –	16 6	– –	– –	–	–	[1] Including keep of a horse.
32. Wigton	37,651	327,815	15	2,510	1	1	–	–	1	12	[1]175	65	– –	– –	20 –	– –	18 –	15 –	– –	–	–	[1] Including keep of a horse.
	1,763,493	– –	894	1,973																		
			1	Constable between Aberdeenshire and Banffshire.																		

Appendix, No. 2.

BURGH POLICE FORCES.

RATE of PAY of OFFICERS, SERJEANTS, and CONSTABLES in the BURGH POLICE FORCES in *Scotland*.

No.	BURGHS.	COUNTY.	Population in 1851.	Strength of Police Force.	Population to 1 Constable.	Officers and Constables.							Pay of Officers per Annum.				Pay of Constables per Week.								REMARKS.
						Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Lieutenant.	Inspector.	Detectives.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Lieutenant.	Inspector.	Detectives.	Serjeants.		Constables.					
																		1st Class.	2d Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	
													£. s.	£.	£. s.	£. s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	71,973	86	836	1	–	2	–	2	7	74	200 –	–	85 – 75 –	– –	24 –	23 –	21 –	19 –	17 6	16 –	—	
2	Alloa	Clackmannan	6,676	4	1,669	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	115 –	–	– –	– –	–	[1]16 6	–	– –	[1]15 –	–	– –	[1] And free houses.
3	Airdrie	Lanark	14,435	9	1,603	1	–	1	–	–	1	6	100 –	–	57 4	– –	–	19 6	–	– –	17 –	—	—	
4	Annan	Dumfries	3,426	1	3,426	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	– –	–	– –	– –	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	14 –	
5	Arbroath	Forfar	17,008	13	1,308	1	–	–	–	–	3	9	120 –	–	– –	– –	–	22 –	21 –	18 –	16 –	—	—	
6	Ardrossan	Ayr	No return	1	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	– –	No return.
7	Ayr	Ayr	8,040	11	730	1	–	–	–	–	2	8	90 –	–	– –	– –	–	20 –	–	– –	15 –	—	—	
8	Banff	Banff	3,602	4	900	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	63 –	–	– –	– –	–	– –	–	– –	15 –	—	—	
9	Blairgowrie	Perth	2,921	1	2,921	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	– –	–	– –	– –	–	– –	–	– –	15 –	—	—	
10	Brechin	Forfar	6,638	6	1,106	1	–	–	–	–	1	4	80 –	–	– –	– –	–	– –	19 –	17 –	16 –	—	—	
11	Burntisland	Fife	2,724	2	1,362	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	– –	–	– –	– –	–	– –	–	18 –	16 –	—	—	
12	Campbeltown	Argyle	6,829	3	2,276	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	[1]52 –	–	– –	– –	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	15 –	[1] Free house and coals.
13	Cromarty	Cromarty	1,988	1	1,988	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	– –	–	– –	– –	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	14 –	
14	Cupar	Fife	5,685	3	1,895	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	60 –	–	– –	– –	–	– –	–	– –	15 6	—	—	
15	Dingwall	Ross	1,966	2	983	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	– –	–	– –	– –	–	– –	–	– –	16 6	–	14 –	
16	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	5,600	7	800	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	110 –	–	– –	– –	–	22 –	–	19 –	17 6	16 –	—	
17	Dumfries	Dumfries	13,179	7	1,882	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	80 –	–	– –	– –	–	– –	–	– –	16 6	—	—	
18	Dunbar	Haddington	3,038	3	1,012	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	46 16	–	– –	– –	–	– –	–	– –	16 –	—	—	
19	Dundee	Forfar	78,931	105	751	1	–	2	1	2	8	91	[1]275 –	–	110 – 80 –	75 8	24 –	25 –	23 – 22 –	19 –	17 6	16 –	– –	[1] And free house and coals.
20	Dunfermline	Fife	8,606	6	1,434	1	–	–	–	–	1	4	75 –	–	– –	– –	–	20 –	–	18 –	16 –	—	—	
21	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	160,302	339	472	1	1	4	1	10	28	294	400 –	165	100 – 100 –	91 –	33 – 31 – 26 –	26 –	23 –	21 –	20 –	18 –	16 –	
22	Elgin	Elgin	6,337	6	1,056	1	–	–	–	–	1	4	75 –	–	– –	– –	–	20 –	–	18 –	16 –	—	—	
23	Forfar	Forfar	9,311	6	1,552	1	–	–	–	–	1	4	100 –	–	– –	– –	–	20 –	–	17 6	15 6	—	—	
24	Forres	Elgin	3,468	4	866	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	45 –	–	– –	– –	–	– –	–	– –	– –	–	10 6	
25	Fraserburgh	Aberdeen	3,100	2	1,550	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	– –	–	– –	– –	–	– –	–	– –	16 –	14 –	—	
26	Galashiels	Selkirk	6,000	3	2,000	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	65 –	–	– –	– –	–	– –	–	– –	16 6	15 –	—	
27	Glasgow	Lanark	329,097	701	469	1	6	15	27	22	37	593	500 –	220 125	110 – 70 –	120 – 68 –	33 – 27 –	23 –	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	16 –	

Appendix, No. 2.—Burgh Police Forces.—Rate of Pay of Officers, Serjeants, and Constables in the Burgh Police Forces in *Scotland*—continued.

No.	BURGHS.	COUNTY.	Population in 1851.	Strength of Police Force.	Population to 1 Constable.	Officers and Constables.							Pay of Officers per Annum.				Pay of Constables per Week.								REMARKS.
						Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Lieutenant.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Superintendent.	Assistant Superintendent.	Lieutenant.	Inspector.	Detectives.	Serjeants.		Constables.					
																		1st Class.	2d Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.		
													£. s.	£.	£.	£. s.	s.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
28	Greenock	Renfrew	39,391	81	485	1	–	–	2	2	6	70	200 –	–	–	73 –	21	24 –	22	20 –	18 –	16 –	—		
29	Haddington	Haddington	3,883	2	1,941	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	70 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
30	Hamilton	Lanark	9,620	7	1,374	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	[1] 60 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	—		
31	Hawick	Roxburgh	6,683	4	1,670	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	59 16	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	16 –	–	–	–	[1] And 30 *l.* as public prosecutor.
32	Helensburgh	Dumbarton	2,895	6	482	1	–	–	–	–	–	5	75 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 –	—		
33	Inverness	Inverness	12,793	15	852	1	–	–	–	–	3	11	105 –	–	–	–	–	21 –	{20 / 19}	20 –	16 –	15 –	—		
34	Jedburgh	Roxburgh	3,615	2	1,807	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
35	Johnstone	Renfrew	7,000	5	1,400	1	–	–	–	–	1	3	95 –	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	17 –	15 –	—		
36	Kelso	Roxburgh	4,793	3	1,597	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	50 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	—	—		
37	Kilmarnock	Ayr	21,287	13	1,637	1	–	–	1	–	2	9	[1] 130 –	–	–	54 12	–	–	18	–	16 –	—	—		[1] Including a clerk.
38	Kirkintilloch	Dumbarton	6,000	4	1,500	1	–	–	–	–	1	2	– –	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	
39	Kirriemuir	Forfar	4,000	1	400	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	–	—	—		
40	Ltieh	Edinburgh	24,939	31	806	1	–	–	1	2	3	24	200 –	–	–	75 –	25	23 –	–	20 –	18 –	17 –	—		
41	Macduff	Banff	2,527	1	2,527	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 –	—	—		
42	Maryhill	Lanark	5,010	7	715	1	–	–	–	–	1	5	140 –	–	–	–	–	20 6	–	18 6	17 6	16 6	—		
43	Maxwelltown	Kirkcudbright	3,368	1	3,368	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	—	—		
44	Montrose	Forfar	15,238	13	1,172	1	–	–	–	–	3	9	120 –	–	–	–	–	21 –	20	18 –	16 –	—	—		
45	Nairn	Nairn	3,401	1	3,401	–	–		–	–	–	1	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 –	—		
46	Newburgh	Fife	2,638	1	2,638	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 –	—		
47	Paisley	Renfrew	48,071	38	1,265	1	–	–	1	–	4	32	180 –	–	–	75 –	–	24 –	22	19 –	17 –	16 –	—		
48	Partick	Lanark	5,043	14	400	1	–	–	–	–	2	11	150 –	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	19 –	17 6	16 –	—		
49	Perth	Perth	22,000	23	956	1	–	–	–	1	4	17	80 –	–	–	[1] 46 16	18	19 –	{18 / 16}	–	16 –	14 –	–		[1] Sub-inspector.
50	Pulteneytown	Caithness	3,500	2	1,750	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11 6		
51	Renfrew	Renfrew	3,250	3	1,083	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	100 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	15 –	—		
52	Rothesay	Bute	7,104	5	1,420	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	53 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	17 6	17 –	16 –	—		
53	Stirling	Stirling	12,357	14	882	1	–	–	–	–	1	12	[1] 66 6	–	–	–	–	20 6	–	–	–	–	–		[1] And 5 *l.* for a house.
54	Stranraer	Wigtown	3,831	4	957	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	60 –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 –	12 –		
			1,065,117	1,637	650																				
		Counties	1,763,493	895	1,973																				
			2,828,610	2,532	1,117																				

(One constable to 1,117 inhabitants.)

John Kinloch.

POLICE (SCOTLAND).

REPORT of the Inspector of Constabulary for the Year ended 15th March 1861, made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, under the Provisions of the Statute 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

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1 *July* 1861.

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